
V. I. L E N I N

COLLECTED WORKS

VOLUME

40

Notebooks on the Agrarian Question

1900-1916

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**TRANSLATED FROM THE RUSSIAN
BY YURI SDOBNIKOV**

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PREFACE

The present volume contains Lenin's *Notebooks on the Agrarian Question*, which is preparatory material for his works analysing capitalist agriculture in Western Europe, Russia and the United States, and criticising bourgeois and petty-bourgeois theories, and reformism and revisionism in the agrarian question.

The material in this volume relates to the period from 1900 to 1916. In the new conditions, with capitalism at its highest and final stage—the stage of imperialism—Lenin worked out and substantiated the agrarian programme and agrarian policy of the revolutionary proletarian party, and took Marxist theory on the agrarian question a step forward in its view of classes and the class struggle in the countryside, the alliance of the working class and the peasantry under the leadership of the proletariat, and their joint struggle against the landowners and capitalists, for democracy and socialism. The success of the revolution depended on whom the peasantry would follow, for in many European countries it constituted the majority or a sizable section of the population. In order to win over the peasantry, as an ally of the proletariat in the coming revolution, it was necessary to expose the hostile parties which claimed leadership of the peasantry, and their ideologists.

In the new epoch, these questions became especially pressing and acquired international significance. That is why bourgeois economists, reformists and revisionists fiercely attacked Marxism. It was subjected to criticism by bourgeois apologists, the ideologists of petty-bourgeois parties, and opportunists among the Social-Democrats. They all rejected Marx's theory of ground-rent,

and the law of concentration of production in agriculture, and denied the advantages of large- over small-scale production; they insisted that agriculture developed according to special laws, and was subject to the inexorable "law of diminishing returns". They said it was not human labour and the implements of labour, but the elemental forces of nature that were decisive in agriculture. These "critics of Marx" juggled with the facts and statistics, in an effort to show that the small-scale peasant economy was "stable" and had advantages over large-scale capitalist production.

Lenin's great historical service in working out the agrarian question lies in the fact that he defended Marx's revolutionary teaching against the attacks of his "critics", and further developed it in application to the new historical conditions and in connection with the working out of the programme, strategy and tactics of the revolutionary proletarian party of the new type; he proved the possibility, and the necessity, of an alliance between the working class and the peasantry under the leadership of the proletariat at the various stages of the revolution, and showed the conditions in which this could be realised.

It was of tremendous importance to produce a theoretical elaboration of the agrarian question so as to determine the correct relations between the working class and the various groups of peasantry as the revolutionary struggle went forward. Under capitalism, the peasantry breaks up into different class groups, with differing and antithetical interests; the "erosion" of the middle peasantry yields a numerically small but economically powerful rich peasant (kulak) top section at one pole, and a mass of poor peasants, rural proletarians and semi-proletarians, at the other. Lenin revealed the dual nature of the peasant as a petty commodity producer—the dual nature of his economic and political interests: the basic interests of the toiler suffering from exploitation by the landowner and the kulak, which makes him look to the proletariat for support, and the interests of the owner, which determine his gravitation towards the bourgeoisie, his political instability and vacillation between it and the working class. Lenin emphasised the need for an alliance between the working class and the peasantry, with the leading role belonging to the proletariat,

as a prerequisite for winning the dictatorship of the proletariat and building socialism through a joint effort by the workers and peasants.

* * *

The *first* part of the volume contains the plans and outlines of Lenin's writings on the agrarian question, the main being the preparatory materials for "The Agrarian Question and the 'Critics of Marx'" (see present edition, Vols. 5 and 13). The variants of the plan for this work give a good idea of how Lenin mapped out the main line and the concrete points for his critique of reformist bourgeois theories and of revisionism. Lenin defined a programme for processing the relevant reliable material from numerous sources to refute the arguments of the "critics of Marx" concerning the dubious "law of diminishing returns" and the Malthusian explanation of the root causes of the working man's plight, and to ward off their attacks on the Marxist theory of ground-rent, etc.

In preparing "The Agrarian Question and the 'Critics of Marx'" and his lectures on the agrarian question, Lenin made a thorough study of the most important sources, and utilised European agrarian statistics to give Marxist agrarian theory a sound basis. He verified, analysed and summed up a mass of statistical data, and drew up tables giving an insight into the deep-going causes, nature and social significance of economic processes. Lenin's analysis of agrarian statistics shows their tremendous importance as a tool in cognising economic laws, exposing the contradictions of capitalism, and subjecting it and its apologists to scientific criticism.

The writings in the first part of the volume show the direct connection between Lenin's theoretical inquiry, his elaboration of Marxist agrarian theory and the practical revolutionary struggle of the working class.

The preparatory materials for his lectures on the "Marxist Views of the Agrarian Question in Europe and Russia", and on "The Agrarian Programme of the Socialist-Revolutionaries and of the Social-Democrats", both included in this volume, are a reflection of an important stage of Lenin's struggle against the petty-bourgeois party of Socialist-

Revolutionaries and opportunists within the Social-Democratic movement, in working out and substantiating a truly revolutionary agrarian programme and tactics for the Marxist working-class party in Russia.

Russia was then on the threshold of her bourgeois-democratic revolution. In Russia, capitalism had grown into imperialism, while considerable survivals of serfdom still remained in the country's economy and the political system as a whole. The landed estates were the main relicts of pre-capitalist relations in the economy; the peasant allotment land tenure, adapted to the landowners' corvée system, was also shackled with relicts of serfdom. These tended to slow down the development of the productive forces both in Russia's industry and agriculture, widen the technical and economic gap separating her from the leading capitalist countries of the West, and create the conditions for indentured forms of exploitation of the working class and the peasantry. That is why the agrarian question was basic to the bourgeois-democratic revolution in Russia and determined its specific features.

Lenin laid special emphasis on the importance of theory in working out the Party programme: "In order to make a comparison of the programmes and to assess them, it is necessary to examine the *principles*, the theory, from which the programme flows" (see p. 53). Lenin's theoretical analysis of the economic nature of the peasant economy enabled him to determine correctly the community or the distinction of class interests between the proletariat and the various sections of the peasantry in the bourgeois-democratic revolution, and to map out the Party's policy towards the peasantry. The main task of the agrarian programme during the bourgeois-democratic revolution was to formulate the demands that would secure the peasantry as the proletariat's ally in the struggle against tsarism and the landowners. "The meaning of our agrarian programme: the Russian proletariat (including the rural) must support the peasantry in the struggle against serfdom" (see p. 62). Lenin subjected the agrarian programme of the Socialist-Revolutionaries to withering criticism and proved that their theoretical unscrupulousness and eclecticism had induced them to say nothing of the historical task of the period—destruction of the

relicts of serfdom—to deny the stratification of the peasantry along class lines, and the class struggle in the countryside, to invent all manner of projects for “socialisation of land”, “equalisation”, etc.

While Lenin aimed his criticism against the Socialist-Revolutionaries, he also exposed the anti-Marxist stand on the agrarian issue in Russia and the peasantry taken by P. P. Maslov, A. S. Martynov, D. B. Ryazanov and other Mensheviks-to-be, who denied that the peasantry had a revolutionary role to play, and who regarded it as a solid reactionary mass. By contrast, Lenin emphasised the dual nature of Narodism: the democratic side, inasmuch as they waged a struggle against the relicts of serfdom, and the utopian and reactionary side, expressive of the urge on the part of the petty bourgeois to perpetuate his small farm. In this context, Lenin pointed to the need to take account of the two sides of Narodism in evaluating its historical importance.

The first part ends with two plans for “The Peasantry and Social-Democracy” (see pp. 69-70). These plans warrant the assumption that Lenin had the intention of writing a special work on the subject to sum up his studies of agrarian relations and the experience gained by socialist parties abroad in working out agrarian programmes, and to substantiate the R.S.D.L.P.’s policy towards the peasantry. With his usual insight, he points to the “practical importance of the agrarian question in the possibly near future” (see p. 70), and notes the specific nature of class relations in the Russian countryside, and the need for the rural proletariat to fight on two flanks: against the landowners and the relicts of serfdom, and against the bourgeoisie. Lenin marked out the guiding principles which were to serve the Marxist party as a beacon in the intricate conditions of the class struggle in the countryside: “Together with the peasant bourgeoisie against the landowners. Together with the urban proletariat against the peasant bourgeoisie” (see p. 69).

The writings in the *second* part of the present volume are a reflection of his critical processing of a great mass of facts and statistical data from bourgeois and petty-bourgeois agrarian works and official sources. Of special

interest in this part is the material on the study and processing of the results of special statistical inquiries into the state of agriculture, especially the peasant economy, in a number of European countries.

Lenin gives a model of scientific analysis of agrarian relations, application of the Marxist method in processing social and economic statistics, and critical use of bourgeois sources and writings. Lenin adduces reliable data to refute the assertions of bourgeois economists, reformists and revisionists, and shows that in agriculture as well large-scale capitalist production is more effective than small-scale production and tends inevitably to supplant it, that small peasant farms are being expropriated by big capital, and that the toiling peasantry is being ruined and proletarianised. That is the *general law* governing the development of agriculture on capitalist lines, although it may *differ in form* from country to country.

In his critical remarks on the works of S. Bulgakov, F. Hertz, M. Hecht, E. David, and K. Klawki, Lenin refutes the bourgeois reformist theories which extol small farming and assert that it is "superior" to large-scale production. He exposes the tricks used by bourgeois and petty-bourgeois economists to minimise the earnings of the big farms and exaggerate those of the small. Lenin counters the false eulogies to the "viability" of the small farms—due allegedly to the small farmer's industry, thrift and hardiness, by showing that small-scale production in agriculture is sustained by the back-breaking toil and poor nutrition of the small farmer, the dissipation of his vital forces, the deterioration of his livestock, and the waste of the soil's productive forces.

Lenin has some particularly sharp words for the reformists and revisionists who "fool others by styling themselves socialists", and put more into prettifying capitalist reality than the bourgeois apologists themselves. Lenin makes a detailed analysis of E. David's *Socialism and Agriculture*—the main revisionist work on the agrarian question—and shows it to be a collection of bourgeois falsehood and bias wrapped up in "socialist" terminology.

At the same time, Lenin takes pains to sift and examine any genuine scientific data and correct observations and

conclusions which he finds in bourgeois sources and writings. He makes the following extract from O. Pringsheim's article: "Modern large-scale agricultural production should be compared with the *manufacture* (in the *Marxian sense*)" (see p. 108), and repeatedly makes such comparisons in his works (see present edition, Vol. 5, p. 141 and Vol. 22, p. 99). On F. Maurice's book, *Agriculture and the Social Question. Agricultural and Agrarian France*, Lenin makes this remark: "The author has the wildest ideas of the most primitive anarchism. There are some interesting factual remarks" (see p. 173).

Lenin devotes special attention to an analysis of statistics on the agrarian system in Denmark, which the apologists of capitalism liked to present as the "ideal" country of small-scale peasant production. He exposes the trickery of bourgeois economists and revisionists and demonstrates the *capitalist* nature of the country's agrarian system. The basic fact which bourgeois political economists and revisionists try to hush up is that the bulk of the land and the livestock in Denmark is in the hands of landowners running farms on capitalist lines (see p. 225 and pp. 376-82). "The basis of Danish agriculture is large-scale and medium *capitalist* farming. All the talk about a 'peasant country' and 'small-scale farming' is sheer bourgeois apologetics, a distortion of the facts by various titled and untitled ideologists of capital" (see present edition, Vol. 13, p. 196). Lenin castigates the "socialists" who try to obscure the fact that production is being concentrated and that the petty producer is being ousted by the big producer, and the fact that the prosperity of capitalist agriculture in Denmark is based on the *massive proletarianisation* of the rural population.

The *third* part of the volume contains material for a study of the capitalist agriculture of Europe and the United States from 1910 to 1916, including the material relating to Lenin's *New Data on the Laws Governing the Development of Capitalism in Agriculture*. Part One. *Capitalism and Agriculture in the United States of America*.

In this work, Lenin stresses that the United States, "a leading country of modern capitalism", was of especial interest for the study of the social and economic structure of agriculture, and of the forms and laws of its development

in modern capitalist conditions. "In America, agricultural capitalism is more *clear-cut*, the division of labour is more *crystallised*; there are *fewer* bonds with the Middle Ages, with the soil-bound labourer; ground-rent is not so burdensome; there is less intermixing of commercial agriculture and subsistence farming" (see p. 420). The important thing is that the United States is unrivalled in the vastness of territory and diversity of relationships, showing the greatest spectrum of shades and forms of capitalist agriculture.

Bourgeois economists, reformists and revisionists distort the facts in an effort to prove that the U.S. farm economy is a model of the "non-capitalist evolution" of farming, where the "small family farm" is allegedly supplanting large-scale production, where most farms are "family-labour farms", etc. N. Himmer, who gave his views in an article on the results of the U.S. Census of 1910, epitomises those who believe that agriculture in capitalist society develops along non-capitalist lines. Lenin makes this note: "Himmer as a *collection* of bourgeois views. *In this respect*, his short article is worth volumes" (see p. 408). The opponents of Marxism based their conclusions on facts and figures, major and minor, which were isolated from "the general context of politico-economic relations". On the strength of massive data provided by the U.S. censuses, Lenin gives "a complete picture of capitalism in American agriculture" (present edition, Vol. 22, p. 18). Lenin notes that through their agricultural censuses, bourgeois statisticians collect "an immense wealth of complete information on each enterprise as a unit" but because of incorrect tabulation and grouping it is reduced in value and spoiled; the net result is meaningless columns of figures, a kind of statistical "game of digits".

Lenin goes on to work the massive data of agricultural statistics into tables on scientific principles for grouping farms. The summary table compiled by Lenin (pp. 440-41) is a remarkable example of the use of socio-economic statistics as an instrument of social cognition. He brings out the contradictions and trends in the capitalist development of U.S. agriculture through a three-way grouping of farms: by income, that is, the value of the product, by acreage, and by specialisation (principal source of income).

Lenin's analysis of the great volume of facts and massive agrarian statistics proves that U.S. agriculture is developing the capitalist way. Evidence of this is the general increase in the employment of hired labour, the growth in the number of wage workers, the decline in the number of independent farm owners, the erosion of the middle groups and the consolidation of the groups at both ends of the farm spectrum, and the growth of big capitalist farms and the displacement of the small. Lenin says that capitalism in U.S. agriculture tends to grow both through the faster development of the large-acreage farms in extensive areas, and through the establishment of farms with much larger operations on smaller tracts in the intensive areas. There is growing concentration of production in agriculture, and the expropriation and displacement of small farmers, which means a decline in the proportion of owners.

In his book, Lenin shows the plight of the small and tenant farmers, especially Negroes, who are most ruthlessly oppressed. "For the 'emancipated' Negroes, the American South is a kind of prison where they are hemmed in, isolated and deprived of fresh air" (present edition, Vol. 22, p. 27). Lenin notes the remarkable similarity between the economic status of the Negroes in America and that of the one-time serfs in the heart of agricultural Russia.

An indicator of the ruin of small farmers in the United States is the growth in the number of mortgaged farms, which "means that the actual control over them is transferred to the capitalists". Most farmers who fall into the clutches of finance capital are further impoverished. "Those who control the banks, *directly* control one-third of America's farms, and indirectly dominate the lot" (ibid., pp. 92, 100).

Lenin's study of the general laws governing the capitalist development of agriculture and the forms they assumed in the various countries shed a strong light on the whole process of displacement of small-scale by large-scale production. This complex and painful process involves not only the direct expropriation of toiling peasants and farmers by big capital, but also the "ruin of the small farmers and a worsening of conditions on their farms that may go on for years and decades" (Vol. 22, p. 70), a process which may assume a variety of forms, such as the small farmer's

overwork or malnutrition, heavy debt, worse feed and poorer care of livestock, poorer husbandry, technical stagnation, etc.

Lenin analysed the capitalist agriculture of Europe and the United States decades ago. Since then, considerable changes have taken place in the agriculture of the capitalist countries. However, the objective laws governing capitalist development are inexorable. The development of capitalist agriculture fully bears out the Marxist-Leninist agrarian theory, and its characteristic of classes and the class struggle in the countryside. The Programme of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union emphasises that the agriculture of the capitalist countries is characterised by a further deepening of the contradictions inherent in the bourgeois system, namely, the growing concentration of production, and ever greater expropriation of small farmers and peasants. The monopolies have occupied dominant positions in agriculture as well. Millions of farmers and peasants are being ruined and driven off the soil.

In the decades since Lenin made his analysis, there have been major changes in the technical equipment of agricultural production. But, as in the time of Marx and Lenin, the machine not only raises the productivity of human labour but also leads to a further aggravation of the contradictions in capitalist agriculture.

The mechanisation of production on the large capitalist farms is accompanied by intensification of labour, worsening of working conditions, displacement of hired labour and growing unemployment. At the same time, there is increasing ruin of small peasants and farmers, who are unable to buy and make rational use of modern machinery, and who are saddled with debts and taxes; the small and middle farmers, who are supplanted by the large farms, become tenants, or wage workers; and the dispossessed tenant farmers are driven off the land. This is borne out by the massive statistics furnished by agricultural censuses in the United States, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and other capitalist countries.

But in the teeth of these facts present-day bourgeois economists, reformists and revisionists of every stripe keep coming up with the theories long since refuted by

Marxism-Leninism and upset by practice itself—asserting that under capitalism the small farm is “stable”, that it offers “advantages” over the large farm, and that under capitalism the toiling peasant can enjoy a life of prosperity.

Modern reformists and revisionists try to revive the old theories of the “non-capitalist evolution of agriculture” through the co-operatives. However, the marketing co-operatives extolled by the bourgeoisie and their “socialist” servitors fail to save the small farmers from privation and ruin. Modern reality fully bears out Lenin’s analysis of co-operatives under capitalism. Lenin adduced concrete facts on associations for the marketing of dairy produce in a number of capitalist countries to show that these consist mainly of large (capitalist) farms, and that very few small farmers take part in them (see pp. 207, 209-10). In the capitalist countries today, co-operative societies, which are under the control of banks and monopolies, are also used mainly by capitalist farmers and not by the small farmers.

Lenin’s critique of bourgeois reformist and revisionist views on the agrarian question is just as important today as a brilliant example of the Party approach in science, and of irreconcilable struggle against a hostile ideology, bourgeois apologetics, and modern reformism and revisionism. With capitalism plunged in a general crisis, and class contradictions becoming more acute, the bourgeoisie and its ideologists have been trying very hard to win over the peasantry, by resorting to social demagoguery, propounding reformist ideas of harmonised class interests, and promising the small farmer better conditions under capitalism. Lenin’s guiding statements on the agrarian question teach the Communist and Workers’ Parties of the capitalist and colonial countries to take correct decisions on the working-class attitude towards the peasantry as an ally in the revolutionary struggle against capitalism and colonialism, for democracy and socialism.

Lenin stressed that, in contrast to those bourgeois pundits who sow illusions among the small peasants about the possibility of achieving prosperity under capitalism, the Marxist evaluation of the true position of the peasantry in the capitalist countries “inevitably leads to the recognition

of the small peasantry's blind alley and hopeless position (hopeless, outside the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat against the entire capitalist system)" (present edition, Vol. 5, p. 190).

The historic example of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries has shown the peasants of the world the advantages of the socialist way of farming; they are coming to realise that only the establishment of truly popular power and producers' co-operatives can rid the peasants of poverty and exploitation, and assure them of a life of prosperity and culture. The experience of the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies has toppled the theories spread by the servants of the bourgeoisie which say that the peasantry is basically hostile to socialism. There is now practical proof of the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist proposition that the peasant economy must and can be remodelled on socialist lines, and that the toiling peasants can be successfully involved in the construction of socialism and communism.

* * *

The bulk of the material contained in the present volume was first published from 1912 to 1913, in *Lenin Miscellanies XIX, XXXI and XXXII*. Seven writings were first published in the Fourth Russian edition, among them: remarks on M. E. Seignouret's book, *Essays on Social and Agricultural Economics*; a manuscript containing an analysis of data from the *Agricultural Statistics of France*; remarks on G. Fischer's *The Social Importance of Machinery in Agriculture*; a manuscript containing extracts from *Hand and Machine Labor*; and remarks on E. Jordi's *Electric Motor in Agriculture*.

The publishers have retained Lenin's arrangement of the material, his marks in the margin and underlinings in the text. The underlinings are indicated by type variations: a single underlining by *italics*, a double underlining by *spaced italics*, three lines by heavy Roman type, and four lines by *spaced heavy Roman type*. A wavy underlining is indicated by *heavy italics*, if double—by *spaced heavy italics*.

In the Fourth Russian edition the entire text of this volume was verified once again with Lenin's manuscripts and sources.

All statistical data were checked again, but no corrections were made where the totals or percentages do not tally, because they are the result of Lenin's rounding off the figures from the sources.

The present volume contains footnote references to Lenin's "The Agrarian Question and the 'Critics of Marx'" and *New Data on the Laws Governing the Development of Capitalism in Agriculture*. This has been done to show the connection between the preparatory material and the finished works, and to give an idea of how Lenin made use of his notes.

*Institute of Marxism-Leninism
under the C.P.S.U. Central
Committee*

I

***PLANS AND OUTLINES OF WORKS
ON THE AGRARIAN QUESTION***

PLAN OF "THE AGRARIAN QUESTION AND THE 'CRITICS OF MARX'" ¹

FIRST VARIANT

Perhaps the following division:

- A. Some of Bulgakov's general propositions and "theories"
- B. Factual data against the critics

M. Hecht*

Baden Inquiry (connect with Winzer)**

"Solid peasantry"

K. Klawki***

*The Condition of the Peasants*²

(Hertz****, 15) Baudrillart³

French statistics. (Souchon and Maurice)*****

German statistics***** (connect with co-operatives)

Belgium (Vandervelde, Chłapowski*****?).

- C. Class struggle *or* co-operation?

Distortion of Engels.⁴

Overall data on employers and wage workers. Capitalist system.

Böttger.⁵ [Bulgakov's greater consistency]

- D. Russian agrarian programme in No. 3 of *I s k r a*⁶.

* See pp. 116-25.—*Ed.*

** Wine grower. See pp. 180-85.—*Ed.*

*** See pp. 138-59.—*Ed.*

**** See pp. 96-106.—*Ed.*

***** See pp. 170-77.—*Ed.*

***** See pp. 189-217.—*Ed.*

***** See pp. 178-79.—*Ed.*

SECOND VARIANT

- A. Bulgakov on the law of diminishing returns
(cf. Maslov, who is not quite right⁷).
- A. Bulgakov on big and small farms.
- ((To B?)) Bulgakov on co-operation and individualism in agriculture.
- B. Baden data (in connection with Hecht).
- B. Baudrillart....
- B. *The Condition of the Peasants*....
- C) ... Böttger....
- C) { Distortion of Engels and Marx.
("The Peasant Question")
- B. Moritz Hecht.
- B) { Co-operatives. (Cf. German statistics on dairy farms)
- C) { *Overall data on rural labourers and rural employers.*
- D) { Russian agrarian programme in No. 3 of *Iskra*.
- B. { K. Klawki.
- B. French data on holders and proletariat in agriculture.
- (To A?) Electric power in agriculture

Pringsheim* Mack ⁸ Kautsky ⁹
--

THIRD VARIANT

CRITICS IN THE AGRARIAN QUESTION

- A)
1. Introduction. Breach in orthodox Marxism (Chernov No. 4, 127¹⁰).
 - I 2. General methods of the critics' "theory". Bulgakov: law of diminishing returns (cf. Maslov)
 3. Bulgakov's own data in refutation of it.
 4. Theory of rent (cf. Maslov).
 5. Malthusianism: cf. Ireland.¹¹

- II 6. Hertz (+ Bulgakov). Agricultural machinery, large- and small-scale production (Bulgakov δ* Hertz: ε**). Con—Bulgakov I,240, II,115, 133.
7. Hertz. "Definition of capitalism" (and Chernov)
8. —mortgages (and Chernov). Cf. Bulgakov on savings banks II,375.
9. —Engels on America¹² (Idem Chernov).
Bulgakov II, 433 (cf. I, 49)
Electric power in agriculture (Pringsheim, Mack, K. Kautsky).
- III 10. Chernov. Kautsky is annihilated (A—6 Chernov¹³).
Ibidem Kautsky on usury, Kautsky on the distinguishing characteristics of the proletariat. Voroshilov.
11. Voroshilov about N. —on and others. (A—1 Chernov¹³)
12. " " "form and content" of capitalism
- B)) IV 1. M. Hecht (Blondel,¹⁴ Hertz, David, Chernov).
2. K. Klawki (against Auhagen) (Bulgakov)
- V 3. *The Condition of the Peasants* (Quotations from Hertz and Bulgakov)¹⁵
4. Baden Inquiry.
5. Conclusions on "*solid peasantry*" (Bulgakov ε.*** Hertz—p. 6 N.B. Hertz δ.**** Chernov on petty-bourgeois peasantry. Chernov No. 7, 163; No. 10, 240).
- VI 6. Baudrillart (Hertz p. 15 et al., Bulgakov II, 282)
7. Souchon and Maurice.
- VII 8. French statistics. (Property and farm operations, cf. Hertz: "no proletarianisation at all" p. 59. Employers and labourers; establishments with hired labour).
- VIII 9. German statistics. Latifundia. (Cf. Hertz and Bulgakov).
- 9 bis. German statistics....***** (Cf. Bulgakov II,106).

* See p. 87.—Ed.

** See p. 104.—Ed.

*** See p. 87.—Ed.

**** See p. 104.—Ed.

***** Several words illegible.—Ed.

10. German statistics. Industrialisation of rural industry (Bulgakov and Hertz, p. 88).
11. German statistics. *C o - o p e r a t i v e s*. Cf. Baden data on the Winzers.
- IX 12. Belgium. (Vandervelde, Chłapowski).
- C)) X 1. Overall data on employers and labourers. (*C a p i t a l i s t* system)
2. Nonsense about "peasantry".
3. Distortion of Engels ("The Peasant Question"). (Hertz, Chernov.)
4. Bulgakov (more consistent).
5. Class struggle or co-operation.
6. *B ö t t g e r*.
- D)) XI Russian agrarian programme and No. 3 of *Iskra*. *I s k r a*'s *a p p r o a c h* to the question. Objections of 2a3b¹⁰
The *pros* and *cons*.

FOURTH VARIANT CRITICS IN THE AGRARIAN QUESTION

I

1. Introduction. Agrarian question—"breach" (first one) in orthodox Marxism. (Chernov No. 4, 127; No. 8, 204).
2. General theoretical propositions and reasoning of critics (Bulgakov, Hertz and Chernov). *Bulgakov: law of diminishing returns* (cf. Maslov). Bulgakov's phrases: I, 2, 13, 17, 18, 20, 21 (29-30 especially), 34, 35, 64 and many others. (Cf. K. Kautsky versus Brentano. No wonder Bulgakov is delighted with Brentano. I, 116.)
3. Refutation of this law with Bulgakov's own data: in *Britain*: I, 242, 260; in *Germany*: II, 132-33. In *France* II, 211.
4. Theory of *rent*. (Cf. Maslov.) Bulgakov I, 92, 105. 111-13.
5. *Malthusianism*. Bulgakov I, 214, 255. II, 41 etc. II, 212 (France *N.B.*)—cf. II, 159.
Especially II, 221, et seq. 223, Bulgakov about 237 and 233, 249, 265 *N.B.* Hertz I, 139 (and 261). Ireland II, 351, 384. ("remarkable").

II

6. Bulgakov + Hertz. *Agricultural machinery* Bulgakov I, 43-51. Hertz pp. 40, 60-65. *Reactionary attitude towards agricultural machinery: Hertz, 65; Bulgakov I, 51-52; II, 103.*
Con on machines. Hertz 36 (America); 43-44; 15 (latifundia), 124 (steam plough). Bulgakov I, 240; II, 115, 133.
Machines in Britain: I, 252
(Hertz 67: higher yields from steam plough).
Con—Bulgakov. In Britain: I, 311, 316, 318-19. Small-scale production was > damaged. I, 333 (in Britain—? their (small farms') unviability has not been proved?)
7. Bulgakov + Hertz. *Large- and small-scale production.* Bulgakov I, 142, 154; II, 135; 280 (Cf. 282-83).
Con—Bulgakov I, 239-40. Hertz 52, 81. (Machines on small farms). Con 74 (small farms > labour); 89-90 (peasant's labour rent); 91-92 (collateral employment).
Bulgakov II, 247 (small farms < rich in capital).
France II, 188-89. (reduction in the number of medium farms—Bulgakov's dodges) II, 213 (small farms "in the vanguard"?). Ireland II, 359-60.
8. Hertz: "*definition of capitalism*" (p. 10)—and Chernov No. 4, 133.
9. Hertz (and Bulgakov in *Nachalo*¹⁷?)—*mortgages*. Hertz 24, 26, 28. (Chernov No. 10, 216-17). Kautsky's reply.
10. "Engels's mistake" (Hertz 31; Chernov No. 8, 203). Cf. Bulgakov I, 49 and II, 433 ("naïveté"). Cf. *Electric power in agriculture* (Pringsheim, Mack, K. Kautsky).

III

11. Chernov—"Form and content of capitalism": No. 6, 209; No. 8, 228.
 12. Chernov about *Russian Marxists*: No. 4, 139; No. 4, 141; No. 8, 238; No. 10, 213; No. 11, 241 and No. 7, 166 (who are their comrades?) eulogises Nikolai—on and Kablukov: No. 10, 237.

Distortion of *Marxism: International*: No. 5, 35. Marx on agriculture No. 6, 216, 231 and many others. Engels on Belgium, No. 10, 234.
 The journal *Nachalo* I, pp. 7 and 13.
 13. Chernov. Kautsky is "annihilated": "have even failed to grasp what Marx says" (No. 7, 169)—idem in the collection *At the Glorious Post* on usury, on the distinguishing characteristics of the proletariat. *Voroshilov*: No. 8, 229. (Cf. K. Kautsky).
-

IV

14. *M. Hecht* (Blondel, p. 27, Hertz 68, 79; Chernov No. 8, 206. David).
15. *K. Klawki* (Bulgakov I, 58). A couple of words about Auhagen. Hertz 70 and Bulgakov I, 58. (Cf. Hertz 66; crops in Prussia and Southern Germany.)
16. *The Condition of the Peasants*. (Quotations by Bulgakov and Hertz.)
17. *Baden Inquiry* (Hertz's references 68, 79 especially); and Bulgakov passim: especially II, 272).
18. VII Conclusions on the "*solid peasantry*" (Bulgakov II, 138 N.B. and 456), on the peasant's attitude to the worker (Bulgakov II, 288; Hertz 4-15; 9. Hertz, 6 (with 1-2 hired labourers) and 5. Chernov No. 7, 163 ("petty-

Bulgakov II, 289 ("peasantophobia"). Bulgakov II, 176 ("the French peasantry split up into the proletariat and the proprietors") Bulgakov II, 118

bourgeois"); No. 10, 240 (peasant = working man)). ("solid peasants + technically advanced big ones").

VI

19. *Baudrillart* (Hertz, 15 et seq., 56-58; Bulgakov II, 282).
 Cf. Bulgakov II, 208
 from Baudrillart, Vol. 1
 Souchon and Maurice. (Cf. Bulgakov II, 280 on hired labourers on small farms).
 Souchon on the need of big and small farms. Cf. Bulgakov I, 338 (Britain: verdict of history—for small farms)
 Cf. Rentengüter.¹⁸

VII

20. *French* statistics. Distribution of rural population. Hertz 55; Bulgakov II, 195-97 and Hertz 59 and 60: (no pauperisation). Employers and workers (cf. Bulgakov II, 191). Establishments with hired labourers.
 Hertz p. 55 and p. 140 on the migration of peasant hired labourers from the North to the South of France. (Cf. Bulgakov II, 191.)

VIII

21. *German* statistics.
 Acreage statistics.
 Fewer labourers owning land (Bulgakov II, 106).
 Latifundia. (Cf. Hertz 15; Bulgakov II, 126, 190, 363).
 Industrialisation (Bulgakov II, 116; Hertz 88). —Bulgakov II, 260
 illusion that the big farm is vehicle of progress.
 —Hertz 21, 89
 Co-operatives (cf. Baden data on the Winzers). Hertz 120. ("The chief task of socialism").

IX

22. *Belgium*. (Vandervelde. Subsidiary earnings. Chłapowski. The state of small-scale production. Collateral earnings).

X

23. Overall data on owners and labourers in European agriculture (*Capitalist* system). (Cf. Maurice on concentration. Hertz 82 and 55 (I)). Cf. Bulgakov II, 455 ("the grain problem > terrible than the social one")
24. Nonsense about the concept of "peasantry". (Cf. Russian statistics. Its advantages.)
25. Distortion of Engels ("The Peasant Question") on the question of co-operatives. Hertz 122 (Chernov No. 5, 42; No. 7, 157).
26. Bulgakov > consistent (II, 287, 266, 288). Hertz on *socialism*: pp. 7, 14, 10, 72-73, 123, 76, 93, 105. Antithesis of town and country. Hertz 76
On *socialism*: Bulgakov II, 289, 456, 266 [denial of class struggle: cf. also Bulgakov I, 303 and 301.—Britain].
Bulgakov in Nachalo
27. Class struggle or co-operation. Hertz 21, 89. ("The chief task of socialism".) (Cf. *Chernov*. Non-capitalist evolution No. 5, 47; No. 10, 229, 243-44.) Class struggle or adaptation to the interests of the big and petty bourgeoisie.
(Is the money economy the best way? Hertz 20).
[Bulgakov versus socialism, see § 26]. Bulgakov II, 255 (in favour of vegetable plots: cf. II, 105. Agrarian.
- Chernov in the collection
At the Glorious Post 195,
185, 188, 196.

Idem on corn taxes.

II, 141-48).

28. Böttger (Cf. K. Kautsky) (Quoted by Chernov No.)

XI

29. Russian agrarian programme and No. 3 of *Iskra*.

A p p r o a c h

{1) class struggle}
{2) its two forms}

30. Objections of 2a3b ("cut-off lands").

The *pros* and *cons*.

Written in June-September 1901

Printed from the original

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AND THE 'CRITICS OF MARX'"

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AND THE 'CRITICS OF MARX'" ¹⁹**

	(§ V) pp. 1-16 (102-117). Hecht	
*)	§ VI) pp. 17-39 (118—). Auhagen and Klawki.	
	§ VI pp. 39-43	Mr. Bulgakov's quotations from <i>The Condition of the Peasants</i>
		Concentrated feed
§ VII	43-56 (Baden Inquiry)	
VII	56-67 Meaning of the disintegration of the peasantry and Bulgakov's ignoring of this.	
VIII	67-89 Results of German statistics	
	(1) increase of small farms	
	(2) meaning of latifundia	
	(3) increase of medium farms: worsening of draught animals.	
IX	89-121 <i>Overall German statistics</i>	
	89-94 livestock in various groups of farms	
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	108-112 <i>co-operatives</i>	

112-121 *rural population* with and without land

*) rapid silent reading—
about half an hour

120 pages \geq about 2 hours²⁰

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MARXIST VIEWS OF THE AGRARIAN QUESTION IN EUROPE AND RUSSIA ²¹

OUTLINE OF LECTURES

FIRST VARIANT

MARXIST VIEWS OF THE AGRARIAN QUESTION IN EUROPE AND RUSSIA

A. *General Theory of the Agrarian Question.*

1. *Growth of commercial agriculture.*—Phases of process.—Formation of market: towns.—Peasant-industrialist (*Capital*, III, 2?).²²—Remnants of natural economy.—Degree of peasant's subordination to market.—Free competition in agriculture. For how long?

N.B. (Decline of natural peasant household industries)
(*K. Kautsky and Engels.*²³)

Need of money (Usurers. *Taxes*).

2. *Law of diminishing returns.* Ricardo—Marx (Bulgakov and Maslov lately).
3. *Theory of rent.* Ricardo—Marx: differential and absolute rent. (Maslov's mistake.)
- 3a. *Separation of town from country* (cf. Bulgakov and Hertz. *Zarya* No. 2-3.²⁴ Nossig*).
4. *Present agricultural crisis.* (Parvus).
Inflation and consolidation of rent. Burden of rent.

* See pp. 263-64.—Ed.

5. The "mission" of capital in agriculture
 - { 1) separation of landownership from production }
 - { 2) socialisation }
 - { 3) rationalisation }
- B. *Small-Scale Production in Agriculture* (1-4—one lecture; 5-6, another).
 1. *Technical superiority of large-scale production*. Statistics. Machines. (Large-scale economy and large-scale land-ownership.)
 2. *Displacement, proletarianisation of the peasantry*. Flight to towns.—Handicraft industries.—Collateral employment.
 3. *Worsening of draught animals*. German statistics. Use of cow as draught animal.

A d d i t i o n . Baudrillart, Souchon, Chłapowski

4. *Co-operatives*. German statistics.²⁵ (Hertz, David, etc.)
5. *Comparison of profitability of big and small farms*. Klawki,* Stumple. Cf. Hecht, *The Condition of the Peasants*.
 - { man }
 - { cattle }
 - { land }
6. *South-German Inquiries*. Baden, Bavaria, Württemberg.²⁶
- C. *Statements of Principles by Marxists in the West*.

Transfer to end? of Section IV (D)

***The Agrarian Programme of
West-European and Russian
Social-Democrats***

1. *Marx and Engels in the 1840s*. The *Communist Manifesto*.—*Neue Rheinische Zeitung*²⁷—Marx on American agriculture in the 1840s.²⁸
2. *Resolutions of the International*,²⁹ Engels in 1874, his programme.³⁰
3. *The agrarian debates of 1895*.³¹ Engels in *Die Neue Zeit* on the French and German programmes.
N.B. *Social-Democrats in the Countryside*. (Böttger Hugo).

* See pp. 138-59.—Ed.

4. *K. Kautsky in Soziale Revolution.*
[A § from D to this point? Principles of the Russian agrarian programme.]*

D. *The Agrarian Question in Russia.*

To D. Russia's agricultural decline. Stagnation.

Famine. Collapse or transition to capitalism?

Narod- nik the- ories	{	1. <i>Commune.</i> Fiscal nature ignored. Isolation ignored.	|	Flight from	|	N.B.
		2. <i>People's production.</i> Chernyshevsky—.... (V. V., N.—on).		"people's pro- duction" in the		
		3. <i>No soil for capitalism.</i> No internal market. Decline.		central areas to the capital and the border areas.		

4. Historical significance of Narodnik theories.
5. *Disintegration of the peasantry.* Overall data. Results. Meaning (= petty bourgeoisie)
6. *Class struggle in the countryside.* Formation of an agricultural proletariat. Transition from the corvée system to the capitalist economy.
7. Growth of commercial and capitalist farming.
8. *Struggle against the relicts of serfdom.* Freedom of movement (Maslov).³² Withdrawal from commune. Freedom to alienate land.
9. Agrarian programme of the Social-Democrats. "Cut-off lands".

Essay II³³ (agrarian statistics)

1. Hecht + *Bavarian Inquiry*
2. (Auhagen) Klawki + *Württemberg Inquiry*
3. *The Condition of the Peasants* + *Stumpfe*
4. Baden Inquiry.
5. German agrarian statistics
 - small-scale economy
 - latifundia
 - middle peasantry. Worsening of animals.
6. Livestock. Industries.

* Section C crossed out in MS.—Ed.

7. Dairy farming (tobacco-growing, wine-growing).
8. Co-operatives.
9. Rural population by status.

Rent 31

A. 1 dessiatine — 80 poods.

40 rubles of invested
capital + 8 rubles of
profit = 48 rubles \div 80 =

60 kopeks 51.₂ r. (64 k.) 3.₂ r.

B. 1 dessiatine — 75 poods.

40 rubles of invested
capital + 8 rubles of
profit = 48 rubles \div 75 =

64 kopeks 48 r. (64 k.)

A)

— 64 r. 16 r.

B)

— 60 r. 12 r.

C) 1 dessiatine — 60 poods.

40 rubles of invested
capital + 8 rubles of
profit = 48 \div 60 =

80 kopeks 48 r.

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SECOND VARIANT
**MARXIST VIEWS OF THE AGRARIAN
 QUESTION
 IN EUROPE AND RUSSIA**

A. General Theory of the Agrarian Question.

(One lecture for A)

1. Theory implies *capitalist* agriculture = commodity production + wage labour.

Growth of commercial agriculture: formation of market towns (in Europe and in Russia)
 industrial development (Parvus)
 international grain trade.

Forms of commercial agriculture:
 its areas
 specialisation
 industries

example of concentration of dairy farming on farms with up to 2 hectares: p. 103 of the article *

David, p. 152, note: "On the whole, it is small-scale N.B. production that is prospering in vegetable- and fruit-growing as well as in agriculture. According to 1895 industrial statistics, of 32,540 fruit and vegetable farms,

David (and K. Ka-utsky) on market-gardening

40 per cent had an acreage of less than 20 ares,

* See present edition, Vol. 5, p. 212.—Ed.

25 per cent from 20 to 50 ares,
and 'only' 6 per cent more
than 2 hectares."

Degree of the peasant's subordination to the market

{ need { percentage of cash budget.
 { Usurers. Taxes.
money { Decline of patriarchal household industries
 { (K. Kautsky and Engels)
 { Peasant = half industrialist and half merchant
 { (*Capital*, III, 2, 346,³⁵ *Development of Capital-*
 { *ism*, 100*)

Formation of a class of *farmers* and a class of *agricultural hired labourers* is the start of the process (K. Kautsky. P. 27.³⁶ *Capital*, III, 2, 332.³⁷ *Development of Capitalism* 118**)

diverse forms of agricultur-
al wage labour (*Develop-*
ment of Capitalism 120***)

cf. article pp. 68-
70 on the "depend-
ent" and "inde-
pendent" nature of
small farmers****

(non)influence of the form
of landownership (*Develop-* N.B.
ment of Capitalism 242*****)

fragmentation, *par-*
cellisation of peas-
ant holdings.

2. Theory of rent.

Marx's theory of value. Rent can come only from *surplus value*, that is from surplus profit.

Profit (=surplus value: *Capital*). Average profit
(K. Kautsky, 67).

Surplus profit comes from the *diffe-* Differential
rences in fertility rent

Differential Rent I.

The price of grain is determined by the worst
production

{ limited quantity of land* }
{ growth of market }

Differential Rent II: additional investment
(expenditure) of capital into the land.

* See present edition, Vol. 3, pp. 155-56.—Ed.

** Ibid., p. 176.—Ed.

*** Ibid., pp. 178-79.—Ed.

**** Ibid., Vol. 5, pp. 195-96.—Ed.

***** Ibid., Vol. 3, pp. 323-24.—Ed.

Differential Rent *grows* in a mass of (most) combinations.
 Differential Rent originates from capitalist *enterprise* on the land
 it comes from the difference in the quantity of *produce*.

Monopoly of private ownership of land. Absolute rent

— **Absolute rent**

or = monopoly price

(absolute rent) = or = from the *lowest* composition of agricultural capital

Absolute rent does not come from capitalist *enterprise* on the land but from the private *ownership* of land Price of land

— it does not originate from the quantity of produce, but is a *tribute*

A tribute fixed in the *price of land*.

Price of land = capitalised rent. Removal of capital from agriculture

Fixing of high prices.

3. *Role of rent and capitalism in agriculture.*

Rent prevents grain prices from falling (*Parvus*) Role of rent

cf. *Capital*, III, 2, ?³⁸

Rent *takes away* all agricultural improvements all profits over and above the average.

(Nationalisation of land would do away with absolute rent.)

Agrarian crisis does away with *absolute* rent.

{ competition between lands without rent }
 { and lands with rent. }

Two *forms* of levying rent:

the *farmer system* (K. Kautsky, 85) the *mortgage system* (K. Kautsky 87-89. *Development of Capitalism*, 442*) Forms of levying rent

Both processes =

- (1) separation of the landowner from agriculture. In this context, deal with the role of capitalism in agriculture.
- (2) rationalisation of agriculture (competition)
- (3) its socialisation
- (4) elimination of indenture and labour service.

4. [3]. *Law of diminishing returns.*

Ricardo (and West). *Marx's correction.*
Zarya No. 2-3, p.*

Bulgakov: the difficult problem of grain production.
 Refutation. *Zarya* No. 2-3, p.**

Maslov

con: on the one hand, against Bulgakov

on the other, admission of > productivity of extensive farming. Maslov pp. 72, 83 et al. Especially 72.

Con—Marx III, 2, 210³⁹

(*Development of Capitalism*, 186
 and 187***)

Extract
 from *Marx*
 on *R. Jones*⁴⁰

“concentrate all agriculture on 1 dessiatine”

Maslov, pp. 79 and 110 (without “the law” there would have been no differential rent)

p. 86 (incontrovertible fact of diminishing returns)

Con—p. 114 (there are different cases!)

Maslov p. 72. Economists denying “the law” labour under a misunderstanding.

110: productivity of labour may grow, but “the law” remains. (No proof!)

130-31: con Marx (denial of absolute rent).

N.B. 109: “he does not explain competition by the level of rent but vice versa”. = Meaning of Maslov's mistake.

Obscures tribute (rent) by means of ostensibly natural causes, as the cost of producing grain.

5. *Contradictions of agricultural capitalism*: rationalisation of agriculture—and plunder of the soil

Meaning of separation of town from country (Bulgakov and Hertz and Chernov and *Zarya* No. 2-3, p.*)

Nossig, p. 103: *extracts*

* See present edition, Vol. 5, p. 110.—Ed.

** Ibid., pp. 114-19.—Ed.

*** See present edition, Vol. 3, pp. 257-59.—Ed.

Elimination of indenture—and the debasement of the agricultural hired labourer and small peasant.

Development of the productive forces—and the growth of *tribute*, the rent, which prevents the lowering of prices and investment of capital into agriculture.

Superiority of the big farm (as capitalism develops).

To A. 1) K. Kautsky, 2) *Development of Capitalism*; 3) *Zarya* (2-3) 4) Maslov 5) Parvus 6) Extracts from Nossig.

B. Small- and large-scale production in agriculture. (Two lectures for B.)**

1. The approach to the question as an *isolated* one is incorrect

(everything within the framework of capitalism.
The important thing is not the displacement
of small-scale farming but the *wholesale*
capitalist transformation of agriculture.)

2. Technical superiority of large-scale production. Machines. *Zarya* No. 2-3*** (objections of Bulgakov, Hertz, David, etc.)

Commercial cost-cutting

machines

(a) fertilisers

drainage

α	{	division of labour
α		co-operatives

(β) buildings

implements

(γ) marketing and purchasing

3. Diverse forms of *displacement* and *decline* of small farms: household industries

outside seasonal work

wage labour

worsening of nutrition

more work

* See present edition, Vol. 5, pp. 146-59.—Ed.

** Points 1, 2 and 3 of Section B in the manuscript are crossed out in plain pencil by means of two vertical lines, apparently in the process of an editorial reading.—Ed.

*** See present edition, Vol. 5, pp. 130-46.—Ed.

worsening of animals
 " " land (plunder)
 debts

etc.

4. *Detailed studies.*

(2nd agrarian article)

Hecht

Auhagen

Klawki

*The Condition of the
 Peasants*

Baden Inquiry

N.B.

(+ Bavarian
 + Württem-
 berg)

(+ Stumpfe
 N.B.)

N.B.

+ Baudrillart
 + Souchon

+ Chłapowski
 N.B.)

{ Result: (1) man }
 { (2) cattle }
 { (3) land }

5. *Overall data of German agrarian statistics:*

(1) small farms

(2) latifundia

(3) medium farms. Worsening of animals

Distribution of animals. Industries.

Dairy farming (tobacco-growing, wine-growing)

6. — *Co-operatives*

7. — *Loss of land and proletarianisation.*

Distribution of *rural population*
 by land holdings.

C. *The Agrarian Question in Russia*

(1 lecture for C).

1. Old views = Narodism

Peasantry = "people's produc- *Essence*
 tion" (not petty bourgeoisie) *of Narodism*

Commune = rudiments of com-
 munism (not fiscal)

no soil for capitalism: no inter-
 nal market, peasantry is the
 greatest antagonist, no class
 struggle in agriculture.

2. This is a whole world outlook, *"agrarian*
 starting from Herzen and end- *democracy"*.
 ing with N.—on. ⁴¹ A vast *Its historical mean*
 stretch of social thinking. *ing*

(*Its historical meaning: idealisation of the struggle against serfdom and its relicts ("Agrarische Demokratie") Marx* { *survivals among Social-ist-Revolutionaries* }

Elements of *democracy*

+ utopian socialism

+ petty-bourgeois reforms

+ reactionary nature of the petty bourgeois.

Separate wheat from *chaff*.

3. Central question: *disintegration* of peasantry, its *transformation* into *petty bourgeoisie*, *class struggle in the countryside*. *disintegration of peasantry* (the mistake of the Davids)

Disintegration of peasantry.

Ways of studying it (*inside* commune).

Principal symptoms of it: *Development of Capitalism* 81

(14 symptoms, 2— and 12 +)*

Analysis of each symptom with a few examples.

(*Extract* from Maslov on the buying of land by peasants.)

Con—Vikhlyaev p. 108.⁴² Loss of horses, "statics" and "dynamics".

Conclusions = *petty bourgeoisie*. (*Development of Capitalism*, 115, § 2**)

Overall results from data of horse census (*Development of Capitalism*, 92***).

Areas of disintegration: *South of Russia*, dairy farming, Amur (Maslov 324), *Orenburg* (Maslov 325), *Siberian butter-making*.

(there is disintegration wherever the peasant is in a better position)
internal tendencies to disintegration

* See present edition, Vol. 3, p. 129.—Ed.

** Ibid., pp. 172-73.—Ed.

*** Ibid., p. 144.—Ed.

The agrarian system of Russia. There would be no need for an agrarian programme, if it were a question of capitalism alone. (Engels. Böttger). But—the *relicts of serfdom*.

Delays in disintegration:

labour service
high taxes
N.B. no freedom of movement —
(Maslov on commune:
extract).
usurer's capital

4. Transition from the corvée system to the capitalist economy.

(trans-) Labour service system.
(itional) (*Development of Capitalism*, 133, 135*)
(system) cut-off lands, etc.

Class of hired labourers
in agriculture: 3.5 million at
least.

5. *Migration of workers* in Russia
as summarised development of
capitalism

fleeing from people's production
(*Development of Capitalism*
466-469). **

relicts
of
serfdom

Migration
of workers
in Russia

Hence, the essence of the present
moment in the economic evolu-
tion (and the whole history) of
Russia.

= *Elimination of the relicts of serf-
dom*

= freedom of capitalist develop-
ment

= freedom of proletariat's class
struggle

* See present edition, Vol. 3, pp. 197-98, 199-200.—Ed.

** Ibid., pp. 585-88.—Ed.

{ A totally different agrarian question (than in Europe) }

{ Stagnation, famines. Decline? or freedom for capitalism? }

Essence of our agrarian programme

There is the nucleus of *Narodism*, its revolutionary-democratic nucleus
Rich peasantry already there

Diverse forms of hired labour

10 million
Development
of Capitalism
4 6 2*

- elimination of the relicts of serfdom will formalise and enhance its power
- higher living standards will expand the internal market, and develop *industry*
- development of the *proletariat and the class struggle for socialism*.

Failure of the Socialist-Revolutionaries and the Ryazanovs to understand the agrarian programme

Rudin's theses**
"Moderate nature" of cut-off lands.
Empty talk:
co-operation + socialisation +
expropriation—it is *neither* agrarian nor a programme

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* See present edition, Vol. 3, p. 581.—Ed.
** See p. 61.—Ed.

THE AGRARIAN PROGRAMME OF THE SOCIALIST-REVOLUTIONARIES AND OF THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS ⁴³

OUTLINE OF LECTURE

FIRST VARIANT

THE AGRARIAN PROGRAMME OF THE SOCIALIST-REVOLUTIONARIES ⁴⁴ AND OF THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS

In order to make a comparison of the programmes and to assess them, it is necessary to examine the *principles*, the theory, from which the programme flows.

A) Attitude of the S.R.s to the Narodniks. ⁴⁵

1. S.R.s are neither for nor against.

2. Rudin ⁴⁶ 29: "valuable legacy" ("the purified"!?)

3. Rudin denies differentiation. Rudin 21. (!)

4. Bashful concealment of Narodism.

5. And failure to understand its *historical* significance (the initial form of democracy "agrарische Demokratie").

6. Deviation: the orthodox, the dogmatists start from Russian relations and data, whereas the "heirs" of the Narodniks have *nothing* to say about this, but then they travel all over Belgium + Italy.

("Already land in
some parts of Russia
! is flowing from *capital* to labour"
No. 8, p. 8⁴⁷)

Revolutsionnaya Rossiya
No. 11, pp. 8-9: David
and K. Kautsky and
Guesde and Jaures and
Belgium and Italy!!
Trying to *draw in* the peasant. *Into what?*

B) *Failure to Understand the Whole of the Historical and Economic Evolution of Russia.*

1. Sitting between two stools, between the Narodniks and Marxism.

Vestnik Russkoi Revolutsii No. 1 "the creative side" of capitalism. (quotation in *Zarya* No. 1, editorial).

Revolutsionnaya Rossiya No. 1 2, 6: the peasant—"servant and master" lives a life based on the "law of labour"

The class struggle in the countryside (*Revolutsionnaya Rossiya* No. 11).

"We do not agree that the peasantry belongs" to the *petty-bourgeois* sections.

(A centre of Narodism and Marxism!)

"family" and "bourgeois-capitalist" economics

2. Failure to understand the total change of the two structures of life in Russia (the patriarchal structure based on serfdom and the capitalist)

See:

3. Are there any relicts of serfdom? Is there a task to develop capitalism?

No: *Revolutsionnaya Rossiya* No. 8, p. 4. Yes: *Revolutsionnaya Rossiya*, No. 15, 6.

"The 1861 reforms have cleared the way (!) and given full (!!) scope to the development of !! capitalism."

Revolutsionnaya Rossiya No. 11, p. 9: "they failed to see that the creative role of capitalism in agriculture gives way to the destructive one", "the *disorganising*" one.

Revolutsionnaya Rossiya No. 15, 6: if the peasantry is demanding an "equalisation of land" there are only two ways: (1) transfer to individual ownership or (2) to collective ownership, *socialisation*.

4. Cut-off lands—indenture. Let's assume that's so (Rudin 14). "But not widely comprehensive" Rudin 14 (!)

"This fails to give a *b r o a d* !! provision of land" (Rudin 14).

"Give" more, *promise* more!!

5. Mr. Rudin's two theses (17)

(α) Allotment of land will help the peasant to fight capitalism!

(β) it will slow down the capitalisation of large-scale farming,

(a process!!) which is *grinding slow as it is*

Perhaps + thesis (γ) the "blunting" of the class struggle (17).

{ Don't analyse! What for? What does the peasant want? "*a d d i t i o n o f l a n d*" !! *Revolutsionnaya Rossiya* No. 8, p. 7?

{ we do not count on the well-to-do peasants, for this is the start of the socialist movement

Revolutsionnaya Rossiya No. 13, p. 5: "no doubt" that the peasant movement is not socialist. But from half-socialist ideas the propagandist may arrive at "*purely* ! *socialist conclusions*".

{ The poor versus the rich; whereas *I l y i n* speaks of the merger of the bourgeois and the proletarian elements in the movement

C. Failure to Understand the Class Struggle and Efforts to Obscure It.

1. The peasantry will not stop at the cut-off lands. Rudin 18.

2. The peasantry—"labour" principle

(and not class struggle?)

Rudin 18.

3. What will happen *a f t e r* the cut-off lands? Consequent on the cut-off lands? (Class struggle.)

{ Half-socialist programme of the peasants. *Revolutsionnaya Rossiya* No. 8, p. 3/4. "Labour principle."

Hence:*

E. Failure to Understand the Russian Revolution.

1. Is it bourgeois or democratic? *Revolutsionnaya Rossiya* No. 8, p. 3/2 and "Revolutionary Adventurism".
Sowing illusions.

2. Vulgar socialism: private property must not be defended. *Revolutsionnaya Rossiya* No. 13, pp. 5 and 6. *Revolutsionnaya Rossiya* No. 15, 6.

(Socialists—vehicles of the bourgeois spirit!)

Con *Marx* in 1848. —————

3. The peasant's equality ("To All the Russian Peasantry", p. 28, § 1).⁴⁸ —and denial of the right to dispose of the land.

4. Freedom of movement—and the commune "To All the Russian Peasantry", p. 28, § 1.

(*Maslov's* data)

F. The Social-Democratic Agrarian Programme.

		Martynov
1. Unfeasible?	We vouch	"Fearful for Martynov" Rudin 26.
2. Its principles	(α) Serfdom →	
	(β) Class struggle	Quote from Martynov. ⁴⁹
	(γ) Socialism.	

3. Its meaning = *the rural proletariat must help the rich and well-to-do peasant to fight serfdom.*

Rudin "not all the peasants are hostile to the old*) regime" 15-16.

Against: *quote from Engelhardt*⁵⁰

5. What are we going to tell the peasant?

Agrarian system (10:1¹/₂—2—6¹/₂)⁵¹

(!) * *Revolutsionnaya Rossiya* No. 8, p. 7, 1: "*petty-bourgeois sections*" "*always in general*" "*hold on to the existing order*" (Sic!)

* Lenin indicated a switch of points by means of a bracket in blue pencil, but failed to alter the alphabetical order of the points. They are given as indicated.—Ed.

4. The question of reviewing the peasant reform has been raised by all the progressive (= liberal) intelligentsia of Russia.

Quote from V. V.⁵²

Cf. Ireland.

- | | |
|---|--|
| { | 1) agrarian non-capitalist struggle.
2) buying out now.
3) the Narodniks draw a comparison between Russia and Ireland. |
|---|--|

Hence:

D. Vulgarised Petty-Bourgeois Narodism + Bourgeois "Criticism"

1. Between the orthodox and the critics (*Vestnik Russkoi Revolutsii* No. 2, p. 57). The small is growing.

Unprincipled attacks (wails) against the "dogmatists" etc. *Revolutsionnaya Rossiya* No. 8 passim.

2. "New Way to Socialism" *Revolutsionnaya Rossiya*.

3. Game: distortion of Engels (extracts). *Revolutsionnaya Rossiya* No. 14, p. 6 and Rudin 21.

Engels supplemented by Böttger: *Engels's prediction is coming true.*

4. Attitude to the small peasant on the part of our programme and the whole working-class = Social-Democratic socialism.

5. Co-operatives. *Revolutsionnaya Rossiya* No. 8, p. 11 ("all possible types").
in general!

(Levitsky)

Bourgeois and socialist co-operatives
German and Russian data!

German
Rocquigny⁵³
Russian

G. Unprincipled Stand of the Socialist-Revolutionaries

1. Man without convictions—party without principles.

2. Rudin 16: "the future will clarify".

3. Ibid: "try to prevail upon the farm hand" (!!)

4. *No programme!* Con—Rudin, 4

Revolutsionnaya Rossiya also boasts in No. 11, p. 6 ("Our programme has been put forward") (?)

Thus,
H. "Universal men"
We have seen the co-operatives,
but about

"Fellows, there's more land to be had!"
Revolutsionnaya Rossiya
No. 8, p. 7.

Socialisation.

Four meanings:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) = nationalisation.
<i>Revolutsionnaya Rossiya</i> No. 8,
p. 1 1.
(economic association et al.). | } stressing this to be a minimum!
socialisation = i.e.,
"transfer to the ownership of society and the use of the working people" |
| 2) = socialist revolution ("To All the Russian Peasantry")
p. 3 1, § 1 2. (minimum?) | |
| 3) = commune. Popular anarchy. <i>Revolutsionnaya Rossiya</i>
No. 8, pp. 4, 2. | |

"The peasantry proclaims the equalisation principle."

"We are free from idealisation", but it is easier to start from the "traditions of communal management". "Superstitious hostility to the communal principle."

!!	"Colossal organisation of the communal peasantry" No. 8, p. 9 no other class is so impelled to political struggle. <i>Ibidem</i> , p. 8 use on labour and equal lines to be "implemented to the end" No. 8, p. 8.
----	---

(Equalisation?

between communes?)

4. = "Dutch meaning" *Revolutsionnaya Rossiya* No. 15,
p. 8, "the Dutch type is most suitable"), i.e., communalisation

(petty-bourgeois triviality)

"Universal men" indeed!

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*) Dutch: "extension of the commune's rights in taxing, buying out and expropriating land". *Revolutsionnaya Rossiya* No. 15, 7.

SECOND VARIANT

THE AGRARIAN PROGRAMME OF THE
SOCIALIST-REVOLUTIONARIES
AND OF THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS

Three main themes: I. The Basic Principles of an Agrarian Programme. II. The Agrarian Programme of the Social-Democrats. III. The Agrarian Programme of the Socialist-Revolutionaries.

I. *The Basic Principles of an Agrarian Programme* (= the views of Russian socialists of the agrarian question in Russia).

1. *Narodism* = the Σ of the old socialist views of the agrarian question. The *whole* history of Russian socialist thinking on the agrarian question is a history of Narodism and its struggle against Marxism.

2. *S.R.s neither here nor there.*

On the one hand—the “creative” side of capitalism (*Vestnik Russkoi Revolutsii* No. 1, p. 2)

not saying: “We are Narodist Socialists”.

On the other hand—“they do not recognise the petty-bourgeois nature of the peasantry” (*Revolutsionnaya Rossiya* No. 11, p. 7)

“family and bourgeois-capitalist economies”

ibidem

Rudin (21) denies the “differentiation” (*Rudin* 21) “already land in some parts” “is flowing from capital to labour” (*Revolutsionnaya Rossiya* No. 8, p. 8).

the peasant—“law of labour”, “servant and master” (*Revolutsionnaya Rossiya* No. 12, 6).

3. *Equivocation*. War on the "dogmatists", the orthodox, and at the same time avoidance of a straightforward stand on questions of Russian socialism, and travel all over Belgium + Italy!

Between the "critics" and the "orthodox"

David and K. Kautsky }
Jaurès and Guesde } etc. etc.

Compare *Vestnik Russkoi Revolutsii* No. 2, p. 57; (K. Kautsky and "critics")

4. "Game": quotations from Engels. "Agreeing" with Liebknecht, and with Marx and with Engels!!

Revolutsionnaya Rossiya No. 14, p. 7, quotations from Engels (idem Rudin briefly 21)
(total distortion of Engels)

Extracts from Engels.

Engels supplemented by Böttger. (The prediction is coming true.)

5. An instance of confusion in Russian issues: are there any relicts of serfdom? *No: Revolutsionnaya Rossiya* No. 8, p. 4.

Full scope given!!!

1

Yes, not juridical but economic. *Revolutsionnaya Rossiya* No. 15, 6.

{No straightforward answer!! No principle at all!!}

In the event, our agrarian programme or the "cut-off lands" *cannot* be understood!!

Nothing can be understood without clarifying your attitude to the relicts of serfdom and to the *whole* "change", all the post-reform economic evolution.

6. Socialists can *never* stand up for private *property*: "socialists" are "vehicles" of the "bourgeois spirit". *Revolutsionnaya Rossiya* No. 13, 5 and 6, No. 15, 6. they have adopted the "slogans of the bourgeois camp", etc. "introduction of the bourgeois spirit" into the programme.

Revolutsionnaya Rossiya No. 15, p. 7.

(*vulgar socialism*)

*Con—Marx in 1848**

extracts

7. Failure to understand (1) relicts of serfdom
(2) historical significance of small *private free* property leads to total incomprehension of the cut-off lands.

Instead of assessing the *historical* significance they make an assessment in general in the sense of *provision*. *Rudin* 14: it involves indenture, etc., but not "*widely comprehensive*"!! (there is no "broad land provision") (*Rudin* 14)

<p>(</p>	<p><i>good wishes</i> instead of a <i>conclusion</i> from the evolution: either "allotment of land" to !peasants as their private property, or the "organisation" of equalised peasant land tenure.</p>	<p>}</p>	<p><i>Revolutsionnaya Rossiya</i> No. 15, 6</p>
----------	---	----------	---

- | | |
|----------|--|
| <p>2</p> | <p>8. Rudin's "Theses" (p. 17)
(1) <i>Allotment</i> of land will help to fight capitalism
(2) it will slow down the capitalisation of privately owned farms, which is <i>grinding slow</i> <i>as it is</i>
(3) it will blunt the class struggle.</p> |
|----------|--|

9. They will not stop at the cut-off lands (*Rudin* 18). Of course, not. What then? The class struggle or the "labour" principle (*Rudin* 18)??

II. *The Agrarian Programme of the Social-Democrats.*

1. *Unfeasible*? We vouch—(in what sense).

- | | |
|----------|--|
| <p>3</p> | <p>2. Its principles
(1) relicts of serfdom—cf. <i>Martynov</i>, p. 34.
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin: 2px 0;">Rudin, 26 "fearful for Martynov"</div>
(2) class struggle
(3) socialist revolution of the proletariat.</p> |
|----------|--|

3. The *land issue is being seen in the cut-off lands, whereas that is only a way of formulating the struggle against serfdom, of eliminating the relicts of serfdom.*

4. The question of reviewing the "1861 reform" has been raised by all the progressive (= liberal = bourgeois-democratic) thinking in Russia.

Quotation from V. V.

5. The meaning of our agrarian programme: the Russian proletariat (including the rural) must support the peasantry in the struggle against serfdom.

Rudin 15-16: "*not all the peasants are hostile to the old regime*".

Cf. *Revolutsionnaya Rossiya* No. 8, p. 7: "petty-bourgeois sections" "always in general" "hold on to the existing order".

6. *What are we going to tell the peasant?* The "peasantry's" agrarian system

Con Engelhardt

The Socialist Party and the immediate task = start of the class struggle for socialism.

III. *The Agrarian Programme of the Socialist-Revolutionaries.*

1. Man without convictions = party without theory

2. Rudin 16: "the future will clarify": "We must go out both to the worker and to the peasant"

3. No programme. Con—Rudin 4 and *Revolutsionnaya Rossiya* No. 11, p. 6.

("our programme has been put forward")

4. *Reactionary* silence on the historic tasks of the moment—and invention of benevolent, confused wishes of "socialisation".

the peasant's equality "*To All the Russian Peasantry*", p. 28, § 1

—and no right to dispose of the land
freedom of movement—and no withdrawal from the commune.
(Maslov's data)

5. *C o - o p e r a t i v e s: R e v o l u t s i o n n a y a* { German
R o s s i y a No. 8, p. 11 { Russian
 { Rocquigny }

6. Socialisation

- (one in
 four
 parts) 1) = nationalisation. *R e v o l u t s i o n n a y a R o s s i y a*
 No. 8, p. 11. Talks on land, 15
 2) = socialist revolution. "*T o A l l t h e*
R u s s i a n P e a s a n t r y", p. 31, § 12.
 3) = commune. "*C o l o s s a l o r g a n i s a*
t i o n o f t h e c o m m u n a l p e a s a n t
r y" No. 8, p. 9.

"easier to start from" "communal
 traditions", etc.

"equalisation principle to be implemented to
 the end" No. 8, p. 8.

(although we are free from "idealisation"!))

- 4) *D u t c h* herring
 "extension of the commune's rights in taxing,
 buying out and expropriating land". *R e v o*
l u t s i o n n a y a R o s s i y a No. 15, p. 7
 "The Dutch type is most suitable."
R e v o l u t s i o n n a y a R o s s i y a No. 15, p. 8.
 Universal men!!

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PLANS AND OUTLINES OF CONCLUDING SPEECH

PRELIMINARY PLAN

- α Inadequacy of cut-off lands. Nevzorov 3.
Chernov 11.
easements. Nevzorov 6
contradictions between Lenin and Ilyin. Nevzorov 2
beyond cut-off lands: confusion (Chernov 1) #
- to α "unfeasibility" {Chernov 10 no}
class struggle within commune (Chernov 2). Liberal-
kulaks still there: Chernov 3
- β { commune. Nevzorov 5
collective responsibility. Nevzorov 4
- γ K. Kautsky and Engels. (Chernov 8) (and Chernov 16)
- || { repetition of predictions about differentiation,
proletarianisation (Chernov 17)
the orthodox and the critics. No concentration (Chernov 18)
- δ co-operatives (4-6 Chernov)
- ε socialisation (7 Chernov)
- ζ *implanting of petty bourgeoisie*. Chernov 9 and
{Nevzorov 1 *prodding on*}
Chernov 12 (*Russkoye Bogatstvo*)⁵⁴
- η Plekhanov (Chernov 13. Nevzorov 7)
- θ *No. 1 of Narodnaya Volya* (Chernov 14)
Böttger (Chernov 15)
- ι Narodism = a tag (Chernov 19)

SUMMARY OF PRELIMINARY PLAN

I 1-3 ι

I 4-γ

I 6-ζ

I 7-9 nil #

I 5—nil and α	II'—ad α
	II 2—6 nil
III 1-2 3— =	III 5 δ
III 4 nil	III 6 ϵ
Nevzorov β	

RESUME OF LECTURE

1. *Between Narodism and Marxism.*

("Gofstetter")

Narodism is a "tag" (Mr. Vladimirov)

Kablukov, N,—on (Mr. Vladimirov)

(Karyshev's and Vikhlyayev's "classical studies"

"family economy"?
Nil!

2. *Between the orthodox and the critics.*

Quotation from Engels (Mr. Vladimirov)

and K. Kautsky (Mr. Vladimirov)

Kautsky's "reservations": "not all is correct", etc.!!

[Repetition of *predictions* (Mr. Vladimirov)—
No concentration, "*we do not believe in concentration*".

(Minimum programme)

"There can be no difference of principle between an agrarian programme and a labour programme" (Nevzorov)

3. *Are there any relicts of serfdom?*

Yes and no. Nil.

- { cut-off lands not everywhere (Mr. Vladimirov).
- { *Poltava gubernia*
- { three types of cut-off lands (Nevzorov)
- { easements (Nevzorov)

Lenin con Ilyin. (Nevzorov)

labour services are not maintained chiefly by cut-off lands (Nevzorov)

4. *Marx on small property.*

(1) *implanting of petty bourgeoisie* (Mr. Vladimirov).

(2) not our business to *prod on* (Nevzorov and quotation from K. Kautsky)

- {promotion of technical progress}
- (3) Nevzorov. (Marx against Marx)
 Lenin against
5. *What lies beyond the elimination of relicts of serfdom? The class struggle or the labour principle? Nil?*
-

Our agrarian programme

6. Mr. Vladimirov: "No one said unfeasible."

Sic Rudin, 13-14

Russkiye Vedomosti = bourgeoisie.

Quotations from V. V., from *Russkiye Vedomosti* on agricultural conference.⁵⁵

7. *The principles of an agrarian programme. No one has said a word.*
8. Have these principles changed?
Plekhanov and the 1886 programme.
- { Plekhanov and nationalisation
 - { Plekhanov and expropriation
 - { Marx and expropriation + mortgage
 - + producers' associations.

Plekhanov said there: "*The most likely thing is that the lands will pass to the peasant bourgeoisie*" (as Engels believed)....

{Plekhanov—extreme weakness of character}

9. *The meaning of our agrarian programme* = the Russian proletariat must support the peasantry. *Nil.*
-

Socialist-Revolutionary Agrarian Programme

10. *Reactionary. Collective responsibility and the commune. "I disagree in principle"* (Nevzorov). *Equality of rights but no withdrawal from the commune. Nil.*

{Class struggle within the commune? (Mr. Vladimirov). "For that reason" extension of communal land ownership.

11. *Co-operatives.* Mr. Vladimirov. *Two trends* (Where? in *Revolutsionnaya Rossiya* or *Iskra*?)

12. *Socialisation*. 4 meanings. ((Small communes = domination of the rural bourgeoisie.))

PLAN OF LECTURE RESUMÉ

finale: root of mistake
failed to understand the difficulty
our agrarian system
resumé

RESUMÉ OF LECTURE

- a) The root of Nevzorov's mistake is the effort to correct Plekhanov, without having understood him. The root of the S.R.s' mistake lies *deeper*: it is a confusion of the *democratic* and the *socialist* tasks, of the *democratic* and the *socialist* elements, of the democratic and the socialist *content* of the movement. This confusion is the result of the entire social nature of the Socialist-Revolutionary movement. Socialist-Revolutionarism = an attempt on the part of the petty-bourgeois intelligentsia to obscure the working-class movement = radical, revolutionary petty-bourgeois democracy. Like the liberal democrats, they tend to *confuse* the democratic and the socialist tasks, and also to confuse the issue of the autocracy and the question of the agrarian programme.
- b) The S.R.s and Nevzorov have absolutely failed to understand the *difficulty* in drawing up an agrarian programme. Theirs applies to everything, and can be used anywhere, hence: nowhere. Sd* China and Abyssinia. Sr* Peru and Uruguay. It is *neither a programme nor an agrarian one*. It does not reflect anything; it does not define the *moment* (the historical moment: cf. 3 conditions of the programme), it fails to *provide guidance* for the present, current struggle.
- c) Our agrarian system. No answer.
Four horizontal strata [big + peasant bourgeoisie 1½ (6½ out of 14) + middle peasantry 2 (4 out of 14) + rural semi-proletariat and proletariat 6½ millions

These abbreviations have not been deciphered.—Ed

(3 $\frac{1}{2}$ out of 14) ⁵⁶]. If that were all, there would be no need for an agrarian programme. But there are also the *vertical* partitions = commune, collective responsibility, cut-off lands, labour services, indenture. It is impossible to liberate the rural semi-proletarian and proletarian for the struggle, without also delivering the rural bourgeoisie of labour services.

- d) Resumé of the differences between the S.R. and the S.D. agrarian programmes: 1) *truth* (semi-serfdom + class struggle + capitalist evolution) + 2) *untruth* (member of a trade union, "colossal organisation of the communal peasantry", balanced extension of socialisation, etc.).

A policy expounding untruths = a policy of revolutionary adventurism.

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THE PEASANTRY AND SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY ⁵⁷

The Peasantry and Social-Democracy.

Marxist Theory and the Social-Democratic Programme

1. The agrarian question with West-European Social-Democracy. David, etc.
2. " " in Russia: the old Narodniks, the Liberals and the Socialist-Revolutionaries. Practical significance during reforms.

3. *Large- and small-scale production*

Auhagen

Klawki, etc.

Conclusions concerning the maintenance of labourers, livestock and land

Denmark.

4. *Co-operatives.* DAVID, etc. French reactionaries
Rocquigny
Holtz
Buchenberger

5. Specifics of Russia.

Together with the peasant bourgeoisie against the landowners.

Together with the urban proletariat against the peasant bourgeoisie.

6. The importance of Social-Democratic agitation among the peasants, especially in the epoch of political revival. Development of the peasants' class-consciousness, and of democratic and Social-Democratic thinking.

-
1. Theory of Marxism (α) on the condition, evolution and role of the peasantry—and (β) the Social-Democratic programme. Closely bound up.

2. Urgency of the peasant question. The agrarian programmes of the Social-Democratic parties: the French (petty-bourgeois nature. Criticism by Engels), the German (1895. Breslau), the opportunist and revolutionary wings of the *Russian*. (Critics. "David.") (Bulgakov)....
3. The *Russian* agrarian programme of the Social-Democrats, their special distinction from the *Narodniks* and the *Socialist-Revolutionaries*.
4. The principles of the Marxist theory concerning the peasantry, (cf. *Development of Capitalism*, quotations from Marx)
 - 1) the role of large-scale production; 2) the petty-bourgeois nature of the peasant; 3) his past and future + {Souchon. Add K. Kautsky's *The Social Revolution*.
5. Large- and small-scale production in agriculture.... From the *Manuscript: Hecht*, Auhagen, Klawki, Baden, German statistics, Stumpfe.
6. Conclusion: the importance of the maintenance of labourers, livestock, land.
7. Add: Huschke, Haggard, Baudrillart, Lecouteux, *Prussian Inquiry*, Bavarian and Hessen Inquiries, Hubach.
8. Indebtedness. *Prussian statistics*.
9. Co-operatives. General approach to the question. Rocquigny, Holtz, Buchenberger, Haggard. Statistical data: *German and Russian* (public lease). *Denmark*.
10. Conclusions concerning the West.
11. Russia's specific features.... On two flanks.

The peasant bourgeoisie and the rural proletariat.
Relicts of *serfdom* and the struggle against the bourgeoisie.
12. Together with the peasant bourgeoisie against the landowners, etc. } Tie in with
 Together with the urban proletariat against the bourgeoisie } cut-off lands
13. The practical importance of the agrarian question in the possibly near future. Exposure of the class antagonism in the countryside. Democratic and Social-Democratic agitation and propaganda.

II
CRITIQUE OF
BOURGEOIS LITERATURE
AND ANALYSIS OF MASSIVE
AGRARIAN STATISTICS
1900-1903

**CRITICAL REMARKS
ON S. BULGAKOV'S BOOK,
CAPITALISM AND AGRICULTURE,
VOLS. I AND II, PUBLISHED IN 1900** ⁵⁸

Bulgakov

- I. "*From the author*" "essay on the theory (?) of agrarian development in connection with the general development of capitalism"
— "slavishly dependent on the material"....
1. Chapter I, § 1: "Law of diminishing returns"....
2. Note: "In industry man wields (!?) the forces of nature", but in agriculture *adapts himself* (?)
13. Note. Marx denies this law, but accepts Ricardo's theory of rent, which is based on it (??). (III, 2, 277?) ⁵⁹
16. "Increasing difficulties of existence"....
17. — "An evident truth", which needs merely to be stated (?)
— although agrarian progress temporarily nullifies the tendency indicated by this law.
18. The law of diminishing returns is of *universal significance—the social question is essentially bound up with it.*
20. *The agrarian crisis* is a direct consequence of the law of diminishing returns (?)
21. In agriculture, man is a "slave" to the laws of nature, in industry, he is master ("basic distinction").

25. Agriculture does not obtain the benefits latent in co-operation.
 26-27. Marx's unhappy example (on co-operation)....
 29-30. "Absolutely inapplicable to agriculture"

(the law $\ll \frac{v}{c}$) [Skvortsov] idem 52.

31. Holds forth on trifles—about machines....
 32. "*Particular case* of law of diminishing returns"—» labour with intensification of agriculture.
 34. "The despotism of nature"... labour \ll its productivity....
 35. "The economy of low wages"... "the economy of high wages is not applicable in agriculture".
 37. Anyone will do for agriculture: the Russian no $<$ than the Englishman.
 38. — ... "even centaurs"... Con II 433
 43. The *agricultural machine* does not revolutionise production, does not create confidence or precision of work... in the hands of Mother Nature.... (Empty phrase!)
 44. The machine cannot convert the worker into its adjunct.
 45. "The plough stops at the will of the driver"... (sic!)
 46. "The role of the machine is not exceptional" (distortion and rubbish).
 48. "I am sufficiently free from the Marxist prejudice" that any machine means progress.... Sometimes agricultural machines are reactionary (!)
 49. "Naïve" comparison between American and European agricultural machines.
 50. Development of agriculture tends to narrow down the field of application of machinery....
 51. "It makes no difference from the technical standpoint" whether labour is manual or machine.
 51 and 52. *The usefulness of the thresher is doubtful* (!)....
 55. A loaf defies telling who produced it ...Mother Nature is above such distinctions

-
- 59-60. Small farms also make use of machines: they hire them!
64. In agriculture, there are two elements beyond human control: the forces of nature (!) and the social forces (!)
67. Backhaus welcomes the division of labour in agriculture (Bulgakov—con).
-
76. The decisive instance is the theory of cognition (in the question of value).
82. The price of grain is determined *not* by the last application of labour and capital, but by the average.
87. Marx adds nothing to Ricardo (on differential rent) —absolute rent
is a specific instance of differential rent.
90. "The limited productivity of the land"
92. "Grain has no value" (!)
- 95-96. Marx's *unhappy* example of the waterfall
— Marx's fetishism ... (idem 105)
98. Agricultural capital takes no part in determining the rate of profit.
104. *Petitio principii = absolute rent....*
105. Rent is "not a material thing" but a "*concept*".
106. The concept of value is an "*aerial bridge*" (?)
107. Marx's theory of rent: obscure, contradictory, nothing new, etc.
111. "Pursuing their own path", "by their own efforts" ("have failed to find a material definition of rent").
113. Rent is not surplus-value—it is paid out of *non-agricultural* labour.
(Bulgakov has forgotten the history of rent)....
116. Brentano's "remarkable" *Agrarpolitik....*
120. There is no "English rent" in other countries.
— Agricultural profit is divided between the landowner, the farmer and the labourer.
{defeats himself}
125. Rent (in a landed estate)—not an English one??

131. "In Britain grain is more expensive than on the continent" (?).
 139. "The mystical law of concentration" is "a Marxist prejudice"
 ... "Hertz's remarkable work"....
 142. "The peasant economy is not going down at all"....
 143. Marx vs. Marx: the dualism of the politician and the researcher.
 146-147. Marx "obscures"—according to the law of culture, the peasant's requirements are growing....
 148. Bulgakov himself keeps comparing the peasant with *c a p i t a l*....
 154. The peasant economy—"the most profitable for society".

-
176. Hasbach: "The industry and thrift" of the small owner.
 214. "Pre-capitalist overpopulation"....
 237-238. The progress of English agriculture from 1846 to 1877.
 239. The growth of bigger farms
 ... "not the result of conflict between small- and large-scale production"??...
 239-240. Once farming is run on capitalist lines, it is indisputable that within certain limits the large is superior to the small (!!! N.B. !!)
 242-243. *Tendency to concentration 1851-1861-1871 until 1880* ... in Britain....
 246. The scourge of competition strained all the productive skill ... but this did not refute the law of diminishing returns....
 251. Under a pastoral economy the capital per area unit increases ($>$ capital-intensive)....
 252. Growth in the number of agricultural machines

1855—1861—1871—1880

55

236

1,205 2,160 4,222 ⁶⁰

252. Reduction in the number of agricultural labourers ... 1851-1871 (and 1881-1891).

255. What explanation? *Overpopulation in the preceding period.*
 (+ also the consolidation of land holdings)
 (+ also the introduction of farming machines) (11)
260. Marx (and *H a s b a c h*) regards this as confirming the law of concentration, the growth of $\frac{c}{v}$. (Bulgakov con!)
262. English population by occupations 1851-1881.
268. *Basic cause of the crisis*: the law of diminishing returns....
273. Per-acre productivity in Britain is not «. —Dairy farming, vegetable gardening, etc., have been *developing*.
279. Rent has suffered most of all (from the crisis)....
293. The labourer's wages and welfare are *growing*....
301. The agricultural labourers' movement has never been socialist.
- 303: "Large-scale production in agriculture has no positive social consequences" (there is not even a rudimentary trade union movement among agricultural labourers) (?).
306. Small farmers < stable.
- 308-309. Distribution of farms and area in Britain 1880 - 1885 - 1895.
311. The crisis most severely affected the *s m a l l f a r m e r s*.
312. *Engels's "fantastic construction"*.
- 313: Many small holders were ruined at the beginning of the 19th century....
316. The condition of the yeomen is *worse than that of the labourers*....
- 318-319. *Small holders* have suffered \triangleright , their condition is
- 320 - 321. worse than that of the labourers, it is terribly *hard*....
325. Efforts to create a small peasantry. Small Holdings Act ⁶¹ 1892.
- 328 and 331. Small Holdings Act was not widely applied. Small Holdings Act was of no practical importance.

333. Bulgakov's conclusions: > ruin of small farms *does not prove* (!!!) their unviability.... (!)
338. "The final result": restoration of the *peasantry*.
"A verdict against the capitalist organisation of agriculture."
-

II*

12. Three-field system prevailed from the 9th to the first third of the 19th century.
17. Insts⁹³ are diminishing....
30. *Communist Manifesto* gives a *wrong* picture of reality ("prophecy").
41. Prussia of the 1840s—*general overpopulation*.
44. Progress of German agriculture 1800-1850 (> than in 1,000 years) ??... "direct outcome of the growth of population" and "natural consumption"
45. Emancipation of peasants is the basis of capitalist agriculture.
46. Progress in agriculture is seen mainly on the *big* farms (that is, the *exchange* farms).
49. The crisis of the 1830s—capitalist baptism.
50. *Small farms were being ruined*....
56. *Big farms grow faster than small ones*.
57. 1852 and 1858. Distribution of farms and area.
62. A mass of small farms have been ruined... (since 1802)
63. "Flourishing of the large-scale economy" (distillation)....
76. Growth in the soil's productivity and technical progress — — — mainly in the *large-scale economy*... ("apparently")
79. Quarter century of agricultural improvement—nil for the agricultural labourers.
80. ...*fatal feature*: lack of economy of high wages
89. *Growth* of rentals 1849-1869-1898....
-

* Vol. II of the summarised book.—Ed.

- 89-90. The peasant economy was the first to feel the brunt of the crisis. It soon turned out that it was most destructive for the *large-scale economy*.
103. | The steam thresher was undoubtedly an evil for the labourers. This is also pointed out by Holtz; *a utopian idea*: to limit its use.
102. *The number of Insts* \ll with an increase of free labourers.
104. Labourers *prefer* $>$ free status.
103. "*Capitalist reorganisation of the labourers' old condition*" !!
105. It is *utopian* to set up wage labourers with land allotments. Cf. II 255.
106. Own farm is the ideal of all agricultural labourers.
106. Reduction in the number of *Insts*. 1882-1895 ||
 number of labourers with land \div || N.B.
 without " $+$ ||
106. Growth " in the " number of persons (agricultural labourers) for whom agriculture is a *side line*....
114. Number of agricultural machines in 1882 and 1895 by types.
- 116-117. Number of farms combined with industries... (figures interesting but obscure)....
117. "The crisis *has not deprived* the economy of the possibility of progress."
115. Large-scale farming is always more capital-intensive than small-scale, and therefore, *naturally* gives preference to the mechanical factors of production over live labour (!)...
 ((the understating of the superiority of the big farms is interesting!))
- 115-116. "The reference to the supplanting of labourers by machines is quite groundless."
116. On the strength of what has been said the condition of the big farms is *critical* (!)...
118. *To hold its ground, large-scale production must*
 ! show *progress*: income is derived only by those !
 farms which are up to the technical standard.
119. With small farms, the price of land is *higher*—
 ergo, *big farms give way to small ones*.

119. Tendency: disintegration of the big farms into small ones ... and good luck!!
120. 1882 and 1895 statistics: *supplanting of big farms and in rather considerable proportions*. (!!?)
126. Middle peasant farming has grown stronger at the expense of the parcels and the big farms (5-20 hectares).
126. The growth of *latifundia* is a sign of decline (for intensiveness must lead to disintegration!!!)...
127. The increase (?) in farm employees. (?)
131. The growth of agricultural production, *especially of the area under root crops and beet root* || N.B.
- 132-133. Prussian agriculture is developing, and the rural population? $\mp + 4.5\%$ (135)
133. "*Unremitting and even dissipating labour on their own farms*" (N.B.)
135. Increase in the number of machines *not only* on the big but also on the medium-big farms.
135. Increase in artificial fertilisers (note).
- 135-136. How is progress possible when prices are falling? (contrary to normal conditions*)....
136. Germany owes her current progress above all to *peasant farming* ... (!!)...
138. Policy: to establish a *solid* peasantry ("The way German Social-Democracy must take!!") "*Possibility of establishing independent farms*"....
141. There is no denying the beneficial effect of the *corn tariffs*
143. — "the tariffs *cannot evoke unconditional censure*".
144. *Holtz* is right: labourers (!) as well as producers.
145. ... "compromise" is the only way.
148. The technical progress of large-scale farming || is highly doubtful, its historical role is played out (!)

159. France at the end of the 18th century: "*A natural-economy overpopulation.*"

* The word "conditions" is not in the MS., and has been inserted according to the meaning.—Ed.

168. Growth in the urban and industrial population of France.
171. *Area under large-scale farming in the 19th century was relatively larger than in the 18th....*
- 172-173. Distribution of côtes foncières* 1884 (2 types of data).
- 173-174. "Absolute fantasy" ("stemming from his prejudice") Marx's assertion (1850) concerning the indebtedness of the French peasant.
174. » Growing number of côtes
- Con Souchon, p. 87, since '83* « **
176. "The peasantry is divided into a proletariat and small holders" (after the revolution).
179. "*Hands are rare*"=employers are finding wages high (Vicomte d'Avenel).
181. The market is the power behind progress in France. Which class? (*? big capitalists + peasant owners*).
185. In France, there is an especial growth in the area under root crops and in the cattle population.
187. Rural population, 1882 and 1892.
188. *Distribution of farms*, 1882 and 1892.
190. Conclusion: "strengthening of peasant farms" and "*latifundia degeneration*" (!)
191. "Statistical sages" say » under-1-hectare farms owing to increase in workers. *Con*: in these departments > peasant farms.
193. *There are fewer farms than plots. "Of course, ?(!) there is no reason to assume that many big estates are concentrated in the hands of one individual ... there are only 2½ per cent of them"*
193. In wine-growing < 1 hectare may take up all the working time.
194. *Growth in the number of farms with managers (patently capitalist)*
Decline in the number of *day-labourer* farmers.
195. —refutation of "the fantastic assertion".

* An individual land holding in a commune in France.—Ed.

** See p. 171.—Ed.

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195. *Growth in leases* ("u n d o u b t e d l y, small ones")?
196. Reduction in the number of agricultural labourers.
207. French farm labourer is being *transformed* (??) into a *p e a s a n t*.
210. France owes her progress to small-scale farming (??)
211. || Despite the progress of French agriculture, the rural population has dwindled....
212. *Agricultural machines* (? Answer: "excess population disappearing")
213. "*We have seen* that small-scale farming is ahead" (!!)
- 213 and 215. Eulogy of peasant farming.
214. There has been no concentration: the third estate bought its lands before the revolution....
"The expropriation of a section of the peasantry"....
-
217. Population is limited by the means of subsistence....
218. Bulgakov "long" tended to underestimate Malthus ('invaluable work')
220. Population increase tends to stimulate the transition to new economic forms.
221. ...Some of the poverty "undoubtedly" springs from "absolute overpopulation"....
221. Overpopulation used to be more common in the past (?)...
223. Overpopulation is not a social but "merely" an "economic" theory.
223. opop = "special problem" (opop = overpopulation)
224. "Neo-Malthusianism", deliberate adaptation of the birth-rate....
225. Dühring (Lange): capacity of territory.
229. Capitalism is inevitable with a higher density of population... (Struve (Lange))

231. "The old political economy." Verelendungs-
theorie,* etc.
233. "*E m p t i n e s s*" of Marx's concept of station-
ary overpopulation....
237. "The peasants are not so hard hit by the crisis."
237. "*Rural* overpopulation"....
247. Peasant farming, having least capital at its
| disposal, is *naturally less stable* (but this has
nothing to do with the question of its viability).
249. "Keeping within the territory's capacity" is the
main negative condition of prosperity.
251. ...One way... of thinning out the population
(cf. *n o t e*).
253. Artisan-farmers in Germany.
255. *Development of vegetable plots (among industrial
workers) should be welcomed* (!! Cf. II 105
259. A kulak section, starvation leases, etc., tend
to grow on the basis of overpopulation (!!)
259. N.B.: Who takes over from the ruined peasants?
The peasants themselves.
260. "Illusions" on the part of "conservative Marxists"
that large-scale production is a vehicle of pro-
gress.
261. "Boundless lust"....
263. ..."Depravity rather than increase in the poor
population'....
265. The problem of population is the main difficulty
N.B.: of collectivism....
266. Individual landownership is the supreme com-
mandment.
271. The fatal indebtedness of the peasantry is
a myth....
272. Indebtedness. Figures. Not high on peasant
farms.
280. Kautsky's "fantasy", "pathetic effort to stretch
a point" to prove that small farms furnish hired
labour for big ones.
(There is no interlocking of big and small farms)

* Theory of impoverishment.—Ed.

280. Chronic Marxist prejudice that the peasantry is incapable of technical progress.
[Tables prove nothing]
282. Progress of peasant farming: *The Condition of the Peasants*
(I 72, 276)
(II 222)
- 282-283. Peasant farming is *naturally* > labour-intensive than large-scale farming....
- 284-285. Peasant co-operatives ("and the big farms, of course".)
287. *It is short-sighted and utopian to regard the peasant association as a step forward to socialism* ("Hertz is too closely tied to the opinion of his party") "Narrowness" of collectives....
288. Socialisation in industry (!)
individualism in agriculture (!)
The "slogan" of democratic development.
288. *The peasant is no less a working man than the proletarian....*
289. Against "peasantophobia"....
"There is no room in the villages for the class struggle"... "no educational influence of this struggle"... (bis)...
290. The peasant has fewer political interests, as compared with the townsman....
-
311. Ireland—overpopulation.
323. Two views of Ireland: the Malthusian, and that of agrarian relations.
324. Bulgakov: some of the evil is the fault of landlordism....
331. Middlemen,⁶³ *like the kulaks*, are not an inevitable concomitant of peasant farming.
339. Leasehold interest is of subordinate significance....
340. Against Manuilov.
346. Dispossession of land would have occurred even without the landlords, in virtue of overpopulation.
351. The famine of 1846 was beneficial. There is no reason for connecting evictions and emigration (*table proves the opposite*).

352. "Diminution of the population is the cause of Irish progress"....
 358. Growth in potato patches (up to 1 hectare: held by rural labourers, among others) in Ireland.
 357. In Ireland there is no reduction of area under crop (thanks to peasant farming!)
 359. *Farms in Ireland by size (and 362) (consolidation).*
 360. *Capitalist agriculture* is developing in Ireland.
 361. In time of crisis capitalist agriculture in Ireland tends to regress (??)
 - 1) farmer capital < (! by 0.06 %!)
 - 2) "fragmentary evidence".
 363. "Latifundia degeneration" (!)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 30-200 \text{ acres} - \\ 200 \text{ and } > \text{ acres } + \end{array} \right\}$$
 365. *Marx* is "tendentious" about Ireland, gives "a chaotic heap of figures"....
 - 369-370. Progress used to come from capitalist farming, and latterly > from the peasants (!)...
 371. Development of co-operatives in Ireland.
 375. "*Welfare is spreading widely among the lower orders*" (loan and savings banks)....
 379. *Marx's* "tendentious distortion of reality"....
 380. Now there is overpopulation once again.
 384. History of Ireland: importance of the population adapting itself to the capacity of the territory....
-
385. Law of diminishing returns is the scourge of mankind....
 386. *Marx* gave Wakefield an unfair and biased assessment.
 393. —in Wakefield's assessment, *Marx* is an *economic reactionary*. ("The idea of putting capitalism in place of the savage does not deserve condemnation.")
 396. North American population by occupations....
 - 398-399. American industry 1850-1860-1870-1880-1890....

412. Millionaires and *paupers* have made their appearance in America.
414. Farm area 1850-1890 (»)
- 422-423. Division of labour in American agriculture (rapaciousness).
425. Crisis in the Eastern States.
429. Dairy farming and market gardening in the Eastern States.
- 433: "Naïveté" about machine farming in North America.
- 435-436. *Distribution of farms*
438. No concentration (con the "overjoyed Marxists").
445. In 1896 I "did not deny" Zusammenbruchs theorie*... ("I would have made deletions")...
449. The growing prevalence of the internal market.
454. Urban civilisation *would have come up against the law of diminishing returns*.
455. *The grain problem is >terrible than the social one.*
- (!) 456. Marx is quite wrong about agriculture.
456. || *It is not true that capitalism leads to collectivism.*
- N.B. 456. *Solid peasant farming* is supplanting large-scale farming ("democratic tide").
457. Marx's prediction—"short-sightedness turned to ridicule by history", "the self-conceit of scientific socialism".
457. ... "*over-estimation of social cognition*"....
458. "Sorcery and fraud" — — — — ignoramus.

Written in June-September 1901

Printed from the original

* The collapse theory.—Ed.

PLAN OF OBJECTIONS TO BULGAKOV'S BOOK

Note especially

- { α) law of diminishing returns;
- { β) theory of rent;
- { γ) refutation of α in Britain, Germany, France, Ireland and America;
- { δ) on agricultural machines;
- { ε) "solid peasantry" and the agrarian on the question of labourers (vegetable plots), machines and taxes; "latifundia degeneration"
II, 126, 190, 363 (con—Hertz 15*)
(Ad ε: cf. II 375)
- { ζ) complete break with socialism. II. 287, 266, 288
 - co-operatives
 - class struggle II 289
 - capitalism does not lead to collectivism. II 456

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Printed from the original

* See p. 98.—Ed.

CRITICAL REMARKS ON THE WORKS OF S. BULGAKOV AND F. BENSING

Once again Mr. Bulgakov *garbles* a quotation in the grossest manner in Note 2, on p. 273 of Vol. II. The third column of his table does not apply to the "big farms", as he declares in the heading, but *to all farms in general* (*Untersuchungen*, etc.* S. 573, Anhang. III).

The last but one column of Mr. Bulgakov's table shows not the percentage of indebtedness of the "medium farms" (as Mr. Bulgakov says) but the average size of the *holding* (sic!) in *small-scale farming*. (L. c., Anhang, V, S. 575.) The last column shows not the percentage of indebtedness of the "small farms", but the average size of *holding* in *large-scale farming* (*ibidem*). It is incredible, but a fact that Mr. Bulgakov has managed to *confuse* the tables of the original he quotes and has "mixed up" the data on size of holdings and the data on the percentage of indebtedness.

The actual figures:

843.10 | 24	643.20 | 24	485.06 | 23
35.13%	26.80%	21.09%

(average % of indebtedness)

<i>Klein- betrieb</i> **	<i>Mittel- betrieb</i> ***	<i>Grossbe- trieb</i> ****
35.13	—	26.80
—	21.09	—

* *Untersuchungen der wirtschaftlichen Verhältnisse in 24 Gemeinden des Königreichs Bayern* (Study of Economic Conditions in 24 Communities of the Bavarian Kingdom).—Ed.

** Small farms.—Ed.

*** Medium farms.—Ed.

**** Large farms.—Ed.

Once again: this is how Mr. Bulgakov quotes.

He refers to p. 77 of Bensing, where Bensing says that agricultural machines* have a *smaller* part to play in raising productivity than industrial machines.

But this is Bensing's introduction to a *chapter* whose *result*, p. 99, gives a considerable increase in production owing to agricultural machines.

Mr. Bulgakov quotes Bensing. I 32, 48, 44.

Bensing 4: Marx—Gegner der Maschinen in der Industrie**

Insert on Bensing in § on machines***:

1) Bensing's bourgeois attitude to agricultural machines (adopted by Bulgakov) is well illustrated by a *similar* attitude to machines in industry.

(p. 4. Marx—Gegner der Maschinen (cf. 1-2)

p. 5. Marx "dreht" distorts the beneficial effect of machines.

p. 11. Marx "allerhand Unheil nachsagt" ****... to agricultural machines.

Bensing's standpoint is that of the bourgeois and the entrepreneur

female and child labour—*nil* (pp. 13-14)!!

2) Higher productivity of agricultural machines

α) special inquiry

β) a comparison of literary data p. 99 (results)
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 81,078 = 117.4\% \\ 69,040 = 100\% \end{array} \right\}$ reduction of costs, p. 167 (results).

3) Bulgakov quotes Bensing p. 42, but says nothing about this being Bensing's illustration of the importance of machines: p. 45.

Bensing on *electricity*: pp. 127 and 102.

N.B. also about *Feldbahnen****** pp. 127-29.

Can Bensing's calculations (pp. 145 et seq.) be used to determine $\frac{c}{v}$ and modify it?

Estate = 310 hectares (240 hectares of fields + 70 hectares of meadow).

It is better to take the even not-too-exact figures of Bensing himself, p. 171.

* The word "machines" has been inserted by the editors.—Ed.

** Opponent of machines in industry.—Ed.

*** See present edition, Vol. 5, pp. 130-34.—Ed.

**** Predicts all sorts of misfortunes.—Ed.

***** Field supply railways.—Ed.

Fall I*.

 $v^{**} = 1 + 2 = 3$ Lfd Nummer***

(pp. 147-48, table)

Mk

 $= 2,400 = 2$ persons $+ 9,700 = 17$ persons
 $17,525 = 13,294$ work- $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5,242 \text{ men} \\ 8,052 \text{ women} \end{array} \right\}$
 ing days
 $m^{**} = 10$ (Abgaben +

Lasten) + Reinertrag**** = 300

+ 425

 $v = 29,625$ $c^{**} = 38,690$ # 19 persons and
 725 Mk $m = 725$ 13,294 working
 days
 $W^{**} = 69,040$ $c = 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 11 + 12 + 13$ Lfd. Nr.
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} c \text{ here} = \text{annual wear and tear of } c. \\ \text{All } c = 57,000 + 14,000 + 150,000 + (\text{part of } 35,500) \\ \text{(namely } 35,000 - 29,625) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 4,470 \\ 11,699 \\ 1,464 \\ 6,660 \\ 2,800 \\ 1,000 \\ 6,035 \\ 1,900 \\ 2,662 \end{array}$

38,690 Mk #

Mk

 Capital: 57,000 livestock
 14,000 dead stock
 150,000 buildings
 35,500 working capital

256,500

Fall II.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Mk} \\ 1,776 \\ 832.5 \\ \hline 943.5 \end{array} \right\}$	v	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Mk} \\ 29,625 \\ 1,446 \\ \hline 28,179 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Mk} \\ 1,776 \\ 330 \\ \hline 1,446 \end{array} \right\}$	$=$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1,184 \text{ working days} \\ 220 \text{ " " } \\ 964 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 13,294 \\ 964 \\ \hline 12,330 \end{array} \right\}$
---	-----	---	---	-----	---	--

 Hence: 19 persons +
 12,330 working days

* Case One.—Ed.

 ** c —constant capital (the cost of the means of production); v —variable capital (the cost of labour-power); m —surplus-value; W —value of the gross product.—Ed.

*** Serial number.—Ed.

**** (Taxes+duties)+net income.—Ed.

m	300 taxes	c	38,690	$c = 39,192.5$
	1,368.5 Reinertrag	+	502.5 (new machinery)	$v = 28,179$
			($1/4 \cdot 2,010$)	$m = 1,668.5$
	<u>1,668.5</u>		<u>39,192.5</u>	<u>W = 69,040.0</u>

Capital

57,000

$$16,010 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} + 14,000 \\ 2,010 \\ \hline 16,010 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 150,000 \\ 35,500?*) \\ \hline \end{array}$$
258,510

Fall III A. v	28,179	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 546 \text{ Mk} = 439 \text{ working days} \\ 92 \text{ Mk} = 304 \text{ " " } \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 12,330 \\ 135 \\ \hline 12,195 \end{array} \right\}$
$v = 28,087$		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 92 \text{ Mk} \\ 135 \text{ working days} \end{array} \right\}$	

Hence: 19 persons +
12,195 working days

$c = 39,192.5$	$m = 300$ taxes	Mk
+ 362.5 ($1/4 \times 1,450$)	4,878 Reinertrag	$c = 39,555$
<u>39,555</u>	<u>5,178</u>	$v = 28,087$
		$m = 5,178$
		<u>W = 72,820</u>

Capital

57,000

$$17,460 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Mk} \\ + 16,010 \\ 1,450 \\ \hline 17,460 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 150,000 \\ 35,500 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

*)? The author assumed the circulating capital = $1/2$ live-stock + dead stock $57 + 14 = 71$ thousand. $71 \div 2 = 35.5$; consequently, here too he should have taken $57 + 16.01 = 73.01$. $73.01 \div 2 = 36,505$ Mk.

Fall III B.

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \nu \ 28,087 & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1,523 \text{ Mk} = 1,269 \text{ working days} \\ 1,482.5 \quad 40.5 = 27 \quad " \quad " \end{array} \right\} & c = 39,555 \\
 - & & + 150 \left\{ \frac{1}{4} \times 600 \right\} \\
 \hline
 26,604.5 & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1,482.5 \quad 1,242 \text{ working days} \end{array} \right\} & c = 39,705 \\
 & & v = 26,604.5 \\
 & & m = 6,510.5 \left\{ 300 + 6,210.5 \right\} \\
 \\
 \left\{ \begin{array}{r} 12,195 \\ 1,242 \\ \hline 10,953 \end{array} \right\} & \text{Hence: } 19 \text{ persons and} & W = 72,820 \\
 & 10,953 \text{ working days} & \\
 & & \text{Capital. Dead stock} \\
 & & + 17,460 \\
 & & + 600 \\
 & & \hline
 & & 18,060
 \end{array}$$

Fall III C.

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \nu \ 26,604.5 & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 486 \text{ Mk} = 360 \text{ working days} \\ 418.5 \quad 67.5 = 45 \quad " \quad " \end{array} \right\} & c = 39,705 \\
 - & & + 400 \left\{ \frac{1}{4} \times 1,200 + 100 \right\} \\
 \hline
 26,186.0 & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 418.5 = 315 \quad " \quad " \end{array} \right\} & c = 40,105 \\
 & & v = 26,186 \\
 & & m = 6,529 (300 + 6,229) \\
 \\
 \left\{ \begin{array}{r} 10,953 \\ - 315 \\ \hline 10,638 \end{array} \right\} & \text{Hence: } 19 \text{ persons +} & W = 72,820 \\
 & 10,638 \text{ working days} & \\
 & & \text{Capital. Dead stock} \\
 & & + 18,060 \\
 & & + 1,200 \\
 & & \hline
 & & 19,260
 \end{array}$$

Fall III D.

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \nu \ 26,186 & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2,616 \text{ Mk} = 2,024 \text{ working days} \\ - 2,320.5 \quad 295.5 \text{ Mk} = 197 \quad " \quad " \end{array} \right\} & c = 40,105 \\
 & & + 400 \left(\frac{1}{4} \times 1,600 \right) \\
 \hline
 23,865.5 & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2,320.5 \quad 1,827 \end{array} \right\} & c = 40,505 \\
 & & v = 23,865.5 \\
 & & m = 8,449.5 (300 + 8,149.5) \\
 \\
 \left\{ \begin{array}{r} 10,638 \\ - 1,827 \\ \hline 8,811 \end{array} \right\} & \text{Hence: } 19 \text{ persons +} & W = 72,820 \\
 & 8,811 \text{ working days} & \\
 & & \text{Capital. Dead stock} \\
 & & + 19,260 \\
 & & + 1,600 \\
 & & \hline
 & & 20,860
 \end{array}$$

Fall III E.

$v = 23,865.5$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2,100 \text{ Mk} = 1,400 \text{ working days} \\ -1,470 \quad -630 \text{ Mk} = 420 \quad " \quad " \end{array} \right\}$	$c = + 40,505$	
		$+ 861$	$(735 + 126)$
$v = 22,395.5$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -1,470 \text{ Mk} = 980 \text{ working days} \\ + 215 \quad + 215 \text{ Mk}^*) = 140 \quad " \quad " \end{array} \right\}$	$- 41,366$	
		$- 215^*)$	
$22,610.5$		$c = 41,151$	
$- 8,811$		$v = 22,610.5$	
$- 980$		$m = 14,476.5$	$(300 + 14,176.5)$
$7,831$		$W = 78,238$	
$+ 140$			
$7,971$	Hence: 19 persons + 7,971 days	Capital.	
		Dead stock	
		20,860	
		(Machine hired)	
		(Steam thresher)	

Fall III F.

$v = 22,610.5$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1,890 \text{ Mk} = 1,575 \text{ working days} \\ -1,035 \quad 855 \quad 690 \quad " \quad " \end{array} \right\}$	$c = + 41,151$	
		$+ 250$	$(1/4 \times 1,000)$
$21,575.5$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1,035 \text{ Mk} = 885 \text{ working days} \end{array} \right\}$	$c = 41,401$	
		$v = 21,575.5$	
		$m = 14,781.5$	$(300 + 14,481.5)$
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} - 7,971 \\ - 885 \\ 7,086 \end{array} \right\}$	Hence: 19 persons + 7,086 working days	$W = 77,758.0$	
		dead stock	
		20,860	
		$+ 1,000$	
		$21,860$	

*) These 215 Mk (= about $1/4$ of 861) I tentatively charge to v from the cost of the *hired* machine (thresher). [The same thing in Fall IV with the steam plough.]

Fall IV.

c = 38,786	dead stock 21,860
v = 23,465.5	+10,000 Feldbahn
m = 18,826.5	<hr/>
	31,860
W = 81,078.0	(steam plough hired)
Hence = 17 persons and 9,096 working days	

(introduction of the steam plough (one only) and the Feldbahn) changes the quantity of the livestock and the permanent labourers.

19 persons	
2 (Ochsenmeister und Pferdeknecht)*	
— 1,250 Mk	Day labourers
<hr/>	— 700 days (at 1.50 = 1,050 Mk)
17 persons	Hence, minus 2,300 Mk

Reduction of the livestock:

— 7 horses	4,200
— 18 oxen	8,100
	<hr/>
	— 12,300 Mk

Maintenance of dead stock:

before = 24,866 Mk
now = 20,981 Mk
<hr/>
— 3,885 Mk

i.e., a reduction of v by 2,300 Mk (2 permanent labourers + 700 days)

" " " " " c " 16,185	{ + 12,300 }
	{ + 3,885 }

Meanwhile, c increases by 1,000 ($\frac{1}{10} \times 10,000$ Feldbahn) + $\frac{3}{4}$ (on my assumption) of the cost of hiring the Dampfzug, i.e., $\frac{3}{4} \times 16,760 = 4,190 \times 3 = 12,570$, i.e., by 13,570

Sum total reduction of c is 16,185 — 13,570 = **2,615**
 v is reduced by 2,300 Mk, but is, on the other hand, increased by $\frac{1}{4} \times 16,760 = 4,190$, at 1.5 Mk = c. 2,800 working days

* Labourer tending oxen and labourer tending horses.—Ed.

Hence v has increased by 1,890 Mk { -2 permanent labourers
+2,100 working days. }

$c =$	$v =$	$m =$
41,401	21,575.5	300
$-$ 2,615	$+ 1,890$	18,526.5
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
$c =$ 38,786	23,465.5	18,826.5
$v =$ 23,465.5		
$m =$ 18,826.5		
<hr/>		
$W =$ 81,078.0		

Written in June-September 1901

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**CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF F. HERTZ'S BOOK,
THE AGRARIAN QUESTIONS IN
RELATION TO SOCIALISM***

Hertz

VI. Typical approach (lack of historical view, tendency to ramble and delve into detail)

Russian translation 17.

1. K. Kautsky has "no doubt" *impeccably* cleared up two questions: *on rural labourers on large-scale agriculture*
Alias—the "*peasant question*".
2. According to Hertz, K. Kautsky has two important points:

1) in agriculture the interests of wage labourers are superior to the interests of the owners.
 2) the peasant is an antagonist of the labourer.
- N.B. {
3. In Austria.
 $8\frac{1}{2}$ million active in agriculture.
 $4\frac{1}{4}$ million rural labourers.
 Hertz believes that 0.8 million rural labourers are 'de facto co-heirs.
4. "Wortspiel"*** by Kautsky: the peasant-entrepreneur (cf. Chernov).
5. The peasant's alternate transformation (in K. Kautsky) into a labourer and an entrepreneur.

* Hertz, F., *Die agrarischen Fragen im Verhältnis zum Sozialismus* Wien 1899.—Ed.

** Word juggling.—Ed.

6. *Note 15.* Hertz also regards holders with 1-2 ! {labourers as Kleinbetrieb or peasant farm.
 6. There is no *class antagonism* between the labourers and the small peasants.
 7. Demands must be "immediately attainable"—communal ownership of land (K. Kautsky) does not meet the requirement.
 9. Not every peasant with subsidiary employment is already a proletarian [*very stupid*]. "Help" is not exploitation.
 10. "Definition" of capitalism [forgot all about commodity production and wage labour!!]
 10. Real definition of capitalism: production under the domination of capital (!! that's all!). "Genetic" definition
 10. *Note 25.* "The economic usefulness of the capitalist is still being debated." (Sic!)
 11. "Extremely false"—"die" *Agrarfrage* (!)
 11. Britain: now "a model for everyone", now "we are not Britain" (con—Bernstein).
 12. "Normal" capitalism. (!)
The most important thing: the fact that capitalist exploitation is not connected with progress *towards capitalist large-scale production*.
 12. Agriculture in Russia. Nikolai —on.
 - 12-13. Large landed estates have not made for progress in Russian agriculture?
 13. New peasantry (according to P.S.⁶⁴).
 14. *Also*—gilt *Nicolai* —on (??)* "Nowhere does the new mode of production supplant the old."
 14. In Russia, capital does not go on to a *juridical* possession of the means of production, being satisfied with » share of the products.
- Sic! ((Socialism will possibly take a similar stand in respect of capitalism?
15. Latifundia in Austria are not as common as K. Kautsky believes (although there are model farms) (*and nothing more*).
 15. Baudrillart's *excellent* works.

* Consequently, Nikolai —on remains in force (??).—Ed.

16. The Middle Ages bequeathed a great many peculiarities. *K. Kautsky is totally unhistorical in his summing-up conclusions [Where? What? When?]*
17. Austrian Alps: in 1867 (idem 1887) the same economy as in the Middle Ages.
18. Colossal growth of debt.
20. Hertz agrees with Engels that the peasant must be rescued from "the vegetative life" of the patriarchal natural economy, but is the money economy the *best* way? (Sic!)
- 20-21. Peasants ruined in the Alps, the rich buying up peasant lands (for hunting). That is not a case of large-scale production displacing the small.
21. The transforming effect of capitalism in the Alps is a complete fiasco!
21. Hence K. Kautsky is wrong on the educative role of capitalism: *parcel leaseholds are designed to supplant large-scale production altogether.*
- (!!) 21. Accordingly, the "main task of socialism" is to *sustain the co-operatives!!!*
22. Concentration of mortgages. Mortgages are not always
 - 1) large farms owe > than small ones.
24. Small depositors in mortgage banks. Cf. figures.

{ Enormous % of holders }
 { and small % of capital. }
26. Savings banks in Austria. 1'd*
28. Russian savings banks, 65.5% workers, etc.
28. This tendency is not one of centralisation but of *decentralisation (!)*.
29. Small artisans and workers are expropriating the landowners. *Bernstein is quite right about agriculture: a growing number of holders (!!!).*
31. Engels's mistake about America (displacement of small farmers by big ones).
- 33-34. In the Eastern United States of America, land prices have dropped, but the progress of agricultural production continues, and K. Kautsky is quite wrong. [Cf. Bulgakov II, 435-436].

* Not deciphered.—Ed.

36. + America: *absence of parcels* allows the \triangleright use of machines.
36. The Americans take pride in the fact that they do not have such a *low-standing peasantry as Europe does*.
39. The modern Grossbetriebe should also be compared with the modern Kleinbetriebe [Chernov].
40. There is a terrible waste of labour-power under the parcel economy in Europe: neither the large nor the small farms have any "absolute" superiority.
43. The fatalism of European peasants. An American would take a limitation of credit worthiness as an affront.
44. "dire misery" of the European peasant.
45. Characteristic headline: "*Socialist Attacks on Small-Scale Production*."
- 47-48. Countries according to crop yields: Britain, Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Sweden, France.
- [4 countries with small-scale cropping surpass France!]

in % of farms!!

49. In large-scale production, the wheat crop is *only* 0.₄₉ hectolitre higher. [Yes, at a rough estimate!]
50. Growth in crop yields in France in the 19th century.
51. Decline in crop yields in Britain.
52. The growth in the number of agricultural machines in France is evidence (51) that the *Kleinbetrieb* does not shun science.
52. Growth in the number of holders (???)
53. Rural handicraft industry—*none* in France (we see nothing)? [Souchon] (Maurice, p. 294).
53. *Distortion*. Parcel farms decline in *area* (on the question of the growth of wage labour!!)
54. Hypocritical over "normal" development.
55. Kautsky's assertion (about wage labour among

- small peasants) "total zerfällt"*—data 1862-1882-1892 (Bulgakov) on the decline in the number of *day labourers* with land.
55. *An exclamation mark over the fact that Grossbetrieb is already > 40 hectares!*
56. K. Kautsky's quotation about the French peasantry has been taken from a reactionary, romantically-minded lady. Foville has refuted....
- 56-58. *Baudrillart*....
59. The consumption of meat in the countryside is *much* < than in the towns (although it is growing faster!)
59. K. Kautsky's assumption (on the consumption of meat).
59. *Pauperisierung der französischen Bauern keineswegs stattfindet (!!)**
60. The state of France is the "*goal*" of all other countries (!)
60. Is there an *absolut* überlegener Betrieb?***
61. K. Kautsky should have said: Grossbetrieb *may* be superior to Kleinbetrieb.
- K: Kautsky does not give any figures for *crop yields* on Grossbetrieb and Kleinbetrieb.
61. "*Feuilleton method*"... (of Kautsky's).
62. Examines the arguments for Grossbetrieb
Buildings
Machines (co-operatives)
Credit (something he does not examine).
- 62-63. David in *Sozialistische Monatshefte*.
63. Steam plough: not possible everywhere
— excellent results on heavy soils
— but *not*—on light soils.
64. Describes in detail where the steam plough cannot be used.
65. It is absurd to say, he adds, that the steam plough is better *under any conditions* (? who? where?).
65. Threshing in winter: labour (!) cheap (N.B.).
65. Once again (bis) *absolut* (!) (swindler!)
- 65-69. *Incomes*.

* Does not hold water.—Ed.

** There is no pauperisation of the peasants in France at all.—Ed.

*** A farm with absolute superiority.—Ed.

66. —East-Elbe—and *South (!) Germany*: and so on (comic)
67. Higher yields following the introduction of the steam plough.
68. —and in South Germany (Baden) even higher!!!
- 68-69. *M. Hecht**)—first-rate.
- 70-71. Auhagen. (Cf. K. Kautsky.)
72. Marx. Contrasts cash income with agriculture (!!!) K. Kautsky does not even touch upon the question.
- 72-73. Nachklang naturrechtlichen etc.* (communal land-ownership).
- 73-74. Chewing on an inexpressible commonplace $\left(\frac{w-k}{t}\right)$ ** with praise for Wagner (!)—
74. Accordingly, *rough method*—simply compares gross incomes.
74. *Kleinbetrieb* uses relatively > labour than *Grossbetrieb*.
76. The bulk of the peasantry still using the most primitive implements.
76. Abolition of the antithesis between *town and country* (Hauptwunsch alter Utopisten *** and *Communist Manifesto*), but "*we do not believe*"....
- 76-77. *The Condition of the Peasants* (Kutzleb??) [see separate sheet. Cf. *Bulgakov* II 282] *in part the same references!!*
79. "*First-rate*"—Moritz Hecht....
80. Stumpfe on peasant livestock farming.
81. Small holders *widely* (?) use agricultural machines (?)
82. *Grossbetrieb in Europe not > than 1/3 of the area.* [*"Cannot treble production"*]

*) Remember to note à propos M. Hecht intensified (and *age-old*) use of urban waste, sewage, etc., *as fertiliser*.

* Echo of natural right, etc.—Ed.

** A formula used by Hertz to denote productivity, where w—value of gross product, k—costs of production, and t—time of production.—Ed.

*** The main dream of the old utopians.—Ed.

83. The *Grossbetrieb* has had the worst of the crisis.
- 84-85. *Engels* is wrong in expecting overseas competition to intensify.
87. Kautsky's "trick" (data on artificial wine).
- 87-88. Kautsky's groundless hopes for the industrialisation of agriculture: the displacement is insignificant. The merger of agriculture with industries often goes through the co-operatives.
88. "*IF*" *Grossbetrieb* has "*really*" combined large-scale industry and large-scale agricultural production. ("If"!?)
88. 1) No concentration.
 2) Growing number of independent holders.
 3) " " of all holders.
 4) Superiority of large-scale over small-scale production is relative.
89. 5) Two trends in development:
 towards a growth of *medium* production.
 towards parcel farms.
- 6) *Parcel leaseholds*—the ultimate goal of capitalist agriculture.
- 7) Capitalism fails to create any economic or psychological premises for socialist large-scale production.
- 8) "*The main task of socialism*" is to organise small-scale production through co-operatives.
- !!
89. The small peasant as well as the small tenant is not a capitalist, but a worker.
- 89-90. Labour rent of the small peasant drops to subsistence minimum—(!N.B.)
90. *The price of land*—the main cause.
91. The small holder buys land and pays his debts through *subsidiary employment* ((work for a wage...!))...
92. (The contemporary peasant question is a transmutated form of the unemployment problem. (Hertz fails to make both ends meet).
- N.B. (
92. For Kautsky the agrarian question is everywhere the same.
93. What will a socialist state do with its employees in agriculture? (Very clever!)

95. In agriculture, the lever of economic self-interest
 || (Selbstinteresse) is indispensable. [Russian translation p. 227.]
- !!! [socialist!]
103. Terrible *nonsense on the content* of the modern right of ownership, etc.
104. —division on the basis of property [pure scholasticism!]
105. —and all of this just to say that it's no use
 || waiting for a social revolution. We are in it.
 || Property will not be transformed "all at once".
111. The peasants are "entering socialism": the co-operatives....
112. Every year, about 1, 5 0 0 agricultural co-operatives arise.
 — 1, 0 5 0, 0 0 0 farmers have united in a purchasing society ('con" K. Kautsky!!).
 Kautsky is absolutely wrong....
 In Austria (Hohenbruck) dairy farm co-operatives have less than 1 cow per farmer. [Cf. Germany!!]
- Sic! 112. The co-operatives mostly benefit the small and the smallest holders.
113. Kautsky's objection "*Absolut unhaltbar*".—*Komisch** (?) on sale of milk. The peasants receive cash.
113. How "weak" the exploitation of the rural labourers by the co-operatives is! Hundreds of peasants have 2 or 3 labourers (!?). Associations graded:
118. ...Disqualifizierung minderwertiger Produkte.**
 ...regulations by dairy co-operatives on the maintenance of cattle, etc.
119. The co-operatives have started to build elevators with strict sorting of grain. .
120. Wine-makers' co-operatives: fully *Grossbetrieb*....
121. The poor are saved from ruin: their *vineyards* are
 !! || bought from them *and leased back on*

* Absolutely groundless.—Absurd.—Ed.
 ** Rejection of low-grade products.—Ed.

instalments! They open their own wine-cellar....

...what more does Kautsky want?...

122. Engels also speaks about co-operatives.

123. The *failures* of socialist co-operatives. *N.B.*

123. Centralised farming is !! "*absolutely* impossible".

124. That is for the small ones, whereas the big ones
!!!! are *socialised*! It pays to use the steam
plough, etc.

129. The reactionaries also favour co-operatives.

PLANS OF OBJECTIONS TO F. HERTZ'S BOOK

1

α "Definition of capitalism" (p. 10)!

β *Mortgages* (pp. 24, 26, 28)
(Decentralisation)

γ Engels's mistake about America (p. 31)

δ Proprietary interests in agriculture (pp. 2, 3).

The peasant entrepreneur.

("Wortspiel") (p. 4) (p. 5) and p. 89.

|| Kleinbetrieb—and *farms* with 1-2 *hired*
|| *labourers* (p. 6, Note 15)

There is no class antagonism between the Kleinbetrieb and the hired labourers (p. 6).

On *subsidiary employment* (p. 9)

ϵ || The big farm has no *absolute* superiority (p. 40) (p. 60)
|| (60-65)

Threshers: labour cheap in winter: p. 65

Crop yields in France p. 49.

The Kleinbetrieb does not shun machines p. 52 (indiscriminate figures on France). Cf. 81 (widely??)

On the sale of milk: p. 113.

ζ *M. Hecht*: 68 and 79 et al. ("first-rate")

Crop yields in East-Elbe and South Germany (66)

Auhagen: 70-71.

θ Higher crop yields following the introduction of the
steam plough (67)

124: advantages of the steam plough!

- There are model farms among the latifundia in Austria: p. 15 (con Bulgakov)
- Con! | America: absence of parcels allows greater use of machines; no peasantry of such low standing (p. 36) and 43. 44.
- ι Con. Kleinbetrieb uses relatively more labour (74). Most peasants have primitive implements. The peasant's labour rent: pp. 89 - 90 (!!)
- Small farmer resorts to collateral employment: 91 cf. 92.
- κ { Growth in the number of holders in France 52 (??) }
 { In France there is no rural industry 53 (??) }
 { Distortion on parcel farms (reduction in number) 53. }
 { Refutation of Kautsky's assertion on wage labour among small peasants 55. }
- λ Hertz on N. —on etc. (p. 12). (Cf. Chernov)
- Is the money economy the best way? (p. 20)
- Parcel leaseholds—the goal of capitalism:* p. 21.
- Industrialisation of production: Kautsky's groundless hopes*** (87-88)
- σ Demands must be immediately attainable—con social ownership of land (p. 7)
- p. 10: the economic usefulness of capitalism is still being debated.
- p. 14. Perhaps socialism takes the same attitude towards capitalism as Russian capitalism does to the patriarchal economy.
- Only a greater share!
- Nachklang naturrechtlichen views: pp. 72-73.
- Abolition of the antithesis between town and country: p. 76.
- In agriculture, the lever of self-interest is indispensable: 95.
- What socialism will do with the employees: 93.
- On social revolution: 105.
- 123: Centralised farming is *absolutely* impossible (!!)

- τ "The main task of socialism" is to sustain the co-operatives (p. 21) and p. 89.
 124: Co-operatives *for the small ones, !! and socialisation for the big ones.*
 Wine-growers' co-operatives 120
 Co-operatives: "entering" socialism (111).
 Number of members in co-operatives (112)
 Dairy co-operatives (112)
 To τ Engels on co-operatives
distortion 122.

2

- α "theory"
 β mortgages
 γ Engels on America
 δ on the peasantry and versus the proletariat
 ε large- and small-scale production
 ζ Hecht, Auhagen, etc.
 θ admission of superiority of the large
 ι admission of overwork in Kleibetrieb
 κ Hertz on French data
 λ Hertz and Narodism
 =
 σ — attitude to socialism
 τ — co-operatives

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**ANALYSIS OF DATA
FROM O. PRINGSHEIM'S ARTICLE,
"AGRICULTURAL MANUFACTURE AND ELECTRIFIED
AGRICULTURE" ⁶⁵**

Dr. Otto Pringsheim (in Breslau), "Landwirtschaftliche Manufaktur und elektrische Landwirtschaft". [Braun's Archiv, XV (1900), S. 406-418.]

The author starts by pointing out that he will try to characterise "the forms which agricultural production assumes in the capitalist epoch" (406). Until now "the question of agrarian morphology" has hardly been dealt with. (Farms were classified into large and small in a stereotyped way, superficially, only by the area under cultivation—407.)

Is there not in agriculture an analogy with the capitalist household industry (the middle link between the handicrafts and large-scale industry)?—In Dutch tobacco-growing, in beetroot production (dependence on the sugar refineries, control over their crops, etc.—408). (Consequently: much weaker than in industry—409.)

Let us take a look at a typical specimen of the modern large-scale agricultural enterprise: an East-Elbe estate of 200-400 hectares

the prevalence of isolated manual labour

and simple co-operation

small division of labour

not permanent (reapers and binders)

permanent (in stock raising).

Machines*) are used sporadically (as in the industrial manufacture. Cf. *Das Kapital*, I³, 335, 349^{ae})—p. 410. No system of machines (410).

Modern large-scale agricultural production should be compared with the *manufacture* (in the *Marxian sense*) (410).

Marketing in agriculture is not so much on a world as on a local scale (411). And the size of the N.B. unit is not big: very few with a turnover of 100,000 marks, whereas in industry this was surpassed long ago (411).

[This indication is very important!] The exception proves the rule [Benkendorf's estate in Saxony, 2,626 hectares, of which 375 is cultivated by steam plough; livestock—123 draught horses + 70 pairs of oxen + 300 milch cows + 100 fattened bull-calves + 3,600 fattened lambs. A sugar refinery and a distillery, etc., 13 employees, etc. Outlays 1¹/₂-2 million marks a year.—Böckelmann in Atzendorf: 3,320 hectares, own steam plough + (99 horses, 610 oxen), sugar refinery, etc.: *Mitteilungen der deutschen Landwirtschaftsgesellschaft*. 1899, Stück 17**)].****

On the whole, the nature of the large-scale agricultural enterprise is not like that in industry, and it will be easily proved that the middle peasants are not below this level.

But while the Davids and Hertzes, the Oppenheimers and Weisengrüns predicted the early end of large-scale agricultural production, there started a technical revolution which should apparently lead to a strengthening of the positions of large-scale agricultural production and take it to a higher stage of development... 412.

*) *Backhaus, Agrarstatistische Untersuchungen über den preussischen Osten im Vergleich zum Westen*,* 1898. F. Ben-sing, *Der Einfluss der landwirtschaftlichen Maschinen auf Volks- und Privatwirtschaft*,** 1898.

) On Benkendorf also see Thiel's *Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher*, 1887 (16. Jahrgang), S. 981.*

* A Comparative Agrarian Statistical Study of East and West Prussia.—Ed.

** The Influence of Agricultural Machinery on the National and Private Economy.—Ed.

*** Agricultural Yearbooks, 1887, 16th year of publication, p. 981.—Ed.

**** Material of the German Agricultural Society, 1899, Part 17.—Ed.

Electrical Machines

advantages of electrical machines
 —for milking
 —farm supply railways
 —threshers
 —plough, etc., etc.

This means opening up the possibility of the machine system in agriculture.... What could not be achieved by steam power will certainly be achieved by electrical machines, namely, the advancement of agriculture from the old manufacture stage to modern large-scale production (414).*

Sinell, Jahrbuch der Deutschen Landwirtschaftsgesellschaft, Band 14.

Benno Martiny, Arbeiten der deutschen Landwirtschaftsgesellschaft, Heft 37.

Technische Rundschau, 1899, No. 43 (Electrical supply tracks).

Adolf Seufferheld, Die Anwendung der Elektrizität im landwirtschaftlichen Betriebe, aus eigener Erfahrung mitgeteilt, Stuttgart 1899.

*P. Mack, Der Aufschwung u.s.w. 1900***

Electricity will sharpen the competition between the big and small farms (the co-operatives will not make up for the advantages of large-scale production).... Writers who, like Hertz, in treating of competition between small- and large-scale production in agriculture ignored electrical engineering, must start their investigation all over again (415)***

Growing industrialisation of the countryside. Coalescence of industry and agriculture (cf. *Mack*):

- countryside drawing closer to town
 - introduction of more educated workers (416)
 - night work (examples in Bohemia and Saxony) (p. 417).
- A reference to Russia in note (p. 417)—V. Ilyin, p. 166****
- introduction of female and child labour, etc.

"The prospects for agriculture in the 20th century are truly brilliant" (417). *Max Delbrück*, "Die deutsche Land-

* See present edition, Vol. 5, p. 144.—Ed.

** *Sinell, Yearbook of the German Agricultural Society, Vol. 14; Benno Martiny, Transactions of the German Agricultural Society, Part 37; Technical Survey; Adolf Seufferheld, Report from Personal Experience on the Use of Electricity in Agricultural Production; P. Mack, Boosting, etc.—Ed.*

*** See present edition, Vol. 5, p. 142.—Ed.

**** *Ibid.*, Vol. 3, p. 235.—Ed.

wirtschaft an der Jahrhundertswende" (*Preussische Jahrbücher*, 1900, Februar) * predicts a doubling of crop yields in grain production, a trebling of potato crops, and an eightfold increase in the whole of production by the end of the 20th century over the beginning of the 19th century.

Lemström's study of the influence of electricity on the growth of plants also opens up unexpected prospects (418).

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* Max Delbrück, "German Agriculture at the Turn of the Century" (*Prussian Yearbooks*, 1900, February).—Ed.

CRITICAL REMARKS ON E. DAVID'S ARTICLE, "THE PEASANT BARBARIANS"

David's short article, "Bäuerliche Barbaren" (*Sozialistische Monatshefte*, 1899, No. 2, III. Jahrgang, S. 62-71) is a typical example of the outrageous approach to the small peasant concept. David gives a description according to Hecht (Moritz Hecht, *Three Villages in the Hard of Baden*, Leipzig, 1895) of three villages near Karlsruhe, lying within 4 to 14 kilometres. In one village (Hagsfeld) the majority are workers who go to work in Karlsruhe, in the second (Blankenloch), they are a small minority, and in the third (Friedrichsthal), all are farmers.

They have holdings of 1 to 3 hectares*) (only one has 9 hectares, and 18—4 to 6 hectares), and lease from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 hectare. Twenty-nine are landless.

Price of hectare

4.2-4.4	thousand marks.	Grow <i>tobacco</i> , 45% of farmland (area under crop) in Friedrichsthal (1,140 souls)
4.8-5.0	" "	Raise <i>corn</i> (wheat), 47% of farmland (area under crop) in Blankenloch (1,684 souls)
9.-10.	" "	Grow <i>potatoes</i> , 42% of farmland (area under crop) in Hagsfeld.

(p. 67)

*) "Holdings everywhere are *small and dwarf peasant farms*":

Hagsfeld	"average"	2.0	hectares
Blankenloch	"	2.5	"
Friedrichsthal	"	1.8	" (11)

Income (from tobacco)—up to 1,800 marks (gross, 690 net) per hectare.*) Crop yields are everywhere *much* higher than the *average for Germany* (p. 67)

Potatoes: 150-160 double centners per hectare (87.8 for German Reich)

Rye and

wheat:	20-23	"	"	"	"	(10-13 "	"	")
Hay:	50-60	"	"	"	"	(28.8 "	"	")

Living standard is high (clothes, food, dwellings, etc.), for instance, consumption of sugar in the three villages is 17 kg per head (only 8.2 kg for German Reich!), etc.

David is jubilant: There's your "backward small peasants!" he says about these "still really and truly small holders" (p. 66). This only shows him up as a real and true petty bourgeois, because his is a most eloquent example of the *bourgeois village*, a visual example of the worthlessness of area statistics. These are nothing but rich tobacco-planters and suburban peasants—and suburban workers with plots of land!

From the outset, E. David attacks the theory of underconsumption and overwork (62) ("superhuman work and inhuman way of life").

And, ridiculing orthodox Marxism, etc. (63), E. David says:

"I should subsequently like to contrast the *backward* small peasant described by Kautsky with a portrait of the *modern* small peasant. In fact, such a type does exist; but he is so different, as man and farmer, from the semi-barbarian beggar we find in Kautsky's book, that anyone wishing to engage in practical land agitation will find it very useful to have a closer look at him as well" (63).

Before that E. David "retells" Kautsky as follows: Agriculture has become "one of the most revolutionary, if not the most revolutionary of modern industries", but small peasant farming is "the most irrational economy one can imagine". (No reference to *Agrarfrage*).

*) 1,825.₀₀ marks per hectare. And this holder has 2.5 hectares plus milch cows and pigs (dairy farm near Karlsruhe) (p. 67). "Let the reader calculate the total income of this (!) 'backward small peasant'" (67).

"Comrade Kautsky starts from the premise that small peasant farming *cannot* be rational at all; that the successes of agricultural science and engineering virtually do not exist for it at all. Modern machinery, chemical fertilisers, soil improvement, rational crop rotation, improvement of seed and livestock, organisation of marketing and credit—all of this he imagines to be the privilege of capitalist large-scale agriculture from whose table, it is true, some small crumbs do fall to the small peasants, but these are quite insufficient to raise small farming to the economic and technical productivity which is characteristic of large-scale farming" (63).

(A specimen of "vulgarising" Marxism!)

Statistics of income from crops: in the south-western states (small farming) it is higher than in East Prussia (large-scale farming).

That the soil is better in the south-west is only a *part* of the explanation.

Even if the rye and hay crops in Saxony are lower than in Hessen (the wheat crop is higher), this goes best to show how *backward* the concept of the general *backwardness* of peasant farming is (64).

Of course, machines are not *as* (not *equally*) accessible to small farming, but

- 1) machines do not play such a role in agriculture
- 2) the most important machines are also "accessible" (zugänglich) to small farming.

"Concerning steam and other threshing machines this is admitted even by Kautsky; their application is becoming ever more widespread on the small farms as well. But Kautsky is wrong when he says that 'apart from the thresher, the use of machinery in small farming is hardly in evidence'.

"Of the machines included in the count during the 1895 farm census, there is above all the seed drill, which is accessible to *a l l*, at any rate, to farms of 5 to 20 hectares, and smaller farms as well, insofar as they have an even area under crop. It is true that the *percentage* of small farms already using it is still insignificant, but if we look at the high *absolute* figures and the *progress* between 1882 and

"What has been said must cast doubt on Kautsky's assertion which is presented to us as a generally recognised truth: 'that in contrast to large-scale farming peasant farming rests *not on a higher productivity but on more modest requirements*'" (68).

For all *labour-intensive* crops, small farming is undoubtedly more rational (68).

Good dwellings, "clean room" ... carpets, lamps, photographs, mirrors, gold rings, postage stamps, etc. (69)

"Our Hard peasants are already at the pure *money economy* stage and—oh, miracle!—this has *not* ruined them. (! In defiance of Kautsky's prophecies! In fact, they are having it very well indeed, and any cash surplus—and they often have one—is instantly deposited in savings (! banks to earn interest" (68).

"I have quoted this study, based as it is on serious data, at such length because it gives an excellent characteristic of every aspect of the *most modern* type of West-German small peasantry" (70) ... that even the urban reader will understand....

"For it should not be imagined that Hecht's facts are exceptional cases, without any importance for the *general condition* and the *future* of small-scale farming" (70)

In *Mombach* (near Mainz), where E. David lives, the peasants are no worse off than the Hard peasants. They raise lettuce, asparagus, peas, etc.

E. David objects to Kautsky's taking "a few, pictures of poverty" from the Rhön mountains, Spessart, upper Taunus, etc., and drawing *general* conclusions (71). His, David's, picture will help to find a *general correct average* (71) (*my italics*).

The condition of the peasants is now on the whole *better* than before. E. David quotes *The Condition of the Peasants*, I, 270—(last paragraph, first sentence: "*That welfare in general*" up to "*proves*")—and puts it in *italics*.

(David says *not a word* about hired labour among the Hard peasants. *Not a word either* about overwork (after other work).)

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**ANALYSIS OF DATA FROM M. HECHT'S BOOK,
THREE VILLAGES IN THE HARD
OF BADEN ⁶⁷**

Hecht

1. 4-14 kilometres from Karlsruhe.

				workers	
2,957 {	Hagsfeld	1,273	inhabitants	{ 350	
	Blankenloch	1,684	"		103
	Friedrichsthal	1,140	"		11
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"/>				
	Total = 4,097				

3. Lumbering in winter.

7. Density of population

	Hags- feld	(Friedrichs- thal)	(Blanken- loch)
per hectare	3. ₂	4. ₅	2. ₃
Baden	1. ₀₄		
Germany	0. ₈₈		

Total land

Friedrichsthal	258 hectares
Hagsfeld	397 "
Blankenloch	736 "

Total = 1,391

Distribution of land:		Friedrichs- thal	Hags- feld	Blan- kenloch
p. 7: Farm	9 hectares	—	—	1
consists	6-8 "	—	6	—
of 5-7 per-	5 "	—	3	2
sons.	4 "	—	6	4
	2 "	43%	?	55%
under 2	"	the rest		
	landless — 8		14	7

Freedom of division

8. Additional lease of $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 hectare.
9. Heavy exodus (to America) in the 1830s and 1850s
10. Today the formation of a middle estate
(in place of the former poor)
11. Extensive and subsistence farming—18th century.

Poverty of the population, *emigration*

to the towns and to America

12. *Hagsfeld*—into an industrial township
Blankenloch and *Friedrichsthal*—specialisation of
agriculture, money economy. *The farmer has become
merchant and entrepreneur.*
15. In *Hagsfeld*, farming is a *side line*.
- 15-16. —Only nine families are engaged in farming alone.
—The Hagsfeld peasant has become a factory worker.
The wives farm: they even have their linen washed
in town.
- 16-17. *The price of land* Hagsfeld 4.2-4.4 thousand
marks
cf. Baden Blankenloch 4.8-5
2 thousand marks Friedrichsthal 9 -10
17. Only specialisation gives an effectively high income.
Potatoes for the aristocratic board.
"Seed potatoes."
17. "Virtuosity" in developing potato grades

18. Potatoes 120 double centners $\times 4 =$ 480 marks per hectare
 Carrots 1,300
 Tobacco (takes a lot of hands)
18. Child labour in planting (stecken!) potatoes
- (19) 220-230 planters of tobacco (a total of about 100 hectares)
20. *Friedrichsthal* income from tobacco = 147,473 marks a year
23. *Friedrichsthal* leases meadows and buys hay
24. The growth of *dairy* farming.
24. Everyone sells 2-3 litres of milk, rich families—10-20 litres
 In *Hagsfeld* milk is sold, and butter (partly *m a r g a r i n e*) bought instead
25. Creamery in *Friedrichsthal*, "speculative mode of business", its precarious dependence on the cattle-dealers
26. *Friedrichsthal*—17,200 marks a year from the sale of pigs.
27. Growth in the number of *g o a t s* in *Hagsfeld*: disintegration of the peasant estate.
- 28-29. Backwardness of *B l a n k e n l o c h* with its more natural economy.
- 29-30. Reason: much land.
 !! {The *community* facilitates the struggle for *existence*
30. Although the disintegration of the community pays from the standpoint of production, it is socially wasteful—maintenance of workers (especially with *B l a n k e n l o c h's* *transi- tion from agriculture to industry*). || N.B.
30. The people of *Friedrichsthal* carry manure from *Karlsruhe* (20-30 cartloads).
31. There is no day-labourer category: most peasants do without labourers
 few "request" help
 payment increases where town is near

32-33. Complete collapse of handicrafts.

35. The majority in *Hagsfeld* are factory workers (300-350), most of them *walking* the $3\frac{1}{2}$ kilometres (only 100 ride)

factory workers	{	Hagsfeld	350
		Blankenloch	103
		Friedrichsthal	10-12

35. Factory working day = 10 hours

36. Factory working women sometimes *take work* | !!
home

38. *Celebration* of the fact that the *Hagsfeld* worker | !!
has a *patch of land*: "more important sense"
of property

Utilisation of spare time

4 a.m.—at 7 a.m. to the factory | !!
after 7 p.m.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ more

39. The worker has better nutrition, relaxes from factory work. The women stay at home—better from the moral standpoint.

40. *Hecht* is clearly making fun of the *socialists*
"capitalists", "serfdom".

40. House owners socially higher

41. Social "poetry of own house".

58-59. The growth of Karlsruhe, *market*, etc.

62. It is a sad fact that in the sale of tobacco the well-to-do farmers sometimes cheat the poor.

63. In *Blankenloch* and *Hagsfeld* grain is sold in *autumn* and bought in *spring*.

65. The purchase of manure and liquid manure.

78. The richer families (3-4 hectares) have meat 5-6 times a week

the poorer—3-4 times

a handful—only on Sundays. .

79. The *Hagsfeld* worker—wife takes dinner to town (150 out of 300 get their dinner from home, 150 have theirs in eating-houses)...

79 > Poor women ... carry dinner to the factory....

79-80. Cookery courses are read annually at *Blankenloch* and *Friedrichsthal* (on the initiative of her royal

- highness the grand duchess) ... an undertaking equal in importance perhaps to the founding of a consumers' co-operative or a savings bank. (That's Dr. Hecht, that's him all over!)
- 80 !
- ! (That's Dr. Hecht, that's him all over!)
90. The *Hagsfeld* man ... is no longer a peasant, he is a townsman.
91. Strict religious convictions—Social-Democrats are ignored, except possibly by factory men, but only the 20-30-year olds.
- 92-93. There is no "social gulf" between the rich and the poor. The "master" peasant (with 3-4 hectares) is on thee-and-thou terms with the labouring man and woman, and calls them by their first names.—
- 93 ! They "sir" him, but eat at the same table: "patriarchal relations".

Consequently, in "the three villages"

On the one hand, rich petty bourgeois, tobacco-planters, dairy farmers, etc. (virtuosi raising special grades of potatoes, etc.).

Example of paying nature of tobacco-growing.
Wage labour in general. (Master and labourer)
Swindling of the small by the big.

The rich sell 10-20 litres of milk	The poor 2-3 litres
eat meat 5-6 times a week	" 3-4 and a very few on Sundays only.

On the other hand. About one-half the total population are factory workers (4,000 inhabitants—about 1,000 working, of whom 464 are factory workers). Of the *factory workers*, the greater part walk. Poor women carry dinners to the factory.

Under-consumption (margarine)

Overwork (working at home for the manufacturers; work morning and night)

Growth in the number of goats.

Sale of grain in autumn and purchase in spring.

"Fiercely industrious" (and example)

Factory workers		Number of families roughly	hectares
350	Hagsfeld	$1,273 \div 6 = 212$	1 — = 9
103	Blankenloch	$1,684 \div 6 = 281$	6 with 7 = 42 roughly
11	Friedrichsthal	$1,140 \div 6 = 190$	5 with 5 = 25 roughly
			10 with 4 = 40 roughly
			22 116
464		$4,097 \div 6 = 683$	
		$1\frac{1}{2} = 341$	29 — 0
		$2\frac{2}{3} = 273$	
		464 factory workers	

Hagsfeld

212

— 9 (without side line)

203—350 factory workers

about 200—350 about

$$\begin{array}{r} 200 \\ 350 \end{array} \frac{1}{460}$$

$$\frac{460 \times 200}{350} = 263 \text{ families of workers in all 3 villages*} + 29 \text{ landless} = 292$$
A total of *about* 700 familiesof whom factory workers—*about* 300

I	25 — 30%
II	25 — 30%
III	50 — 40%
	$\frac{100}{100}$

For fertilisers

hectares marks per hectare

Friedrichsthal . .	258	28,000	108	$28,000 \div 258 = 108$
Hagsfeld	397	12,000	30	
Blankenloch . . .	736	8,000	11	

* The words "of workers in all 3 villages" have been inserted according to the meaning.—Ed.

Distribution of crop area in %

Inhabitants		Total land ha	Cattle	Potatoes	Tobacco	Grain	Pigs	Goats	Horses
1,140	Friedrichsthal	258	435	30%	45%	18%	497	—	40
				<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"> about 100 ha p. 19 </div> (51.48* ha)					
1,684	Blankenloch	736	634	17%	10.4%	47%	445	8	96
				(40 ha) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin-left: 20px;"> about 236 ha </div>					
1,273	Hagsfeld	397	225	42%	0.8%	—	220	93	35
<u>4,097</u>									

Crop yields are much higher in Friedrichsthal (p. 29 Hecht).

To sum up:

$\frac{1}{4}$ rich and well-to-do peasants only the *Friedrichsthal* people are well-to-do—and they are about $\frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{1}{4}$ middle ones (those of Blankenloch—more backward economy, etc.)

$\frac{1}{2}$ factory workers with patches of land (p.t.o. for rough calculation)

	Families rough-ly	ha	Cost of land '000 marks	'000 marks	Cattle in terms of horned 1 bull=1 horse =4 pigs=10 goats
Friedrichsthal	190	258	$\times 9.5 =$	2,451	599
Blankenloch	281	736	$\times 4.9 =$	3,606	842
Hagsfeld	212	397	$\times 4.3 =$	1,707	324
	<u>683</u>			<u>7,764</u>	<u>1,765</u>

Friedrichsthal:

100 ha of tobacco	45%
about 50 ha of grain	18%
about 65 ha of potatoes	30%
($\frac{2}{3}$ of tobacco)	<u>93%</u>

$$\begin{aligned}
 258.0 \div 1.8 &= 143^{69} \\
 736.0 \div 2.5 &= 294 \\
 397 \div 2 &= 196 \\
 143 + 294 + 196 &= 633 \text{ families}
 \end{aligned}$$

*) 143 Morgen = 51.48 ha. (Hecht, 28) $258 \times \frac{18}{100} = 46.44 \text{ ha}^{68}$
 hence 678 Morgen = consequently 236.8 ha.

"The little man" (in Friedrichsthal) obtains 30 kilogrammes of tobacco from $\frac{1}{4}$ Morgen (9 ares)—"the rich one" (with $3\frac{1}{2}$ hectares)—only 25 kilogrammes. The poor one is more diligent (p. 71).

Twenty-four years ago one had 110 ares. Now he has $3\frac{1}{2}$ hectares—made additional purchases. And all that due only to being "fiercely industrious" (71). "There are many more such examples."

Then there is also the "sober marriage policy".

The well-known peasant saying: "We work not so much for our mouth as for our pockets" (71).

Hagsfeld—the cause of progress is not only the entry into market relations, not only the free division of land, but also *education in the spirit of a higher morality, endeavour and self-help* (71).

The virtues: diligence, thrift, temperance, which now mark the Hard peasant, are not innate but acquired (72).

And Hecht extols education by state, church, and school: in the sweat of your face shall you eat bread! Why does one get 4 centners of tobacco from 9 ares, and the other, 1? Why does one raise tobacco and the other rye? Lasiness. Why do neighbours (say, in the Bruchsal district) live worse, despite similar market conditions?—In our opinion the major cause of the better economic condition of our 3 villages is the more pronounced existence and development of *moral factors*. But the education of the Hard peasant is revealed not only in his greater industry, hardiness, the truly remarkable thrift and temperance (73)—but also in self-help.

Sale:	Pota- toes annually	Car- rots	Tobacco annu- ally	Cereals annu- ally	Milk	Pigs	Tobacco
Fried- richs- thal	4,000 double cent- ners	1,750 double cent- ners	3,500 double cent- ners	500 double cent- ners	750 litres a week	17,200 marks a year	147,473 marks a year
Blanken- loch					4,700	?(p. 26)	?
Hagsfeld					1,400	?	?

Purchase	Friedrichsthal	(marks) Blankenloch	Hagsfeld
Manure	25,000	5,000	3,000
Liquid manure	—	—	+8,000
Artificial fertilisers	3,000	3,000	1,000
Concentrated feed		40,000	
Hay	10,000	20,000	10,000
Grain	23,100	12,510	
Sugar	45-50 thousand marks		
Coffee	60,000 marks		

ha	marks
100 tobacco 100 ha	117,473
? 65 potatoes 65 ha about 600 marks per ha	about 36,000
($\frac{2}{3}$ of (p. 18: 150 double centners tobacco at 4 marks) 30% and 45%)	
? 50 grain 50 ha at 26 double centners (p. 22)=1,300 double centners	
? 15 beetroot about 15 ha	
$\frac{230}{230}$ at 1,200 (cf. p. 18)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> p. 22 = 6% = $\frac{1}{7}$ of 100 = 45% </div> = 18,000 = about 18,000
milk 750 litres \times 50 = 37,500 at 15 pfennigs = about 5,625 (p. 64)	
pigs	17,200
	224,298

How big is the *average gross* income of a Friedrichsthal man? 1.8 ha.

224,000 marks is, of course, *not all*; taking the round figure of 258,000 marks, this gives 1,000 marks per hectare and 1,800 marks for 1.8 hectares.

The peasant of the 18th century, with his eight to ten hectares of land, was a peasant and a manual labourer; the dwarf peasant of the 19th century, with his one or two hectares of land, is a brainworker, an entrepreneur, and a merchant (p. 69).*

* See present edition, Vol. 5, p. 163.—Ed.

Concluding words: The dwarf peasant and the factory worker have both raised themselves to the position of the middle class.... "The three villages in the Hard of Baden" *now* belong to *one great, broad middle class* (94). *

Amen!

Written in June-September 1901

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* Ibid., p. 167. —Ed.

**ANALYSIS OF MATERIAL
FROM H. AUHAGEN'S ARTICLE,
"ON LARGE- AND SMALL-SCALE PRODUCTION
IN AGRICULTURE" ⁷⁰**

Hubert Auhagen, "Ueber Gross- und Kleinbetrieb in der Landwirtschaft" (*Thiels Jahrbücher*, Band 25, Jahrgang 1896. S. 1-55).

Auhagen is definitely for small farming	The village of Clauen (Hannover province) (Peine District)				$\overbrace{\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Excellent} \\ \textit{example!!} \end{array} \right\}}$
	I—4. ₈₂₅ ha	{100}	{100	{625	
	II—26. ₅₀ "	{573}	{drainage		

The author says that he tried to find a village with a "possibly uniform soil" (p. 1), but does not give any soil classification for I and II.

Both farms are among *the best in the area* (p. 1).

Cultivation of land—see *separate sheet*.*

In I, cows are used in ploughing and on working days (105) receive more feed. On hot summer days, they are *overworked* (p. 9), but then the owner gives them more fodder beet.

Drai- in I— 4 8 0 marks (3% = 14.₄₀) { cf. table** }
nage in II—3, 0 0 0 " (3% = 90.₀₀)

The *same* value of the product is taken. There are no facts.

On the *small* farms, the cattle are given better care: "The cattle fatten under the owner's eye" (p. 27).

* See p. 134.—*Ed.*

** See p. 130.—*Ed.*

In I and II, the same system and character of farming.

Not so livestock farming. In II, the cattle are fattened for slaughter and are not bred, and in I, *each head of cattle has been raised on the farm* (p. 28). It is very, very common for the big peasant to buy lean cattle from the small peasant and fatten them up—all over Germany (p. 28): small farming has advantages over big farming in the raising of cattle (p. 29). N.B.

Maintenance of structures—the small peasant mostly repairs everything *himself* (p. 30).

In II *dead stock* is on a very high level (machines), but I is not backward (p. 34), for the small peasant *makes do* (!) just as well with simpler implements.

Depreciation in I—2%, in II—6%. II has had a cart for 10-12 years; I has farmed 22 years after his father, and *has not bought a cart*, and does not remember *his father buying one either*, and he had farmed for 30 years. Small implements are used on small farms to the utmost (34). !

II spends 3,872.₉₃ marks on hired labour = 36.₅₃ per Morgen, while the small peasant economises *on all this*, because he is both *master and labourer* (p. 33, *too wordy*). That is the tremendous advantage of small farming!!!

Small farming—dearth of land.

The buyer of a small holding is usually very well aware that it would be better for him, financially speaking, to work for a daily wage and in addition to receive an income in the form of interest on his capital. But he rejects this higher profit for the sake of greater convenience (33)....

In the coal area of Saarbrücken “these small holders make up the best nucleus of the mine workers” (33)—as the author was told by a factory manager at Neunkirchen, and, contrary to *Social-Democratic agitation*, Auhagen believes: !!

|| I { "The best thing the state could do in this area to solve the labour problem is to help workers to acquire small plots of land, by granting credits" (33).
 Advantage of I: "He (the small peasant) frequently has the assistance of his children about the farm almost as soon as they learn to run" (34)!
 || Pp. 39-40—an example of the thriftiness of the small peasant (*cited by Kautsky*): a wife wore out one pair of shoes in 17 years of married life, etc., etc.

Why I has *higher* crop yields

- 1) more thorough working of the fields—work *themselves*;

N.B. || "The ordinary day labourer, especially on the big farms, thinks as he works: 'I wish the holiday would come round sooner'; whereas the small peasant, in doing all kinds of urgent work anyway, hopes, 'I wish I could have another couple of hours today'" (p. 42).

- 2) I does his work in time: he has more *labour* per hectare. *The small peasant can get up earlier and go to bed later* (43) when time is very short.

- 3) I is not afraid of work: beetles were collected by hand.

- 4) I takes in his crop faster, the grain has no time to drop.

- 5) I has better seed material: it is picked by hand in winter (no grain-sorter!).

- 6) I uses *more fertilisers, because he has more cattle* (*no figures*).

Sale I = 3,400.₈₀—735.₃₁ per hectare

II = 14,097.₄₁—531.₉₈ per hectare

The net income is also higher (see table of per cent on *capital* *).

Auhagen himself is aware that the *living standards* are different (p. 49) and excludes housekeeping (*see table* **)

* See p. 131.—Ed.

** See pp. 130-31.—Ed.

—but what I should like to point out, as a phenomenon common for the whole of Germany, is the higher rent on small peasant farms as compared with the big peasant farms and landed estates (49) } Sic!

that is why *land fetches more under small farming*.
Fragmentation of estates ... leads to ... *an increase in the value of the national property* (50)

Auhagen admits that the small peasants are more liable to have backward systems of farming (51). These are impossible among big peasants: they can hold on only by improving. But progress comes not only from the big farm, but also from the *well-to-do* owner (!).

Remarks on various parts of Germany (cursorily on the advantages of different-size farms in different areas).

"Ausgebaute" (those who settle on separate farmsteads outside the village) mostly run their farms better (54-55); there is more routine in the village.

Receipts

I. Cash from sales:		I marks	II marks
products of field cropping		1,596.40	7,991.15
" " vegetable gardening		—	90
" " livestock farming		1,804.40	21,171.26
Other receipts (payments for tillage and cartage)		42	200
Total receipts in cash		3,028.80 *	29,452.41
II. For use in household:			
products of field cropping		182	178
" " vegetable gardening		30	50
" " livestock farming		346.15	233.50
		558.15	461.50
III. For feeding hired labourers:			
products of field cropping		—	350
" " vegetable gardening		—	35
" " livestock farming		—	377.04
		—	762.04
Total receipts in kind		553.15	1,223.54

* So in the original.—Ed.

<i>Outlays</i>		I	II
<i>A. Farming costs</i>		marks	marks
	Taxes	63.55	321.54
	Insurance	89.95	600.13
	Maintenance and depreciation of drainage (3%)	14.40	90.00
	Depreciation of capital in structures (3/4%)	47.25	187.50
(α ||	Maintenance of structures	15.00	178.80 || N.B.
(β ||	Depreciation of dead stock (2%) (and 6%!!!)	14.42	291.88 || N.B.
(γ ||	Maintenance of dead stock	15.00	285.05 || N.B.
	Restocking of livestock	—	15,641.00 *)
	Hired labour	—	3,872.93
	Artificial fertilisers	198.00	2,052.00
	Concentrated feed	141.50	1,537.50
	Cost of pairing	8.00	—
	Veterinary	6.00	48.00
	Restocking of seed	2.80	60.00
	Sundries	6.00	35.00
	Total farming costs	621.87	25,200.91

<i>B. Housekeeping costs</i>			
	Income tax	12.00	104.00
	Church tithes	22.10	100.95
	Products for farm	558.15	461.50
	Supplementary purchases of potatoes	—	50
	" " " meat	18.00	124.80 || N.B.

*) Including 14,355 for the purchase of 55 bull-calves sold for 19,420.50. Without this

	I has 0, whereas II has 1,286 marks	!!
$\alpha + \beta + \gamma$	I has 44.42, II has 755.31	
	<u>44.42</u> <u>2,041.31</u>	

The total value of structures,
dead and livestock

implements = 9,151.60

43,259

} !!

I		II	
Land 4.8250 ha		26.50 ha	
	marks		marks
Farmland 4 ha	at 5,400 = 21,600	25	at 4,000 = 100,000
Meadow 0.50	at 3,800 = 1,900	1.25	at 3,600 = 4,500
Vegetable garden 0.125	at 8,000 = 1,000	0.25	at 7,200 = 1,800
	<hr/> 4.825		<hr/> 26.50
	24,500		106,300

(land II may be worse)

[reason for lower crop yields??]

Structures	6,300	25,000
→ Dead stock	721.20	4,861
Live "	2,130.40	13,398
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total (selling price)	= 33,651.80	149,559

	I	II
Carriage	0	350 marks
Seed drill	0	400 "
Fertiliser spreader	0	150 "
Harvesting machine	0	400 "
Thresher	0	700 "
Grain cleaner	0	100 "
Cattle weighing machine	0	150 "
Plough	25 (1)*	80 (2)* etc.

Labour

I	II
Family—3 family workers	4 family workers?? or 3? (son at school)
(+ help in threshing)	
Hired —	{ 5—year round { 6—from May 1 to Nov. 10 { 4—harvest (4-5 weeks) { 3—threshing (4 weeks)

* Bracketed figures indicate number of ploughs.—Ed.

Consequently,		
working days 3×360	1,440	(?1,080)
mine <i>about</i> = 1,080	1,800	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 \times 360 \\ 6 \times 190 \end{array} \right.$
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">p. t. o. *</div>	1,140	
	140	4×35
[<i>about</i> 100:400?] <i>?</i> $\underbrace{\text{about} = 100:450}$	84	3×28
	<u>4,604</u>	

	ha	ha		total labour	
Land	4.825	26.50	}	3	11.8
Land	100	573		100	393

Teams

I—3 cows

II—4 horses + 3 oxen

Livestock

	I	marks	II	
3 cows	1,260		1,200 (3) **	
2 pigs	120		450	
oxen	270 (1) **		6,750	
horses				
and oxen	0		4,950 (1) (3) **	
			0	
				(25 bull-calves for fattening) **
young stock	260 (2) **			

Consequently,

	I	II
Cattle	3	10
Horned + young stock	3	25
Pigs	2	3
Sow + 12 piglets		0

Mine, all in terms of cattle

I	II
3	10
1.5	12.5
0.5	0.75
0.5	—
<u>5.5</u>	<u>23.25</u>

* See pp. 136-37.—Ed.

** Figures in round brackets indicate head of cattle: see table on p. 136.—Ed.

*Soil management**Cultivation.*

	Ploughing depth		Artificial fertilisers per ha		Crop yield in centners per ha	
	I	II	I	II	I	II
Sugar-beet	{ 25 cm 30 cm		31.50 marks (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.)	40.50 marks (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.)	816	740
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Fodder beet similarly p. 6</div>						
Rye	6 cm	15 cm	4 cent. superphosphate + 120 lbs Chile saltpetre	6 cent. superphosphate + 120-300	64	56
Barley	6 cm	15 cm	4 cent. superphosphate	4 cent.	60	56
Potatoes	6 cm	10 cm	—	—	320	320
	+ <u>25 cm</u>	+ 20 cm				
Beans	9 cm	24 cm	796 cent. of stall manure	1,440	66	56
Clover	?	?	8 cent. superphosphate	4 cent.	260	210
Winter wheat	<u>25 cm</u>	20 cm	480 cent. of stall manure	{ 8 cent. of super-phosphate }?	80	64

And so, II's cultivation and fertilisers are much better and the crop yields much worse!! {II clearly has the worse land} [No soil classification given]

I II

Total outlays on artificial fertilisers = 198.0 — 2,052.0 marks
per $\frac{1}{4}$ ha . . . 10.70 — 19.36 marks

*Maintenance of cattle:**Pp. 8 and 20:*

Feed for cattle

	I		II	
	centner	marks	centner	marks
Beans	44. ₈₄	290. ₁₈	250. ₀	1,625. ₀₀
Rye	—	—	10. ₀	70. ₀₀
Wheat	0. ₄₀	3. ₂₀	15. ₀	120. ₀₀
Barley	19. ₈₁	118. ₈₈	67. ₀	402. ₀₀
Oats	—	—	239. ₀	1,505. ₇₀
Sugar-beet tops	408. ₀	81. ₆₀	2,312. ₀	462. ₄₀
Fodder beet . . .	192. ₀	96. ₀₀	—	—
Potatoes	10. ₂₀	20. ₄₀	—	—
Clover (dry) . . .	65. ₀	195. ₀₀	210. ₀	630. ₀
Total . . .		805. ₂₂		4,815. ₁₀
Milk (I counted the prices) . . .	1,320 litres	105. ₆₀	240 litres	19. ₂₀
Purchased feed . .	25 centners	141. ₅₀	275 centners	1,537. ₅₀
(My) total		1,052. ₃₂		6,371. ₈₀
% (mine)		100	:	606

There is no doubt that feed for cattle is
better and more abundant in II

Milk production

II

3 cows 9,700 litres

3 cows 9,600 litres

From September 15, II keeps 25 bull-calves, which he fattens and sells by January 1. Then from January 1 to April 1, he keeps 30 bull-calves, fattening and selling them. Hence, the 55 bull-calves in the receipts and the outlays. It appears that Auhagen reckons the feed for 25 bull-calves a year. } N.B.

Let us compare with this the *full* data on the quantity of livestock

	I	II
	<i>m a r k s</i>	<i>m a r k s</i>
horses	—	4
draught oxen	—	3
cows	3	1,260
cattle and young stock . . .	3	530
pigs	2	120
sow and piglets	13	200
chickens	17	20.4
pigeons	—	40
Total value of livestock . . .	2,130.4	13,398
% (mine)	100	: 629
Quantitatively	100	: 423
	(5.5)	(23.25)

If all are put in terms of cattle, then

cattle		3	—	10
small cattle	at $\frac{1}{2}$	1.5	—	12.5
small cattle	at $\frac{1}{4}$	0.5	—	0.75
small cattle	at $\frac{1}{8}$	1.5?? (1) *	—	—
		6.5 (5.5) *		23.25

And the keep of workers?

I. 3 workers of the *f a m i l y* (p. 3) and 2 non-working members of the family.

Their keep = 1,158.50 for three workers

II. 3 workers (!!) of the family (p. 15 "always as supervisors, *when necessary*, as workers").

Non-working members of the family 2 $\begin{cases} 1? \text{ for the son} \\ \text{is at school?} \end{cases}$

* Here Lenin gives in round brackets the difference (of one unit) in reckoning 12 piglets as cattle against his own calculation (see p. 133).—Ed.

Their keep = 2,736.₂₅ for 3 workers.

Hired labourers $5 + 3 + 0.8 = 8.8$ annually.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Marks} \\ \text{Their keep} = 3,872.93 \div 8.8 = 440 \\ 1,158.50 \div 3 = 386 \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{N.B. } 440 \\ 386 \end{array} \right\}$$

Hired labourers: 5 the year round; 6 from May 1 to November 10, i.e., $6\frac{1}{3}$ months, i.e., $6 \times 6\frac{1}{3} = 38$ months = $3\frac{1}{6}$ years; 4 for 4-5 weeks, i.e., $4 \times 5 = 20$ weeks, and 3 for 4 weeks, i.e., $3 \times 4 = 12$ weeks, a total of 32 weeks.

$\frac{1}{6}$ of year + $\frac{32}{52} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{8}{13} = \frac{61}{78} = 78.2\%$, i.e. less than 80%.

The small holder lives worse than the hired labourer of the big one, considering paid labour in I—386 marks, II—440 marks per labourer.

Results: for the small peasant

1. Soil management *worse*: ploughing depth (p. 6)* smaller, *less* fertiliser. *Con*: crop yields. This means his land is better.
2. Keep of cattle *worse*: statistical data p. 7.**
3. Keep of labourer *worse*: p. 7*** (and p. 5****).
4. Maintenance of dead stock *worse*: p. 5.*****
5. Productivity of labour *lower* (cf. number of workers, p. 6***** and 5*****).

The small peasant lives worse than the hired labourer of the big peasant and gives scantier "nourishment" to land and farm.

The small peasant works harder: 3.*****

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* See p. 134.—*Ed.*
 ** See p. 135.—*Ed.*
 *** See pp. 136-37.—*Ed.*
 **** See pp. 130-31.—*Ed.*
 ***** See p. 130.—*Ed.*
 ***** See pp. 132-33.—*Ed.*
 ***** See p. 131.—*Ed.*
 ***** See p. 128.—*Ed.*

**CRITICAL REMARKS ON K. KLAWKI'S ARTICLE,
"THE COMPETITIVE CAPACITY
OF SMALL-SCALE
PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE" ⁷²**

Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher. Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Landwirtschaft. Herausgegeben von Dr. H. Thiel.* Berlin, 1899. XXVIII (28). Band (1899). (Six issues a year.) (1084 pp.+ tables.)

Dr. juris *Karl Klawki*. "Ueber Konkurrenzfähigkeit des landwirtschaftlichen Kleinbetriebes" (S. 363-484).

Most extensive calculations for 12 farms in the Braunschweig district of East Prussia. (From paging through) make note of: p. 453 (and 452).

aa (p. 452). "Big farms use an average of $\frac{1}{4}$ of their gross income in their own economy, medium farms, about $\frac{1}{3}$, and small, roughly $\frac{1}{2}$. Nevertheless, the share remaining on the small farms for marketing is greater than those on big and medium farms. The reason is above all that small peasants tend to limit their household expenses to the utmost. *We cannot decide outright whether or not this partially results in some underconsumption*, because the available material does not enable us to draw the correct conclusions on the overall household budget of the farmer and his family."

* *Agricultural Yearbooks*. Scientific agricultural magazine. Published by Dr. Thiel.—Ed.

Nutrition for one member of the family in marks (only from own farm?)*

xx	Big farms				Medium farms				Small farms			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
(p. 453)	—	269	—	185	240	—222	—252	—159	136	—142	—163	—97
(My calculation)												
average = 227						= 218					= 135	

According to Klawki (373)

Small	farm	1- 10 ha	}
Medium	"	10-100 ha	
Big	"	> 100 ha	

... (453). Part of the small peasants also diligently work as day labourers, and on such days receive from their employers board, in addition to their pay.... Whether there is any *under-consumption* among the small farms or not, we cannot say, but we *think it is probable* in the case of a small farm falling into Group IV. *But the fact is that the small peasants live very frugally and sell much of what they, so to speak, save out of their mouths.* (Sic!)

P. 479: If we find in the final analysis that it is the medium farm that can produce a certain quantity of products at the lowest cost, we must take into account that the small farm may assess all its labour-power at a correspondingly lower figure than that used on the large and medium farms, because it is its own. In time of agricultural crisis, and even at other times, it is the small farms that are most stable; they are *able to sell a relatively larger quantity of products than the other categories of farms by severely curtailing domestic expenses*, which, it is true, *must lead to a certain amount of under-consumption.*** (!)

* For an analysis of the table, see pp. 153-54.—Ed.

** See present edition, Vol. 5, p. 177.—Ed.

Crop yield	Small farms	Medium farms	Big farms	p. 441 averages
Wheat:	6-7 cent-ners	7-8	8-9	(<i>per Morgen</i>)
Rye:	7	8-9	10	given by Klawki himself

"The case is similar with all other crops" (441).

"Only in flax, which is an extensive-farming crop, is there evidence of a growing tendency in favour of the small farms." *

Namely, medium farms	I 5	Stein of flax	(per Morgen?)	
	IV 6	"	"	
Small farms	I 6.5	"	"	(4.50 Mk of income)
	III 8	"	"	(4.50 Mk ")
	IV 8	"	"	(4.50 Mk ")

$1\frac{1}{2}$ Stein of flax == $18\frac{1}{2}$ pounds (406).

Disregarding the flax crop, which is on the whole of small importance at the present time, we have the highest yields on the big farms, and the lowest, on the small (441).

Causes: 1) Drainage is almost entirely absent on the small farms. Or the pipes are laid by the farmers *themselves*, and laid *badly*.

On the big farms the soil is fertilised with marl

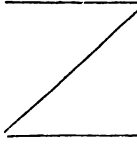
- 2) Ploughing is not deep enough—horses are weak. (Yoking of cows is doubtful. Doing heavy work, the cows will yield little milk.)
- 3) Mostly insufficient feed for cattle—horned cattle.
- 4) Their manure production is inferior—their straw is shorter, most of it goes into feed, and less remains for litter (Unterstreuen).**

* See present edition, Vol. 5 p. 171.—Ed.

** Ibid., Vol. 5, p. 171, and Vol. 13, pp. 193-94.—Ed.

(442). Those are above all the four causes for which small farms now lag in terms of income behind the big farms. Klawki then goes on to say that, in agriculture, machines are not all that important (common arguments. *Not a single fact*)....

The list of machinery refutes *Klawki*:

	Big farms				Medium farms				Small farms			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Steam thresher	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Horse-driven thresher . . .	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Grain-sorter . .	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Winnowing machines . .	1	1	2	—	1	1	0	0	0			
Seed drill . .	1	1	0	—	0	0	0	0	0			
Manure spreader	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0			
Horse-drawn rake	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0			
Ring rollers	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0			
Total =	29				11				1			

The big farmer willingly lends the small farmer his roller, his horse-drawn rake and grain-sorter, if the latter promises to supply a man to do the mowing for him in the busy season ... (443). (Characteristic "exchange of good turns"!)*

Agriculture suffers from unfavourable marketing conditions. The peasants mostly sell "locally" and merchants in small towns force down prices very considerably (373).

The large estates are better off in this respect, for they can send considerable quantities of their products to the provincial capitals right away. This usually gives them 20 to 30 pfennigs more per centner than selling in small towns.**

* Ibid., Vol. 5, p. 173.—Ed.

** Ibid., p. 173.—Ed.

But Klawki took the same prices for all (373).

The *big* landowners alone have exact book-keeping (374). Only as an exception among the peasants.

There are no technical agricultural enterprises. "Peat extraction is primarily of great importance to the small farms, because they have the necessary time and manpower for it" (439).

Flax growing has remained only among the small farmers: it requires a great expenditure of human energy. It is available in the families of the small holders, but the big farmers find hire hard and costly (440).

Improved crop				
rotation:	Big farms	Medium farms	Small farms	
	I-IV	I, II and IV	II	
Old three-field				
system:	Big farms	Medium farms	Small farms	
	—	III	I, III and IV	

(441)

Livestock farming. The big farmers I process their milk into butter: "their own very profitable use of milk". The big farms II-IV send their milk to the towns and obtain a higher income than the middle farmers, who process their milk into butter at home and sell it to traders.

The *middle farmers* concentrate on the sale of well-fattened cattle.

The *small farmers* sell their cattle younger—they cannot feed them as long as the middle farmers because they are short of feed (444).

The butter produced on the medium farms (Klawki always calls them *big peasant farms*) is *superior* to that produced on the small farms (separators, daily churning), so that the latter are paid 5-10 pfennigs less per pound by the traders.*

* See present edition, Vol. 5, p. 173.—Ed.

Per Morgen (in marks)	Big farms	Medium farms	Small farms	
	(Average of 4 farms)			
(per Morgen of tilled farmland (444)) *				
Receipts from crop- ping	16.8	18.2	22.7	{ c. 445 } ¹⁾
Receipts from live- stock farming . . .	15.8	27.3	41.8	
Total	32.3	45.5	64.2	p. 447
Sale of crop products	11	12	9	{ pp. 448-49 }
Sale of animal prod- ucts	14	17	27	
Total	25	29	36	
Including sale of milk and butter	7	3	7	(p. 450) ²⁾
Consumption of crop products on home farm	6	6	14	
Consumption of ani- mal products on home farm	2	10	14	(p. 452)
Total	8 (1/4)	16 (1/3)	28	(about 1/2 of all receipts)

¹⁾ In general, the drop in prices leads to a displacement of crop farming by livestock farming.

The reason why small farms are superior in crop farming: the big farms spend more on the production of feed and the feeding of stock (*Klawki excludes the feeding of stock from receipts* (p. 441) *from agriculture*: this, he says, applies to livestock farming).

The small farms keep *many more* animals per Morgen, although their cattle are, of course, not as valuable (446), and their horses are worse (447). The stock on the medium farms is *not worse* than that on the big farms.

²⁾ Medium farms use relatively much on the farm; for the big farms—marketing is profitable; on the small farms, butter and whole milk are used in very small quantities... || not used at all on the small farms of Group IV (450).

<i>Per Morgen</i> (in marks)	Big farms	Medium farms	Small farms	
	(Average of 4 farms)			
Capital in structures	89	91	147	(p. 455)
Dead stock	13	21	37	(my calculation)
Capital in drainage	14	8	2	(")
Livestock	29	49	59	(p. 459)
Artificial fertilisers	0.81	0.38	0.43	(p. 460)
Concentrated feed *)	2	0	0	(p. 461)
Management and supervision	1.7	about	0	(p. 461)
Level of outlays: Without cost (α)	21.51		5.33	(pp. 478-79)
(aggregate of labour-power with cost of labour-power (β)	23.31		51.67	
Quantity of produce valued at 100 marks is produced on expending (α)	65	38	8	(p. 479)
	(β) 70	60	80	

per Morgen o
landwirtschaft
lich benutzte
Fläche ⁷³
in marks

In giving these 2 tables, Klawki says:

Both these tables most clearly show the great importance of the farmer's and his family's own labour-power. If we find in the final analysis that it is the medium farm that can produce a certain quantity of products at the lowest cost, we must take into account that the small farm may assess all its labour at a correspondingly lower figure than that used on the large and medium farms, because it is its own. In time of agricultural crisis, and even at other times, it is the small farms that are most stable; they are able to sell a relatively larger quantity of products than the other categories of farms by severely curtailing domestic expenses, which, it is true, must lead to a certain amount of under-consumption. This, as we have seen, is already taking place on the small farms of Group IV. Unfortunately, many small farms are reduced to this by the high rates of interest on loans. But in this way, although with

) Our peasant farms spend nothing on Kraftfuttermittel. They are very slow to adopt progressive methods and are particularly chary of spending cash (461).

* See present edition, Vol. 5, p. 172.—Ed.

!! great effort, they are able to stay on their feet and live from hand to mouth. Probably, it is the great diminution in consumption that chiefly explains the increase in the number of small-peasant farms in our locality, as indicated in the Reich statistics (cf. table on p. 372). (480).*

In the Königsberg Administrative Area (p. 372)

	Number of farms		Farmland under cultivation, ha		And Klawki hastens to declare that this is an undesirable phenomenon. <i>But</i> there is progress even among the small farms: everything is for the best.
	1882	1895	1882	1895	
Under 2 ha	55,916	78,753	26,638	33,890	
2-5 "	11,775	14,013	37,998	44,596	
5-20 "	16,014	18,933**	174,054	196,498	
20-100 "	13,892	13,833	555,878	555,342	
100 and over	1,955	2,069	613,038	654,447	

The *advantage* of the big farmer—that he sells in carloads, etc., which is much more profitable, and he is better able to assess the value of his grain (451). *The same* goes for cattle.

The big farmer sells his corn in centners, and his cattle by weight.

The peasant sells his grain by measure (Scheffel), and cattle by appearance, which makes him lose a great deal.***

The small peasants do all the repairs of buildings (etc.) themselves.

Medium farms III and IV and small farms lay their own drainage pipes. (Drainage is necessary in the locality, and there is an ever greater demand for pipes).

P. 460: most of them (farms) began using fertilisers by way of experiment.

* Ibid., pp. 177-78.—Ed.

** Ibid., p. 178.—Ed.

*** Ibid., p. 173.—Ed.

Labour costs.

Per 100 Morgen

	Big farms	Medium farms	Big farms	Medium farms
Hired labour in days	887	744	{ I II III IV I II III IV { 1,061 970 771 613 750 895 622 488 1,061 970 771 746 ¹⁾ 972 ²⁾ 895 622 488 ³⁾	
Manual labour in days	887	924 ⁴⁾	(including the labour of the peasants) (p. 463)	
Value of produce per 100 working days (marks)	372	481 ⁵⁾	(p. 463)	
Total cost of manual labour per 100 Morgen . .	1,065	1,064	(p. 465)	
Cost of 1 working day	1.30	1.53	(p. 466)	
Average annual earnings of labourer	301	458		
Income per 100 marks of labour costs	305	470		
Ratio (p. 467) of kind to cash payments (p. 467):			Big farms 7 : 6 Medium farms 24 : 6	
Disability and old-age insurance	0.29 mark per 0.13 Morgen		{ None at all on small farms (p. 469)	

Hired labour in days per 100 Morgen	887	744
---	-----	-----

Working days per 100 Morgen

Permanent labourers	822	638	Instleute, etc. (p. 472)
Day labourers . .	112	30	"free workers" !!

There can be no calculation for the small farms. But it is obvious that they have some surplus-labour (464).

-
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) The owner's two sons substitute for 2 full labour-power units. | } Upper row—
without correction for substitution.
Lower row—
with corrections. |
| 2) 2 unmarried sisters of the owner substitute for 2 hired labouring women. | |
| 3) 2 sons of the owner substitute for the old owner himself. | |
- 4) A part of the work is said to relate to housekeeping: maids. This partially reduces the difference.
- 5) Working much harder: the "example" set by the owner stimulates the labourers *"to greater diligence and thoroughness"*.

Husband + wife + adult son + adult daughter	II. 10)	7.00 ha	1,403	1,109	1,673.94	+1,535.89	535.89 11)	76.82
	(2 sons + daughter)	5.00 ha	1,059	576.80	1,435.08	+1,059.09	159.08 13)	31.80
(Husband + wife + 1 adult son + 2 adult daughters)	III. 12) IV.	2.875 ha 22.000 ÷ 4	916 4,570	709 3,148	1,093.76	+ 992.62	192.62 14)	67.00
		= 5.5	1,142	787				

1) Klawki deducts 2,000 Mk as remuneration for the farmer's labour.
 2) Addition because of lower management costs (due to a combination of farming with forestry).
 3) A deduction of 1,900 Mk (1,200 and 700 respectively) for the labour of the farmer and his three adult sons, who attended agricultural schools (397) and have in earnest [—resolutely, seriously] dedicated themselves to farming.

4) Deductions: 1,500 for the labour of the farmer and his wife + 216 (2 sisters of the wife).
 5) —1,500 (husband, wife + 17-year-old daughter) . . .
 6) —1,500 (wife, daughter + 2 sons) . . . 5,916 ÷ 4 = 1,479
 7) —1,200 (husband and wife) . . .

8) The farmer does 20 days of *day labour*. Engaged (like middle farmer IV) in peat extraction.
 9) —1,000 ("assessment of labour-power" of husband + wife + parents).
 10) The farmer used to be a *carter*, and so does *all the repairs and jobs himself* (430).

11) —1,000 (idem) [for 2 men + 2 women]
 12) The value of the farm produce, going into the personal consumption of the farmer is relatively low on this farm and on small farm IV. But it should be borne in mind that on both these farms their owners and their respective household members *diligently* work as *day labourers*, and receive board, in addition to their pay (435)*.

13) —900 (2 sons and 1 daughter — orphans?)

14) —800 !! Sic! For 5 persons !!

* See present edition, Vol. 5, p. 177.—Ed.

1,000	{ Hence deductions for farmer's keep : }	
1,000		Grossbetrieb: 2,000-1,900 Mk
900		Mittelbetrieb: 1,716-1,200
800		Kleinbetrieb: 1,000-800

$$3,700 \div 4 \\ = 925 ?$$

Labourer's income = 850

There is no insurance of labourers on the small farms, and on the medium farms: No. I—36.⁷⁸; II—32.³¹; III—24.⁸⁰, and No. IV, insurance of employees—7.⁵⁴

Big farm I. There is an *inspector*. The owner comes over from his main estate once a month (374)—(sic! 2,000 Mk for this) for a few days.** There is an experienced stewardess and a housekeeper. Outlays on salaries + office expenses = 1,350 + 150 marks + maintenance of inspector, etc. = 1,350. (Over and above the wages of the hired labourers and the day labourers!). Insurance of labourers = 644.⁰⁴.

Big farm II. *Inspector* and experienced woman pig-keeper. Owner—only direction and general supervision. (Salary—1,100, general management—100). Insurance of labourers = 159.⁷⁸.

Big farm III—owned by a bishop—run by manager with a fixed annual salary. (Salary = 1,800. Office expenses = 150). Insurance of labourers = 338.²⁵ marks.

Big farm IV ... would consider it more correct to call it a big-peasant estate. Insurance of labourers = 108.¹⁰.***

* See present edition, Vol. 5, p. 175.—*Ed.*

** *Ibid.*—*Ed.*

*** *Ibid.*—*Ed.*

Crop in centners per Morgen (p. 441)												
	Big farms				Medium farms				Small farms			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Wheat	8.4	7	9.8	9.3	7	8.4	7.6	6.8	5.1	7.2	6.8	—
Rye	10.83	10.5	10.6	7.6	8.4	10.1	8.6	7.9	6	8.0	7.3	8.4
Barley	11.05	9.2	9.0	8.5	7.9	7.5	8.4	4.8	4.9	7.0	7.7	—
Oats	9.08	7.3	8.6	9.0	8.3	9.3	9.0	7.3	5.0	8.7	8.3	10.0
Peas	9.49	—	7.2	7.4	—	6.7	9.0	7.5	—	7.6	—	10.8
Potatoes	84	62	50	55	57	53	69	40	38	32	50	50
Fodder beet	225	200	135	200	200	200	125	100	70	100	200	100
Flax	—	—	—	—	5 Stein	—	—	6 Stein	6 ¹ / ₂ Stein	—	8 Stein	8

Big farm	Medium farm	Small farm		Big farm	Medium farm	Small farm
8.7	7.3	6.4	=	Wheat	34.7	29.8
			=			19.1
9.9	8.7	7.7	=	Rye	39.5	29.7
			=			
9.4	7.1	6.5	=	Barley	37.7	28.8
			=			19.6
8.5	8.7	8.0	=	Oats	34.0	32.0
			=			
8.0	7.7	9.2	=	Peas	24.1	23.2
			=			18.4
63	55	42	=	Potatoes	251	219
			=			170
190	156	117	=	Fodder beet	760	625
			=			470
—	5.5	7.5*	=	Flax	—	11
			=			22.5

* See present edition, Vol. 5. pp. 170-71.—Ed.

Subsistence for one member of the family *) (Quantity of food products consumed on the farm itself)

(p. 453)

xx	Big farms				Medium farms				Small farms			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Number of persons	—	5 ¹⁾	—	6 ²⁾	8	6	5	5	4	5	3	5
Marks per person	—	269	—	185	240	222 ²⁾	252	159 ²⁾	136	142	163	97
(My calculation)	Average 227				218				135			

1) Inspector, housekeeper, stewardess and 2 maids engaged in housekeeping.

2) 2 children under 10 years = "one adult"

3) $1,108.28 \div 6 = 185$. Husband + wife + 3 sons + ?

Big farm IV even has to buy butter for itself. Furthermore, we must take into account that the larger the farm, the greater is, as a rule, the quantity of additional food products purchased (453).*

The medium farm consumes very much, surpassing the "average rational nutrition standard".

It is interesting how Klawki makes an (absurd) attempt to smooth out this difference:

Let us assume, however, that the small farms are able to secure a higher cash income only by some under-consumption. To smooth out this fact, let us take the cost of consumption per person as 170 marks a year (?? why not 218-227?), an amount which should be regarded as being exaggerated rather than minimised, if we take into account the fact that the estimate includes food products coming only from the home farm itself. If on the strength of the figures

*) The food of the menials and, for example, flax, have been deducted from natural consumption. The other amounts are divided per head.

* See present edition, Vol. 5, p. 176.—Ed.

in the given table we assume that the small farm has an average size of 20-25 Morgen, and that the number of family members engaged in farming is 4, consumption would come to an average of 135 marks per person. Comparing with this figure the hypothetical consumption of 170 marks per person, we get + 35 marks, and with 4 persons, 140 marks. Dividing that by 20-25 Morgen, the figure comes to 6-7 marks per Morgen. This means that for this purpose the market would have to be deprived of produce worth that much. Thus, the small farm would be receiving only 29-30 marks of net income per Morgen, and would then be equalised with the medium farm; but it would still have an edge over the big farm.*

Let us take not 170 but 218 marks— $135=83$; $4+5+3+5=17$; $17\div 4=4\frac{1}{4}$; $83\times 4.25=351.15$; $351\div 20=17.5$ marks; $351\div 25=14.4$; $14.4+17.5=31.9$; $31.9\div 2=15.9$.

Consequently, $14\frac{1}{2}$ - $17\frac{1}{2}$ marks per Morgen

average 15.9 |

{ $36-14.5=21.5$; $36-17.5=18.5$ } $36-15.9=20.1$

Big farm Medium farm Small farm

Receipts from sales 25 29 20.1

P. 464: The small farms have the greatest capacity for resistance.

The small farmer can assess the ... labour-power used... at a correspondingly lower price, because that is his own labour, whereas the big peasant and the landowner depend on the general conditions of wages and must more or less reckon with the demands of the labourers. The small farmer is also more capable than the big one, and above all than the landowner, to reduce the portion going into the management of his enterprise, the entrepreneur's profit, because at critical moments he is able to restrict himself severely (sic!) in his housekeeping.

This is the small farm's advantage in a crisis.

* See present edition, Vol. 5, pp. 176-77.—Ed.

...In peasant households, the labourers are certainly better fed than by the landowners (467).*

The labourers cost more but produce more. (The exception is the big farm IV—rather, the big-peasant farm.)

	Wages for Scharwerker
Income of Instmann family (big farm I)	= 799 — 120 = 679 Mk
" of Deputant family ⁷⁵ (big farm I)	= 704 — 60 = 644
" of Instmann family, big farm II	= 929 — 120 = 809
" of Deputant family, big farm II	= 658 — 60 = 598
" of Instmann family, big farm III	= 779 — 89 = 690
" " " " IV	= 861 — 75 = 786
Medium farm II (Instmann family)	= 737 — 30 = 707
Medium farm I " "	= same.
If the Scharwerker are the Instmann's children, his family income	
= 800-900 marks (p. 475)	
If the Scharwerker are the Deputant's children, his family income	
= 600-700 marks	
(number of family members not given anywhere!)	

Thus, it is not for the sake of higher wages that the Instmann is more willing to work for the peasant owner. The reason: the author says, it gives him more spare time, so he can do day labour (!?) (p. 476).

When lucky, such Instleute purchase a few Morgen of land out of their savings (from wages). For the most part they find themselves worse off financially; they are aware of this but are tempted by the greater freedom (476). Many—not the worst, by far—go to the towns.

The most important task of modern agrarian policy for the solution of the agricultural labourer problem in the East is to encourage the most efficient labourers to settle down by affording them the opportunity of!! acquiring a piece of land as their own property, if not in the first, then at least in the second generation (476).**

On p. 477, Klawki declares that the peasant finds it easier to obtain labourers. But the labourer problem is *being aggravated* even for the peasant. The peasants complain of the difficulty of obtaining labourers, especially labouring women.

* See present edition, Vol. 5, p. 174.—Ed.

** Ibid., p. 178.—Ed.

Marks per Morgen	Final compar			
	I	Large farms II	III	IV
1) Total receipts	35.05	33.68	25.80	38.18
2) Total outlays	26.24	25.86	17.48	23.66
Net profit per Morgen	8.81	7.82	8.34	14.52
" " " ha	35.24	31.28	33.38	58.08
Average per Morgen		9.87		

Average: 1) $33.18-44.18-64.24$ Strangely enough, this calculation figures!

$$2) \frac{23.30-27.03-51.66}{9.88 \quad 17.15 \quad 12.58}$$

Con Klawki's calculations:

- 1) he takes the same prices (p. 3). * But the big farms get
- 2) he makes a correct reduction in the assessment of the to the medium farm and the small one (pp. 7 and 8) *
- 3) he fails to take account of labour on the medium and (laying pipes themselves), etc.
- 4) Consumption of own farm products tends to decrease *milk*))* (9-10). * (Included also: hired labour of the labourers!! Klawki's reasoning about this pp. 1 and 2,
- 5) The labourers work more intensively on the *medium* on the *big* ones.
- 6) The *big farms* have greater outlays on disability and (artificial fertilisers, concentrated feed, drainage).
- 7) No account is taken at all of labour in *supervision* on

* References to the pages of the MS. relate to the following pages of p. 6—p. 145; pp. 7-8—pp. 148-50; p. 5—pp. 145-46; p. 2—p. 140; p. 5—p. 146; p. 7—pp. 148-50; p. 11—p. 155; p. 1—pp. 138-39; p. 2—pp. 139-40; p. 5—pp.

ison: (p. 483)

Medium farms				Small farms			
I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
46.61	44.14	40.83	50.09	45.34	59.78	56.75	95.10
26.50	27.20	23.53	30.88	38.86	40.65	48.80	78.35
20.11	16.94	17.30	19.21	6.48	19.13	7.95	16.75
80.44	67.76	69.20	76.84	25.92	76.52	31.80	67.00
18.39				12.58 Mk			
cf. Bulgakov I 58							

lation (which is mine) differs somewhat from Klawki's

more (pp. 3-4, p. 5)*

value of a family's labour-power from the big farm down

small farms for repairs (p. 5)*, drainage (pp. 2 and 5)*

from the big to the small farms (pp. 1, 2, 4 bottom (no small farms: p. 3 top, p. 7, p. 11 for allotting land to pp. 5, 10).*

farms (p. 6 note 5)* (and receive more: p. 11)* than

old-age insurance and on improvements in agriculture

the *medium farms*.

this volume: p. 3 of the MS.—p. 142 of this volume; pp. 3-4—pp. 142-43; p. 1—p. 139; p. 2—p. 139; p. 4—p. 143; pp. 9-10—pp. 153-54; p. 3—p. 141; 144-45; p. 10—p. 154; p. 6—p. 147; p. 11—p. 155.—*Ed.*

Klawki's data are highly inadequate: very many gaps. For instance, there are no data at all on feed. The *total* crop is not classified by requirements: sowing, feed, consumption, sales.

It is hardly possible to fill in these gaps.

Thus, big farm I. Total of 513.71 ha
 (consequently — 2,054.84 Morgen)
 Farmland under cultivation = 1,540 Morgen
 (p. 375 and p. 382) 514.84 Morgen

Ploughland and artificial meadow Morgen		Morgen
Wheat	— 12	<i>forest</i> = 449.84
Winter rye	— 312	unsuitable for farming = 2.88
Spring rye	— 14	
Barley	— 22	ponds = 20.88
Oats	— 180	roads = 15.04
Peas	— 42	38.80
Vetch	— 33	488.84 +
Potatoes	— 42	<i>vegetable garden</i> 25.96
Beetroot	— 22	
Lupine	— 33	514.80
Clover and timothy	— 540	
	1,252	
Deputants' land ⁷⁶ about	50 (probably 53.84)	
	1,302	1,305.84
Meadow	123	123.48
	1,425	1,429.32
Best pastureland (?)	110.92	— 2,054.84
	1,535.92	110.92 — 1,540.24
Vegetable garden	25.79	1,540.24 514.80

	ha	Morgen
Roads and yards	3.76	
Ponds	5.22	
Ploughland	326.46	= 1,305.84
Meadow	30.87	= 123.48
Best pastureland	27.73	= 110.92
Forest	112.48	
Vegetable garden	6.49	
Waste land and loam	0.72	
	513.71	

Since K. Klawki gives the marketed products and those consumed on the farm in cash terms *only*, it would be necessary to 1) determine the gross crop by multiplying each number of Morgen for the types of cereals by the average crop; 2) subtract the sowing; 3) multiply the difference by average prices (and these prices are not given for all the products); 4) subtract the marketed products, etc. Furthermore, since the quantity of livestock has not been reduced to a single unit, it is *quite impossible* anyway to determine in figures how well the cattle is fed.

Consequently, such calculations are *useless*.

Cf. *Brase's* article,* especially pp. 292 and 297-98.

Written in June-September 1901

Printed from the original

* See pp. 160-68.--*Ed.*

BRASE AND OTHERS ⁷⁷

a.

ANALYSIS OF DATA FROM BRASE'S ARTICLE,
"STUDY OF THE INFLUENCE OF FARM DEBT ON FARMING"*Thiels Jahrbücher*. 28. Band (1899).

D r. B r a s e. "Untersuchungen über den Einfluss der Verschuldung ländlicher Besitztümer auf deren Bewirtschaftung" (S. 253-310).

A study was made of landed estates (17) and peasant farms (34) "in one district of the Liegnitz Administrative Area" (*Lower Silesia*).

The author gives a list of all these estates, but without any summing up. 17 landowners, each with 75-924 ha (9 with 200-500 ha; 1 has under 100 ha, namely 75; 1 with 127 ha; 1 with 924; 1 with 819). For each estate he gives only the number of ha (and categories of land), quantity of livestock, assessed value and debt ("according to an 1896 study").

Two of the 17 have no debt at all (204 and 333 ha); two with over 100% of the value (105 and 104%); 1—90-100%; 3—80-90%; 2—70-80%; 2—60-70%; 1—50-60%; 2—40-50%; 1—30-40%.

Among the peasants, 5 are free from debt.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ with } 7 \text{ ha} \\ 7-10-20 \text{ ha} \\ \text{the rest—} \\ 20-110 \text{ ha} \end{array} \right\}$$

2	up to 10 per cent of the assessed value
5	10-20
7	20-30
3	30-40
5	40-50
3	50-60
3	60-70
1	70-80

34

The author regards as "unburdened by debt" those 1) without mortgage; 2) with mortgage but also with at least an equal amount of capital; 3) with insignificant debt (pp. 262-63).

Detailed description of the *farms* (landed estates are marked in small Latin letters: a-r)

a) 205 ha. Excellent estate: (8 horses + 14 oxen + 106 head of big horned cattle) the "pearl" of the district. (Debt = 87% of value). Very high crop yields, high culture. "The soil was only gradually brought up to this state by systematic drainage, abundant fertilisation, deep turning up and care for the ploughland by means of neat and timely cultivation, and drill and row crops" (p. 264).

All the structures are massive—"a vast amount of capital is invested here". "The livestock is highly fattened, all, without exception."

All types of machinery. The crop-rotation system is rational, the fertilisation is very heavy (manure and artificial fertilisers).

"The erection of costly structures swallows up all the rent."

b) 301 ha; debt—46.3%.

The soil has been improved by many 'years' cultivation, cleared of stones, etc., a great quantity of lime has been added.

The structures are all good, all massive, cost 170,000 Mk.

All the livestock (10 horses + 26 oxen + 100 head of big horned cattle + 400 sheep) is fed and kept rationally.

All types of machines (no enumeration).

Fertilisers well stored. Artificial fertilisers bought. Ploughing 17-20 cm (beetroot: 30-35 cm). Row cultivation.

c) 758 ha. (Livestock: 26 horses + 54 oxen + 220 head of big horned cattle + 900 sheep). Debt—76.9% of value. A model farm like *a* and *b*.

Land, structures and livestock are very good. Machinery. "Stall (manure) fertiliser is stored in the best way." 20,000 kg of Chile saltpetre + 30,000 ammoniac superphosphate + 3,000-4,000 kg of kainite are bought.

Deep ploughing; row tillage; irrigation of meadows; very high yields.

d, e, f—not model farms, but "rational".

d) (75 ha) drained systematically. Heavy use of fertiliser. Artificial fertilisers. Deep ploughing. Drill and row tillage.

e) (229 ha). Drainage started. Structures massive, part of them new. Livestock well fed. Artificial fertilisers (10,000 kg of Chile saltpetre; 25,000 of superphosphate; 50,000 kg of potassium salts and lime).

Ploughing 12-17 cm, potatoes 20-25 cm, still deeper for beetroot.

f: drained. Deep ploughing, etc. "Rather more than less is being done for the structures and their maintenance" (272).

Very good feed for livestock. 8 litres of milk a day per cow.

5,000-6,000 marks' worth of artificial fertilisers a year (15,000 kg of Chile saltpetre; 30,000-40,000 of superphosphate, 50,000 of kainite).

g (819 ha). Good structures. Stables new in part. Drainage. Milk—3,000 litres per cow (a year).

All livestock of the best quality. Feed good.

Artificial fertilisers. Machinery. Deep ploughing.

h (693 ha). Drainage. Good fertilisers. Massive structures, some of them new.

Livestock fed well. Concentrated feed purchased.

Artificial fertilisers. Deep ploughing.

i (527 ha). Massive structures, in good condition. Livestock well fed. Machinery. Deep ploughing. Artificial fertilisers.

k (445 ha). (Debt 95.7 per cent.) Farming in a "simple" way. "Ramshackle" structures, thatched roofs.

Deep ploughing 12-17 cm. Row tillage.

Owner lives very frugally.

No artificial fertilisers, no feed is purchased. The horses are overworked (despite intensive feeding).

l (347 ha). Debt 42.3 per cent. (Row tillage introduced, artificial fertilisers used, concentrated feed purchased, steam machines introduced, but the result was negative.)

A return to "extensive" farming: as little as possible artificial fertilisers and feed bought.

Livestock feed simpler. Milk—5 litres a day per cow.

m (924 ha, 750 ha of forest). Mainly forestry. Way of farming is simple and cheap.

n (572 ha) {very heavily in debt}. Unfavourable conditions. 1872 drainage *run down*. No money for new one. Too much was paid for the land.

All structures massive, but house for labourers is old thatched mud hut. There are machines, some out of order, lack of feed, poor soil—in short, everything is bad.

o (281 ha). New stables. 6-8 litres of milk a day.

Artificial fertilisers. Intensified feeding of livestock.

"The manure comes from the intensively fed livestock; it lies in the dung channels of the cattle shed until it is taken out into the fields, and is rationally preserved by means of kainite and superphosphate. Only rye and wheat straw is used as litter, heather and wood and other foliage no longer being used" (286-87).

Ploughing 17-20 cm. Row tillage.

p (127 ha). Bought at too high a price. Debt 57 per cent. The new owner buys more artificial fertilisers and feed, better machinery, etc.

q (204 ha) (Farming operations are too costly for this kind of land: "splendid estate", "everything that is best in technical but not in economic terms is being done").

The structures are massive, the stables are vaulted and adapted for the storage of manure. Feed is bought.

Machinery—rather in excess.

Intensive farming. Artificial fertilisers.

	kg
120,000	kainite
35,000-40,000	Thomas slag
5,000	superphosphate
5,000	ammoniac
2,500	Chile saltpetre

r (333 ha). Massive structures.

Cow sheds are not vaulted, maintenance careful.

New living quarters for labourers.

Modest dead stock. Ploughing 12-17 cm.

Irrigation of meadows.

Peasant farms are not listed separately.

"The big and middle peasants as a rule farm better, more intensively, than the small peasants, the big vegetable gardeners (Grossgärtner) and owners of dwarf plots" (292):

deeper ploughing (cows weak)

row tillage

artificial fertilisers and feed purchased.

"If, finally, the crop yields of the peasant farms lag behind those of most landed estates, this is due above all to the peculiarity of small and medium land holdings. The peasant ploughs 5 or 8 cm shallower, in an effort to spare his young horses, which he wants to sell at a profit. In general, he knows how to take care of his livestock much better than hired farm-hands usually do. He cannot have special implements for each separate purpose, improve cultivation methods endlessly, stage long experiments in tillage and the use of fertilisers, and many other things" (292).

The peasant tries to improve his farming methods by introducing artificial fertilisers and purchasing feed, and machinery.

"The peasant has long since realised the importance of deep ploughing and timely cultivation, the need for correct selection of valuable sorts of seeds for sowing, the keeping of stall manure, and many other similar things. Where he fails to eliminate the shortcomings which can be righted, thereby acting against his own convictions, or is forced to do so, he is, as a rule, short of capital to do this" (293).

The structures are "almost everywhere" massive and in good repair. The livestock is well fed.

This is the first group of peasant farms, 12 (south of a Kreisstadt (district town)) out of 34 (No. 1-11 and No. 18)

No. 18 = 110 ha

The second group consists of 22 (to the north) out of 34 (of these 22: 4 with 10-20 ha; 11, with 20-50 ha; 7 with 50-95 ha). The land is *damp* sand, which suffers from stagnant moisture. Ploughing 10-13 cm.

"A primitive wooden plough is pulled by a small overworked horse or weak half-starved team of cows" (296).

Too much ploughed under for cereal grains... *short straw*, thin stalks, empty ears and flat grains... They usually keep *more cattle than the scanty stocks of feed warrant*. *There is frequently a shortage of feed and litter....* In winter, this quantity of cattle somehow survives on straw, chaff, glume, and small quantities of roots and putrid hay. Feed

N.B.

is short at all times, and is of poor quality; in some parts, the drinking water, with a high iron-content, is harmful for the animals. *In consequence, the cattle are small, lean, with coarse wool, or simply grow sickly and starve in small dark sheds.* That is why one cannot expect them to be used correctly, or expect great quantities of good manure.

"Fertilisers are produced for each crop, but in homeopathic doses. It is impossible ... to make up for this poor and inadequate fertiliser by purchases of kainite. It is not fair to expect a sick man to be efficient. Alongside the lack of means, there is lack of management and experience. The peasant never uses lime, and green fertiliser only in separate cases ... (297). The cultivation of the fields is hopelessly primitive but still burdensome; the collected manure is scattered, $\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ of the seeds is sown by hand, then the field is ploughed, and then the other $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ is sown on the surface and harrowed with a home-made harrow. Rye is sown occasionally, from time to time, because of the lack of fertiliser. It would, of course, be better to change the seeds, but that and much else is not done because of the shortage of capital. The peasant avoids anything that costs money, as a matter of principle, if he wishes to last. He continues to thresh his grain the old way, with a flail, either picking by hand or sifting all the rubbish. Recently, some holders who are better off bought themselves a small horse-driven thresher. The straw is used mostly as feed, whereas it would do better (predominantly) as litter for the animals. Furthermore, there is need to chop up hay and straw for feed, to cover the potato and beet stores with straw, mend the holes in the thatch, and mix some hay with the straw to make it last as long as possible, so that when the straw crop is poor, nothing or very little remains for litter. It so happens that the use of forest leaves becomes the general rule. No more chopped straw goes into litter, but only conifer which is collected in the forest every year. The

upshot is that the few pines growing on the denuded sand go to seed, and that, despite the vast forests, there is a shortage of timber for building, once the dilapidated structures, repaired innumerable times, threaten to collapse altogether. Even the holders with more money at their disposal are in no position to erect new structures. There is lack of stone, gravel, clay, timber, and above all, *money.... Everything is in short supply. The unfortunate farmer* of these sad parts labours and toils with his *often numerous family* from dawn to dusk, day in, day out; his toil-hardened hands *and lean face are a sign of nothing but unceasing hard work*. He struggles for his unenviable existence, fights misfortune and care, and barely *manages to keep body and soul together; he strains his every fibre* to obtain some money, *before it is too late*, to pay off the urgent interest and *taxes*, but fears that he may be ruined anyway. He has *no means* for any radical *improvements*; but the fact is that *they alone* could help him and make his naturally poor scrap of land solidly productive and capable of giving better sustenance to its owner" (298)

—the only happy exception among these 22 holdings in the second group is the estate of the village headman at R. (No. 18: 110 ha, 43 head of big horned cattle, 4 pigs + 6 horses, a debt of 50.3 per cent; only three of these 22 peasants have a higher debt percentage than this).

On average, the master of R. takes in 2-3 times more grain, 3-4 times more potatoes, 6-8 times more beetroot than all the other holders in R., who farm the old way, and who, because of their debts, have no opportunity or reason to farm any other way. The master of R. raises crops which his neighbours are *unable to introduce successfully into their crop rotation*, because their soil *lacks the necessary cultivation and manuring....* He (the master of R.) paid for his estate in cash, and has *capital* at his disposal. It is capital and labour that have yielded such excellent results. No peasant could have created "an oasis in a desert" if he had no financial support, as a prerequisite to back up his efforts (300).

He has "dry sand" which is being gradually brought into cultivation (green fertiliser). He uses kainite, etc., "on a large scale" ... he does row tillage, ... there is no lack of straw, new cow sheds ... various machines.... Cattle well fattened.... Cow shed is built advantageously, and is spacious and full of light.... The cattle have clean and dry litter (299), etc.—yield a great quantity of good manure, etc., etc.

Keeps farm-hands....

(In conclusion the author argues hotly against the assumption that debts help to improve farming. On the contrary, he says, debts tend to oppress, etc. A farm needs capital; examples of rich peasants with capital, traders, a former policeman, etc., etc.)

Crop yield in kg per ha:						
	wheat	rye	barley	oats	potatoes	fodder beets
<i>Landowners</i>	1,000-2,800	600-2,200	1,200-3,000	600-2,800	10-21 thous.	20-80 thous.
<i>Peasants</i>	400-1,800	300-1,400	250-2,000	450-1,800	4½-14 thous.	4-52 thous.

b.

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Dr. Carl von Grabmayr (Landtagsabgeordneter in Meran). *Schuldnoth und Agrarreform*. Eine agrar-politische Skizze

* Dr. Michael Hainisch: "The Future of the Germano-Austrians." A Statistical-Economic Study.—Ed.

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$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{General} \\ \text{figures on} \\ \text{the growth} \\ \text{of debt} \end{array} \right\} \text{ Also his. } \textit{Die Agrarreform im Tiroler Landtag.}$ Meran 1896. (S. 157).**

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(Alfred Hölder. k.u.k. Hof- und Universitätsbuchhandler. Wien I. Rothenthurmstrasse. 13.)***

Also issued by his publishing house

Sociale Rundschau, herausgegeben vom k.k. arbeitsstatistischen Amte. Monthly; 2 K. a year = 2 Mk. Einzelne Hefte = 20 H. = 30 Pf.****

Written in June-September 1901

Printed from the original

* Dr. Carl von Grabmayr (Landtag Deputy in Meran). *The Debt Burden and Agrarian Reform.* An Agrarian-Political Essay with Special Consideration of the Situation in Tyrol.—Ed.

** *Agrarian Reform in the Tyrolean Landtag.*—Ed.

*** *Statistical Monthly.* Vienna 1901, New Series. Sixth year of publication (27th year of publication of the whole series).

(Alfred Hölder, bookseller to the imperial and royal court, and universities. 13, Rothenthurmstrasse. Vienna.)—Ed.

**** *Social Survey*, published by the Imperial and Royal Labour Statistics Department. Monthly: 2 kronen a year = 2 marks. Each issue = 20 hellers = 30 pfennigs.—Ed.

CRITICAL REMARKS ON A. SOUCHON'S BOOK, *PEASANT PROPERTY* ⁷⁸

N.B. Souchon

Note in *Souchon's* book:

Pages

- | | | |
|--------|--|------|
| | 6. Small property (in the opinion of French social-ists)—without hired labour. | |
| \|\| (N.B.) \|\| | 12. <i>Social value of peasant property—defenders of property</i> | \|\| N.B. \|\| |
| | 14. <i>A factor of social conservation</i> | |
| | 16. <i>Safeguard against the urge for social innovations....</i> | |

23. The small-farm regions are losing population more rapidly than the big-farm regions.

	24. Figures on holders	{ 1862 —different from { 1882 —the same as { 1892 —different from	} Bul- ga- kov's
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> And a reference to the 1892 Inquiry!⁷⁹ </div>	day labourers with land		
	day labourers without land		

N.B.? N.B. II.195-96

25. The smallest holders are more inclined to move to the towns.

39. *Three* main arguments in favour of large-scale production:

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) lower general costs | — Con—(41) <i>associations</i> |
| (b) more division of labour and use of machinery | — Con: machinery cannot always be used (43), disadvantages of the big: drop in the prices of corn (46) |

- (c) more melioration,
industries, etc. — Con: co-operatives (47)
57. *Both the large ("model") and the small property are necessary (!)*
- 57-58. There is a decline in the number of day labourers with land—con the theory of the importance of small holders as hired labourers.
61. It is believed that there are 57.4% holders per 100 plots.
67. *Holders with collateral employment (not day labourers)*
68. Peasant farm = 5-20 ha (< 5 ha can - N.B. not provide sustenance for a family: pages 68 and 69, note 2)

	ha
72: 1,427,655—agricultural labourers without land	
1,400,000—agricultural labourers with land	
1,300,000—small holders with collateral employment (cf. 71 and 67) (handicraftsmen, etc.)	7 million
1,000,000—peasants	10 million
140,000—big farmers (>20 ha) with hired labour	23 million

$\Sigma =$	5,267,655	40	{ — minus state lands, etc. }
------------	-----------	----	--

79. Agricultural crisis—very uncertain thing. They have been shouting about it for 40 years.
87. Since 1883, the number of land plots has been decreasing...
—a tendency towards concentration.

88-89—*The smallest holders move to the towns*
 89—*"Victims of concentration—the smallest holders"* { N.B. })

- 92-93. The agricultural crisis should end soon.
 94. The number of agricultural machines has been growing very slowly, moderately.
 156-158. *Allotments Act*⁸⁰—of small importance (not less or more than 1 acre, conditionally, etc.)
 163. *Rentengüter*—created by the *feudal* party
 164. ——— against the socialists
 " exodus to the towns
 " shortage of labour.
 167—by 1896, 605 estates with 53,316 ha were broken up into 5,021 *Rentengüter*
 1,088 2.5-5 ha
 1,023 5 -7.5 ha
 169. *Facilitating the supply of labour* (N.B.)

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Printed from the original

**CRITICAL REMARKS ON F. MAURICE'S BOOK,
AGRICULTURE AND THE SOCIAL
QUESTION.
AGRICULTURAL AND AGRARIAN FRANCE ⁸¹**

F. Maurice

[Only paged through. The author has the wildest ideas of the most primitive anarchism. There are some interesting factual remarks.]

Pp. Note

48. Farmers complain.... Which farmers?

small: 5 million—12 million ha

(N.B.)

big 0.⁸⁶⁹ —37 " "

85. (French) soldier's ration—1 kg of bread

300 grammes of meat

160 " vegetables

16 " salt

15 " coffee

21 " sugar

117. 14,074,801 lots; 59.₃% farms—consequently—
8,346,000 holders (?)

119. 1 8 8 2: 84.₇% farms—25.₁% of the area } "Extreme"
15.₃% (868,000)—74.₈% (37.₁ mil- } concentra-(!)
lion ha) } tion

122. Distribution of rural population according to 1886 statistics.

122-123. Almost 720,000 absentee owners (Absenteeism).

131-132. Small cropping can feed many more people.

160. From 1831 to 1886, the countryside gave up **6 million persons** to the towns.
165. Rural population in 1851 and 1886
- | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------|--------|
| { | < | number of holders | } N.B. |
| { | = | " " half-croppers | |
| { | + | " " labourers | |
167. Permanent labourers in 1862 and 1882 (—). [The figures are the same as *Bulgakov's* (6)]
174. The growth of big towns from 1831 to 1886.
- 194-195. The author favours social peace, "stability of our institutions", and is against "excessive industrialisation of agriculture"

And he calls himself a socialist! Konfusionsrath!*

- 195-197. Agriculture is now *extensive* (on big farms), yields little produce, etc.
- It should be *small* and intensive.
197. Maurice's slogan: *small property, small-scale production*.
197. The new (future) phase of agriculture is the "*period of vegetable gardening*" (author's italics) or "*small cropping*" (!)—the only possible outcome (!). The tendency in modern society is towards a coalescence of labour and property.
198. How is this to be achieved?
- "Very easy" (!)—
199. there is need for a *reform*—account must be taken of the current ideas prevailing among the *masses*—with *individual property* (!!) and the *family* (!!)
200. "Gradual" supplanting of big farms.
203. The right of every citizen to use the national territory must be proclaimed

meaning, the nationalisation of land.

* Bungler.—Ed.

204. Initially state lands are to be leased to small farms
 205. —large land holdings to be taxed.
 etc.
 234. (234-266) (I!)-draft law (II) Casting of lots for
 land, etc.
 278 —Descriptions of separate departments.
 {The best thing in the book.}

Nord. Beetroot production (287. staple crop.)
 Intensified fertilisation.

Prevalence	1-10 ha:	32,000 farms—	248,000 ha
of (??)	10-50 :	10,000 "	206,000
small	50 and >:	690 "	53,000
cropping			

Farms:

- N.B. ||| 232 ha. Sugar refinery, etc. Model farm. Per ha: 30
 hectolitres of wheat "are not appreciably superior
 to those of the region" (p. 291) ??? (cf. Nord 2 4)
 N.B. ||| 50,000 kg of beetroot (cf. Nord 4 5,000)
 ||| 140 ha. 20 milch cows. 30 hl, 50,000 beetroot.
 ||| 7 ha. 6 milch cows. 25 hl, 40,000 beetroot (sic!)
 "With all the costs covered, and the family partly
 supplied with sustenance, *the profit, rather,*
 the wages, in this case, comes to between
 15 and 1,800 francs a year" (291).
 Great development of *industry and mines*.
 294. || *An entire population is semi-||*
 agricultural and semi-indus-||
 trial, with a plot of land. Impos-
 ible to survive on less than 5 ha.
 295. —*pays for the cultivation of his land (!)*
 [Sometimes with his labour!]
 —fattens livestock for traders for a remuneration.
 296. Cultivation of beetroot with the aid of *machinery*.
 Child labour.
 —*working for garment merchants*
 in Lille (N.B.) N.B.
 (14-hour working day—per family (!)—
 1-1 $\frac{1}{4}$ francs).
 297. The condition of the rural labourer is *rather hard....*
 Meat on Sundays.... Poverty....

298-299. *Growth in the number of small holders doing hired labour.*

Maurice's "moral":

"there is danger" in industrialising agriculture (beetroot),

"it is a mistake" (308) to regard agriculture as an industry, etc., etc. There is need to develop small-scale production!! etc.

309. *A i s n e.* Big cropping prevails—in contrast to *Nord*.

Worse soil, lagging agriculture.

315.		farms	ha
	< 1 ha	29,000	14,000
	1- 10	22,000	94,000
	10- 50	7,000	169,000
	50-100	991	
	100-300	1,016	
	300 and >	69	
		} 404,000	

320. Growing production of beetroot. (Idem 316)

322. The labourers are highly dissatisfied ("not much better than serfdom!")

...meagre pay and food....

340. Nor is the condition of the labourer better in Picardie or in Beauce

342.		farms	ha
| Vegetable gardening in the suburbs of Paris ... of 28,000 ha ... 1,800 ha are vegetable gardens divided into 10,000 enterprises.... From 1,000 sq. m. to 1 ha (344). ...	< 1 ha	11,000	5,000
	1- 10	2,600	
	10- 50	290	
	50-300	13	
	300-500	2	
		} 23,000	
		28,000	

| Vegetable gardeners mostly lease land at 2,000 fr. ...

345. — — Gross receipts from 1 ha = 20,000 fr.
 (working capital 25,000 fr.)
 net income = 10,000 fr.

REMARKS ON
A. CHŁAPOWO-CHŁAPOWSKI'S BOOK,
AGRICULTURE IN BELGIUM
*IN THE 19TH CENTURY*⁸²

From Chłapowo-Chłapowski.
Gainfully employed population in Belgian agriculture

	Members of families taking part in farming	Gesinde* and day labourers	Total (both sexes)
1846)	906,575	177,026	1,083,601
1880)	982,124	217,195	1,199,319
1895)	1,015,799	187,106	1,204,810
		+ 1,905 Hofbeamte**	

- ibidem 69-71—"modern" large-scale production
71-72. Parcel holders as labourers of big farmers.
99-100. Idem (N.B.)
102. Competition between small and big farms.
137. Growth of parcel holders=labourers.
139. Plight of rural labourers.
 , Idem 145-146.
144. *More intensive work done by
small farmers.* (N.B.).

* Farm-hands.—Ed.

** Farm employees.—Ed.

- 148. Elevation of labourers to small holders.
- 148. Relations between small and big farmers.
(Support.)

Written in June-September 1901

Printed from the original

REMARKS ON THE MATERIAL OF THE BADEN INQUIRY ⁸³

*Erhebungen über die Lage der Landwirtschaft im Grossherzogthum Baden.**
1883. Karlsruhe.

(Three big volumes, rather 4, because to the 3rd is appended *Ergebnisse* der Erhebungen.**)

A number of monographs on separate communities, followed by results. Very many budgets.)

Volume 1. Note (after paging)

Sandhausen community (Heidelberg district) Vol. I, VIII *), p. 30 [Vol. I, VIII * (community)].

Budgets. Big peasant. 9.₈₀ ha. 1 farm-hand + 1 maid + 379 days of hired labour.

Small peasant. 2.₉₆ ha (1.₆₂ ha *his own* + 1.₃₄ *leased*)

raises tobacco and hops.

10 man-days (hired day labour).

[with tobacco and hops $1\frac{1}{4}$ working days of labour should be reckoned per *are*. Consequently, total = 370 days.]

husband	—300	} 370.]	Total receipts =	2,032. ₃₂
wife	— 60		Outlays	1,749. ₉₁
day labourer	— 10			<u>282.₄₁</u>

*) The description of each community is a special issue with its own pagination. That is why references must include volume and community: Vol. II, XI—XIIth community in Volume II.

* *A Study of the State of Agriculture in the Grand Duchy of Baden.*—Ed.
** *Results of the Study.*—Ed.

ibidem

Day labourer = small leasehold farm.

2. ₃₀ ha	12. ₆ ares	of own land	16	<i>working days of</i>
	217. ₂	"		<i>hired labour.</i>
		of leased land		
a total of	229. ₈ ares		1 ³ / ₄	working days per are.
Gross receipts—	1,543. ₅₀			
outlays—	1,472. ₅₈	Σ = 410 work-		
	+70. ₉₂	ing days	{	
				16—day labourer
				300—husband
				94—wife

Ergebnisse, pp. 56-57. The per-head consumption of meat on *big-peasant* and *middle-peasant* farms.

Everywhere (8 examples) it is *much* higher on the big farms.

Volume II. II, XI community, p. 48. 18 *ares* of tobacco require 80 working days.

[The whole Baden Inquiry is a study of 37 typical communities. In the *Ergebnisse*, there are the most *detailed*, incredibly detailed, budgets (70), the *main* results of which are given in the table I have borrowed.

Of interest in the *Ergebnisse* is Anlage VI: "Uebersichtliche Darstellung der Ergebnisse der in den Erhebungsgemeinden angestellten Ertragsberechnungen" (S. 149-65).^{*} This is a *tabulated* summing up of the budget (and economic) data on the separately described households. (37 + 33 = 70 budgets.)

See extract of data on these 70 budgets in notebook ⁸¹

31 big peasants (or farmers)
21 middle peasants
18 small peasants (including one wine-grower).

70

In the *Ergebnisse* [I have *only paged through* the *Ergebnisse*, but not the material (Vols. 1-3) itself, for the essence is given in the budget table, and there is no time to make a special study of them] one is struck by the indiscriminate nature of the conclusions: the big, middle and small peasants are *not discriminated* systematically anywhere in the results either; it is always "in general", e.g., even on the

^{*} Appendix VI: "Brief Review of the Results of the Assessment of Incomes in the Investigated Communities".—Ed.

question of consumption. A comparison is made of the *communities*, and not of the big, medium and small enterprises. (E.g., pp. 55-56.)

This table (on 1873 data) appears on p. 21 of the *Ergebnisse*.

		Number of agric. enterprises	%	Area ha	%
I "mixed" enterprises (of "day labourers and artisans")	0-10 Morgen (0-3.6 ha)	160,581	72.0	227,213	28.5
II small-peasant enterprises	10-20 Morgen (3.6-7.2 ha)	38,900	17.5	193,923	24.3
III middle-peasant enterprises	20-50 Morgen (7.20-18 ha)	18,346	8.3	193,936	24.3
IV big-peasant enterprises	50-100 Morgen (18-36 ha)	3,721	1.6	90,152	11.3
V large (among them big-peasant) enterprises . . .	100-500 Morgen (36-180 ha)	1,177	0.5	65,671	8.4
VI	500 and over (180 ha and over)	21	0.01	5,542	0.6
Community land, etc.	—	—	—	21,060	2.6
		222,746	100	797,597 *	100

Collateral employment—handicraft industries (Görwihl, Wittenschwand, Neukirch) (p. 43)

lumbering

day labour

factory work, stone quarries, etc., etc.

There is also seasonal outside earth moving and lumbering (p. 45 from Neusatz).

In Neukirch, 40 ha is considered to be a minimum area for subsistence. P. 44.

It is interesting to note concerning data α and β ** (see tables in notebook):

* There is an error of addition in this column (should be 797,497). —Ed.

** α —average annual profit per ha (marks); β —permissible limit of taxation of estate, together with debt, as % of its taxable capital value.—Ed.

With the *big* and *middle peasants*, whose holdings come to 7-10 ha in the corn areas and 4-5 ha in the commercial crop and wine-making areas ... (and to 20-30 ha when there are forests) ... the results of calculations (α β) are not bad (p. 66).... Here, there is no danger in having a 40-70 per cent, average 55 per cent, debt.

By contrast, the conditions for the *small peasant* population are taking on a less favourable shape, i.e. ... for those with 4-7 ha under cropping, 2-4 ha under commercial crops and wine-making ... up to 30 ha under forests.

For these small peasants, the average limit of permissible indebtedness lies ... in all respects much lower than should be established for the middle and big peasants.

...For the estates of these sizes, with an *average* family and in the *pure* corn areas, the limit of indebtedness... must not exceed 30 per cent of the assessed value of the holding if the *regular* payment of interest and of instalments is to be *fully* secured... (p. 66).

The above-given statistics, consequently, confirm the widespread opinion that those owners of peasant holdings, who are on the borderline [*in the middle*] between the day labourers and the middle peasants [in the rural districts the farmers of this category are usually called the "*middle estate*"—Mittelstand], are frequently in a worse position than those in the groups above and below in size of holdings; for, although they are able to cope with *moderate* indebtedness, if it is kept at a certain and not very high level, they find it difficult to meet their obligations, being unable to obtain *regular* collateral employment (as day labourers, etc.), by which means to increase their income.* They can meet their obligations only when their children have grown up and are placed, so that family expenses are less of a burden on these small farms. By contrast, *day labourers* (or handicraftsmen) with *small holdings*, insofar as they have some regular collateral employment, are frequently in

* See present edition, Vol. 5, pp. 187-88.—Ed.

N.B. a much better position materially than those belonging to the "middle estate", for, as computations in numerous cases have shown, collateral employment at times yields such a high net (i.e., money) income as to enable them to repay even *large* debts*; this explains the frequently observed fact that where such conditions obtain, small holders, like day labourers and others, gradually manage to take small-peasant holdings out of debt. These computations also show that it is the rural owners, who belong to the lowest sections of the independent peasant population, that have most reasons to make *cautious* use of their credit, which is why they have to make an especially careful review of their financial possibilities when buying any real estate (pp. 66-67).

[Data for *communities* also prevail on the question]
of indebtedness.

Cf. especially p. 97: "The final conclusion [on the question of indebtedness]: relatively less favourable position of the *small-peasant* population."

The study of indebtedness by groups of holdings has shown:

Almost everywhere ... it has turned out that it is the *lowest* groups of holders (day labourers with a land allotment) that have the *highest percentage* of indebtedness, and that, on the contrary, this proportion markedly declines for the *peasant population proper*, and in general tends to *drop* with the growth of the estates in size, sometimes *very rapidly* indeed, *frequently disappearing almost entirely* in the higher groups (big-peasant holdings) (p. 89).

In the final count, the studies of debt levels in the communities concerned give the following picture on the strength of these data:

Almost everywhere, there is a very considerable debt burden on the holdings of *day labourers*. Nevertheless, this part of the debt is the least dangerous (p. 97)—for this section of the rural population relies mainly on earnings not from the land, and experience shows that, given regular earnings ("to any extent"), day labourers manage to cope

* See present edition, Vol. 5, p. 188.—Ed.

with their debts (which mostly arise from the purchase of land).

The debt on holdings among *middle* and *big* peasants in the overwhelming majority of the communities studied, even in those which are considered *heavily in debt*, remains within the limits marked out by the size of estates, and such debt is *very small* in a rather large number of communities, to be found in *all* economic areas....

On the other hand, in a considerable number of the communities studied, the indebtedness of the *small-peasant population* is relatively larger and not entirely safe, considering the permissible limit of indebtedness, and in view of the fact that this higher indebtedness should *ultimately* be due largely to definite *external* conditions... (p. 97) (land, climate, land hunger, etc.), the same thing may be assumed for the country's other communities.

This indebtedness is the result mainly of *credit for land* (purchase of land and transfer of estates).

...in purchasing land, particular business-like caution must be exercised—something to which most study reports point—primarily by the *small-peasant population* and by the day labourers, ranking next to it (p. 98). N.B.

The small peasant *sells* relatively little *for cash*, but he stands particularly in need of money, and

...because of his lack of capital, he is especially hard hit by every murrain, hailstorm, etc.*

Written in June-September 1901

Printed from the original

* See present edition, Vol. 5, p. 188.—Ed.

REMARKS ON M. E. SEIGNOURET'S BOOK, ESSAYS ON SOCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS⁸⁵

M. E. Seignouret, Essais d'économie sociale et agricole, Paris 1897. (p. 232 et seq.)—in one of the essays he makes a comparison between small, big and medium wine-growing (1869—Gironde Agricultural Society) farms

fictitious example N.B.

- I. small 1 ha 60 ares—works himself and family only
 II. medium 10 ha 25 ares—himself and family and one
 labourer (ploughman helper)
 + day labourers
 III. big 51 ha 25 ares—does not work himself. Senior
 servant 1, ploughmen-servants
 (3) and wine-growers (6-7)
 at settled wages

To I: it takes working days: 250 male + 200 female
 { 50 male + 50 female }
 { remain for day labourers }

Value of property	<i>s m a l l</i> fr.	<i>m e d i u m</i> fr.	<i>b i g</i> fr.
Vineyards	4,800	24,000	110,000
Other land	900	10,500	55,000
House	1,000	2,000	18,000
Implements and livestock	—	1,000	4,000
	<u>Σ = 6,700</u>	<u>Σ = 37,500</u>	<u>Σ = 187,000</u>

<i>Outlays</i>	<i>small</i>	<i>medium</i>	<i>big</i>
4%	268	1,500	7,480
taxes and prestations	36	190	805
Vine-props	25	120	550
Vine	15	70	350
Manure	40	various expenses + 125 shoeing of cattle and re-payment*	525
Straw	16	fertiliser	400
Transportation	15		
House repairs	15	45	200
Fire insurance	4	10	30
Repair of barrels, etc.	+10 +30	+130 +60	150
Grape gathering (No. 1)	20	250	+2,000 +1,170
		wages +600 +187+	2,450
		more wages =	1,350
250 male days at 2.25 =	562	300 male days 2.25 =	675
200 female days at 0.75 =	150	250 fem. days 0.75 =	187
			various =
	$\Sigma = 1,210$ **	$\Sigma = 4,182$	$\Sigma = 18,510$

(No. 1) Payment or compensation for several days of work by men or women, purchase of food, estimated at 20 fr. (p. 241).

* In this column, Seignouret says: "Veterinary insurance of animals or loss of their value is more considerable than with a small holder".—Ed.

** In the listing of outlays for the small farm, there is an omission of interest—4 fr.—Ed.

<i>Receipts</i>	<i>small</i>	<i>medium</i>	<i>big</i>
4 barrels of wine at 240=	960	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels at 250=4,625 from land—732 receipts=5,357	75 barrels at 275=20,625 90 hl. of wheat = 2,250 the rest from land= 655 <u>$\Sigma = 23,530$</u>

Balance—250 *Balance* +1,175 *Balance* +5,020

In other words

Receipts=	960—198=462	}
	(498=1,210—562—150)	
day labour		
50 male days at 2.25=	112.50	
50 fem. days at 0.75=	37.50	
	<u>612</u>	

and as *senior servant*
(labourer)
he would have had 840 francs.

Written in June-October 1901

First printed in the Fourth
Russian edition
of the *Collected Works*

Printed from the original

FROM GERMAN AGRARIAN STATISTICS ⁸⁶

((pp. 1-20))

Number of farms using machinery in 1882

1882

	Steam ploughs	Sowers*)	Mowers	Steam threshers	Other	Σ
< 2	3	4,807	48	4,211	6,509	
2-5	7	4,760	78	10,279	23,221	
5-10	6	6,493	261	16,007	51,822	74,589
10-20	18	9,487	1,232	18,856	86,632	116,225
5-20	24	15,980	1,493	34,863	138,454	190,814
20-100	92	22,975	10,681	17,960	115,172	
100 and >	710	15,320	7,334	8,377	15,011	
	836	63,842	19,634	75,690	298,367	

These are apparently the machines taken on p. 5 of these extracts* for comparison with 1895 (the number of cases of use of five agricultural machines). Here are the 1907 data on these same machines (number of *c a s e s* of use):

1907	< 2 ha	131,489;	per 100 farms of group =	3.8
	2-5	313,641;	" " " " =	31.2
	5-20	968,349;	" " " " =	90.9
	20-100	469,527;	" " " " =	179.1
100	and >	64,098;	" " " " =	271.9
	Σ	1,947,104		33.9

) A reduction in the number of farms using sowers in 1895 is allegedly due (p. 36) partly to the fact "dass die Landwirte jetzt an Stelle der Säemaschinen die Drillmaschinen in Gebrauch genommen haben". **

* See p. 194.—Ed.

** "That farmers now use seed drills instead of ordinary sowers".—Ed.

Note the distribution of land under *vegetables* (gärtnerisch benutzt) and under *forest*

	Total farms	Their total area	Including vegetable gardens only	%	Land under vegetables ha	Farms with forest	%	Their forests ha	1907 Forests in ha
Under 2 ha	3,236,367	2,415,914	367,402	11.35	99,034	147,777	4.57	413,033	514,279
2-5 "	1,016,318	4,142,071	1,387	0.14	50,420	222,749	21.92	546,860	654,607
5-20 "	998,804	12,537,660	536	0.05	79,154	400,557	40.10	1,850,277	2,121,024
20-100 "	281,767	13,157,201	69	0.02	57,091	146,997	52.17	2,197,830	2,186,484
100 and >	25,061	11,031,896	5	0.02	43,642	13,754	54.88	2,574,276	2,203,360
	5,558,317	43,284,742	369,399	6.65	329,341	931,834	16.78	7,582,276	7,679,754

These data show that there is concentration even in vegetable gardening, but its scale defies definition.

The forests are concentrated on the big farms (> 20 ha—4.77 million ha out of 7.58, that is, over 60%).

Taking *all* the forests (and not only those connected with agriculture) we find that 953,874 farms have 13,725,930 ha of forest and 30,847,317 ha of all the land. Almost half these forests (6,733,044 ha out of 13.7 million, that is, 49.05 %) is on farms with *1,000 ha and over*.

There are special data on the concentration of truck gardening (*Kunst-und-Handelsgärtnerei* = "hothouse industry", etc.):

N.B.

Farms by size of truck gardens	Number of farms		Their land		Average land per farm		
			garden	%	total farmland	garden	other farmland
Under 10 ares	7,780	23.91	344	1.46	17,313	0.04	2.3
10-50 ares	13,724	42.17	3,230	13.70	56,519	0.24	4.1
50 ares-1 ha	5,707	17.54	3,677	15.60	77,945	0.64	13.6
1 ha-2 ha	3,397	10.44	4,208	17.85	162,277	1.24	47.7
2 ha-5 ha	1,441	4.43	3,987	16.92	157,934	2.76	109.6
5 ha and >	491	1.51	8,124	34.47	66,119	16.54	134.7
Total	32,540	100.00	23,570	100.00	538,107	0.72	16.5

Cf. David, p. 152, 40% — under 20 ares

Weinbaubetriebe: Farms with vineyards

Size of vineyard	Number of farms	%	Their land		Area per holder	
			vineyards	%	other farmland	vineyards other
Under 10 ares	88,362	25.63	4,962	3.04	221,340	0.05 2.5
10-20 ares	81,936	23.76	11,399	9.04	258,756	0.14 3.1
20-50 ares	103,777	30.09	32,179	25.51	371,357	0.31 3.5
50 ares-1 ha	47,148	13.67	31,407	24.90	201,888	0.66 4.3
1-5 ha	22,542	6.53	35,399	28.07	158,247	1.57 7.0
5 ha and >	1,085	0.32	10,763	8.54	30,599	9.92 28.2
Total	344,850	100.00	126,109	100.00	1,242,187	0.36 3.6

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 49\%-13\% \\ 30\%-26\% \\ 21\%-61\% \end{array} \right\}^{87}$

Categories by size of *farmland* (landwirtschaftlich benutzte) area:

Under 20 ares	1,134.3	ha	} vine- yards } 36,271	Under 1 ha—15,477 ha	} 102,367 = 87.17% 12.83%
20-50 "	4,476	"		1-10—86,890 "	
50 ares-1 ha	9,867	"		10-50—19,015 "	
1-2 ha	20,794	"		50 and > 4,727	
2-5 ha	41,158	"			
5-20 ha	37,649	"			
20-100 ha	8,746	"			
100 and >	2,285	"			
$\Sigma = 126,109$				$\Sigma = 126,109$	

In France

		%	%
Under 1 ha	136.2	thousand ha	7.58
1-10	637.5		35.42
10-40	467.9		25.98
40 and >	558.9		31.04
	<u>1,800.5</u>		<u>100.00</u>

The (relatively) large percentage of *dependents* in the 100 and > group (0.35% and 0.39%) is due to the fact that *only* administrative personnel and supervisors have been included here among the *dependents* in agriculture (p. 49*).

Furthermore, in the 100 and > group, the A-C independents are mostly *owners of forests, industrialists and traders*.

P. 47*

1 = A 1 Independents

2 = A 1 Dependents

3 = A-C Dependents + D

4 = A-C Independents

5 = Other occupations

Farms by main occupation %%

	1. Agriculture independents	2. Agriculture dependents	3. Agriculture + industry + trade + local industries and other dependents	4. Veg. garden- ing + in- dustry + trade + other independents	5. Other occupa- tions	Σ %
Under 2 ha	17.43	21.30	50.31	22.53	9.73	100
2- 5	72.20	2.48	8.63	16.31	2.86	100
5- 20	90.79	0.21	1.11	6.98	1.14	100
20-100	96.16	0.05	0.17	2.52	1.15	100
100 and >	93.86	0.35	0.39	1.50	4.25	100
Total	44.96	12.90	31.08	17.49	6.47	100

$$2,499,130 + (717,037) + 1,727,703 + 971,931 + 359,550 = 5,558,317$$

Data on the percentage of *independent* rural owners with subsidiary employment clearly show the *especially* advantageous position of holders of 100 ha and > (their subsidiary employment = forestry, large-scale industry, agricultural industries, military and civil service, etc.).

Under 2 ha	26.08	% of independent
2- 5	25.54	farmers with sub-
5- 20	15.26	sidary employment
20-100	8.82	
100 and >	23.54	(P. 48*)
	<u>20.10</u>	

Independents		Dependents	
A 2-6)	31,751	A 1)	717,037
B	704,290	A 2-6)	67,605
C 1-10	130,682	B)	790,950
C 11-21	32,994	C)	12,757
C 22	72,217	C)	101,781
	<u>971,934</u>	C)	836
		D)	36,737
+	1,727,703		<u>1,727,703</u>
Other occupations	359,550		
	<u>3,059,187</u>		
+			
A 1	2,499,130		
	<u>5,558,317</u>		

The use of machinery vastly prevails among the large farms (79% and 94%—as against 46% among the medium, and 14%-2% among the small) (p. 36*).

The same is the case with machinery for *dairy* farming (N.B.: p. 39*) (31%-3% among the large, 3%-1% among the medium, and 1%-0.02% among the small).

A comparison with 1882:

Steam ploughs:			Mowers:		Steam threshers:	
> 20 ha farms			total	> 20 ha		
1882:	836	802	19,634	18,015	75,690	26,337
1895:	1,696	1,602	35,084	27,493	259,364	62,120
	<u>860</u>	<u>800</u>	<u>+15,450</u>	<u>+ 9,478</u>	<u>+183,674</u>	<u>+35,783</u>
1907:	2,995	2,873	301,325	155,526	488,867	86,472
	(+ 1,299)	(+1,271)				

The *percentage* increase in the number of farms using machines is naturally highest among the *lower* categories: the small magnitudes grow faster in percentages.

(p. 36 * + p. 39 *)

109 2

	Farms using machines in general per 100 farms	Cases of use of agric. machine per 100 farms	(see p. 2)*	Cases of use of five agricultural machines per 100 farms		
			1907	1882	P. 36* 1895	1895
Under 2 ha	2.03	2.30	3.8	0.50	1.59	+ 1.09
2- 5	13.81	15.46	31.2	3.91	11.87	+ 7.96
5- 20	45.80	56.04	90.9	20.59	43.86	+ 23.27
20-100	78.79	128.46	179.1	59.17	92.01	+ 32.84
100 and >	94.16	352.34	271.9	187.07	208.93	+ 21.86
Total	16.36	22.36	33.9	8.68	16.59	+ 7.91
			5-10 ha 71.1	13.5	32.9	
			10-20 122.1	31.2	60.8	

(cf. *Deutsche Volkswirtschaft am Schlusse 19. Jahrhunderts*, S. 51) **

Concerning the comparison of the number of farms using various machines in 1882 and 1895, it should be borne in mind that small and medium farms make wide use *only* of threshers, and use very few other machines.

Steam ploughs are being used (being *introduced*) only on the big farms.

Seed drills

are used by 18-57% of big farms 5% of medium farms

Manure spreaders 3-37% " " 0.2% medium

Separators 10-15% " " 4% medium

* See p. 189.—Ed.

** *The German National Economy at the End of the 19th Century*.—Ed.

Then (*N.B.*) there is only a handful of cases in which farmers use their own *and hired* machinery. Hence, the concentration of machinery should be even greater.

Also note on the concentration of livestock that in 1895 the figures were taken for the *whole* of the Deutsches Reich.

				Horned cattle
<i>N. B.</i>	Without land	663 agric. enterpr.		They have 6,905
	Under 0.1 are	663 "	"	" " 4
	0.1-2 ares	76,223 "	"	" " 1,310
	2-5 "	212,331 "	"	" " 4,986
	5-20 "	748,653 "	"	" " 47,414
	20-50 "	815,047 "	"	" " 176,987

On the question of "*latifundia* degeneration" (Bulgakov). Data on farms with 1,000 ha and >:

1895: 572 farms with

802,115 ha cultivated farmland

(2.46% against 2.22% in 1882)

1,159,674 ha total area (2.68% against 2.55% in 1882)

including

798,435 ha farmland proper

3,655 " vegetable gardens

25 " vineyards

298,589 " forests (25.75%)

Waste and unsuitable land—1.72% *minimum* of all categories.

1907: 369 farms with 693,656 ha total area
 including 497,973 ha farmland
 2,563 " vegetable gardens
 0 " vineyards
 145,990 " forests

In [] data for 1907.

Livestock kept—in general—by 97.⁹⁰%; big cattle—97.⁷³%; sheep—86.⁰¹%; pigs—90.⁷³%, etc. Number of livestock: horses: 55,591 [42,502]; horned cattle: 148,678 [120,754]; sheep: 703,813 [376,429]; pigs: 53,543 [59,304]; goats: 175 [134].*

The use of agricultural machinery: in general—555. Steam ploughs—81 [120]; sowers—448 [284]; manure spreaders—356; mowers—211 [328]; steam threshers—500 [337]; separators—72 [137] + 140. (Σ of cases of use of machines = 2,000.)

Furthermore, of these (farms with 1,000 ha and >) linked

with sugar refineries	16
distilleries	228
starch factories	16
flour mills	64
breweries	6

$$\Sigma = 330 \quad (33,000 \div 572) = 57.7\%$$

211 grow beetroot (26,127 ha)

302 grow potatoes for distillation and starch-making

21 have dairy trade in town (1,822 cows)

204 take part in dairy co-ops (18,273 cows)

$$20,400 \div 572 = 35.8\%$$

Of 5 7 2—5 4 4 are independent landowners by main occupation

(of 544—227; (42%) have no subsidiary employment

317; (58%) have subsidiary employment)

9—main occupation: independent foresters, traders and industrialists

19—other occupations.

Without leased land—63.²⁹% of these farms

Leased land = 12.⁵⁸% of their total area.

* See present edition, Vol. 5, p. 199.—Ed.

Prussia only

1895: number of farms using separators

	Number of farms using separators			Σ	1907	
	Total farms	with manual drive	with mechanical drive		Total farms	Number of farms using separators
No land	—	13	11	24	—	—
Under 0.1 ares	262	—	1	1	488	—
0.1-2 "	45,554	7	3	10	69,774	10
2-5 "	146,672	28	12	40	206,958	27
5-20 "	525,466	147	76	223	560,511	128
20-50 "	520,236	326	56	382	515,114	378
50 ares-1 ha	410,944	555	83	638	385,867	1,515
1-2 "	398,979	1,415	141	1,556	362,265	7,606
2-3 "	233,596	1,618	189	1,807	223,325	11,828
3-4 "	163,126	1,747	317	2,064	166,117	14,058
4-5 "	126,058	1,697	433	2,130	131,472	14,991
5-10 "	314,634	6,137	3,111	9,248	349,352	58,347
10-20 "	214,095	6,492	4,565	11,057	233,808	60,777
20-50 "	155,539	7,574	4,575	12,149	147,724	47,349
50-100 "	32,575	2,279	953	3,232	28,252	8,506
100-200 "	8,697	876	306	1,182	8,236	2,330
200-500 "	8,050	798	589	1,387	7,871	2,031
500-1,000 "	3,110	307	445	752	2,670	899
1,000 and > "	533	70	132	202	340	129
Σ	3,308,126	32,086	15,998	48,084	3,400,144	230,909

Number of draught animals (horses + oxen)			Total draught animals (horses + oxen + cows)		% of cows in total draught animals	
	1882	1895	1882	1895	1882	1895
Under 2 ha	62,912	69,366	501,212	459,337		
2-5 "	308,323	302,310	1,385,769	1,412,015		
5-20 "	1,437,384	1,430,512	2,086,251	2,222,431	31.1	35.6
20-100 "	1,168,544	1,155,438	1,193,319	1,213,350	2.1	4.8
100 and > "	650,450	695,230	650,607	698,129	0.02	0.4
Total	3,627,613	3,652,856	5,817,158	6,005,262		
Number of farms with draught animals						
	1882	1895	1882	1895		
Under 2 ha	325,005	306,340	10.61	9.46	-1.15	
2-5 "	733,967	725,584	74.79	71.39	-3.40	
5-20 "	894,696	925,103	96.56	92.62	-3.94	
20-100 "	279,284	275,220	99.21	97.68	-1.53	
100 and > "	24,845	24,485	99.42	97.70	-1.72	
	2,257,797	2,256,732	42.79	40.60	-2.19	

*) Con: number of farms using steam ploughs

	1882	1895
20-100 ha	92	277+185
100 and > ha	710	1,325+615

	% using cows only			% using cows in general *			% using horses and oxen		
	1882	1895		1882	1895		1882	1895	
Under 2 ha	83.74	82.10	-1.64	85.21	83.95	-1.28	14.79	16.05	+1.28
2-5 "	68.29	69.42	+1.13	72.95	74.93	+1.98	27.05	25.07	-1.98
5-20 "	18.49	20.30	+1.81	29.71	34.75	+5.04	70.29	65.25	-5.04
20-100 "	0.25	0.28	+0.03	3.42	6.02	+2.60	96.50	93.98	-2.60
100 and > "	0.00	0.03	+0.03	0.25	1.40	+1.15	99.75	98.60	-1.15
	44.61	44.82	+0.21	48.18	50.48	+2.30	51.82	49.52	-2.30

* I. e., using cows as well as horses and oxen.—Ed.

These data on the use of draught animals show the *greatest* worsening of farming conditions, and a *worsening* of the *quality* of draught animals on the *middle-peasant farms*.

Of the 5-20 ha farms, draught animals are incomparably worse in the 5-10 ha group

	Total farms	With draught animals	Including those using cows		% of total farms with draught animals	
			only cows			
5-10)	605,814	548,378	50,619+30,970	+172,094	=31.3% (11)	} 20.30%
10-20)	392,990	376,725	31,373+20,671	+15,704	=4.2%	
		%				
		90.5	253,683	. . . . .	=46.3% (1)	} 34.75%
		95.8	67,748	. . . . .	=17.9%	
					(rather 18.0%)	

It is the 5-10 ha group that grew most from 1882 to 1895:

	% of farms		% of all area		% of farmland	
	1882	1895	1882	1895	1882	1895
5-10 ha	10.50	10.90	11.90	12.37	12.28	13.02
10-20 "	7.06	7.07	16.70	16.59	16.48	16.88
			+0.40	+0.47		+0.76
			+0.01	-0.11		+0.40

< 2 ha
2-5
5-20
20-100
100 and >
Σ

Σ cases of use of 5 machines = 5-10) 10-20)

0.16	0.02
1.18	0.18
2.77	1.26
5.41	2.94
10.13	7.17
1.13	0.45
1895	1907
199,172	464,197
238,760	504,152
437,932	

[See data on Prussia (separators) above, special *]

) Note. "Farms using cultivators and separators could not be ascertained with adequate reliability; cf. the introductory text." [N.B. exaggerated for the most part; p. 39 contains a review of reports for the states on the reasons (and nature) of mistakes in the information on separators. The review suggests that for the *most part* these data on the number of separators are *exaggerated*, these machines were frequently confused with others. Ergo, they could after all be used for a comparison with 1907 with reservations.] The text (p. 38*) says, on the other hand, that the data on these machines are for the most part *wrong*, with the *exception of Prussia* (ibidem). *Still* (p. 39*) the percentage (of the number of farms) has been calculated!

* See p. 198. - Ed.

P. 60//1898:	Tobacco-planters	Their approx. tobacco area ha	ha (maximum)
I Under 1 are	61,040	} 88,000	600
II 1-10 ares	27,132		2,700
III 10 ares-1 ha	49,420	} 51,000	3,300
IV > 1 ha	1,579		
	139,171	139,000	
		17,652 ha	

88,000 (63%) — not > 3.3 thousand ha (20%)

N.B.:

51,000 (37%) — about 15 thousand ha (80%)

139,000

[N.B. fiscal statistics!]

In view of the extremely rough classification into groups (4 groups only!!) it is impossible to make *any*, even approximate, distribution *between* groups III and IV.

It is clear only that 88,000 planters (about 63%) have no more than c. 3,000 ha (not > 3,300 = 20%).

Meanwhile, 51,000 planters (c. 37%) have about 15,000 ha (c. 80%).

Number of farms linked with the following industrial enterprises

1895:

	< 2 ha	2-5 ha	5-10 ha	5-20 ha	10-20 ha	20-100 ha	100 ha and >	Σ
(1) Sugar refineries	154	34	(24)	52	(31)	34	76	350
(2) Distilleries	689	388	(465)	1,041	(576)	1,042	2,762	5,922
(3) Starch factories	33	29	(28)	45	(17)	58	274	439
(4) Flour mills	8,847	11,372	(11,754)	20,867	(9,113)	5,316	696	47,098
(5) Breweries	1,641	1,719	(1,905)	3,874	(1,969)	1,823	198	9,255
Total	14,364 %	13,542 %		25,879 %		8,273 %	4,006 %	63,064 %
	0.35	1.33		2.59		2.97	15.98	1.14
Total number of farms	3,236,367	1,016,318		998,804		281,767	25,061	5,558,317

Number of farms linked with
the same *five* types of industrial
enterprises in 1907

10,660	20,884	33,514	8,464	5,588	79,110
--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	--------

cf. Bulgakov II, 116 distorted

"And one should not imagine that they (agricultural industries) are linked mainly with the big farms" (Bulgakov II, 116). Caught out!!

!! "The bulk (of the beetroot and potatoes) was raised on the small farms" (ibidem)!!
 !! Here are the data on the farms growing beetroot:

	farms	% of total	beetroot ha *)	%	Area under beetroot in 1907 ha	Number of farms raising potatoes for distillation and starch- making	% of total farms	There are no fig- ures for the area under potatoes. The figures on the farms totally refute Bul- gakov
Under 2 ha	10,781	0.33	3,781	1.0	9,730	565	0.01	
2-5 "	21,413	2.10	12,693	3.2	18,858	947	0.09	
5-20 "	47,145	4.72	48,213	12.1	77,582	3,023	0.30	
20-100 "	26,643	9.45	97,782	24.7	125,961	4,293	1.52	
100 and > "	7,262	28.98	233,820	59.0	281,691	5,195	20.72	
$\Sigma =$	113,244	2.03	396,289	100	513,822	14,023	0.25	

*) { 5-10 ha — 18,752
 { 10-20 " — 29,461 }

Consequently, the concentration of dairy farming is *enormous*, with *large capitalist farms* producing the *bulk* of the marketed dairy products.

Of course, the concentration of *dairy* farming does not at all have to coincide with the concentration of *cropping*. That is why classification by *area* is not enough. There is also concentration *within* each group by size of farmland:

	Dairy farms under 2 ha			Dairy farms with 2-5 ha			Dairy farms with 5-20 ha			5-10 ha		
	farms	cows	per farm	farms	cows	per farm	farms	cows	per farm	farms	cows	per farm
With 1 cow	4,024	4,024	1	1,862	1,862	1	756	756	1	551	551	1
" 2 cows	2,924	5,848	2	4,497	8,994	2	2,687	5,374	2	1,946	3,892	2
" 3 and >	2,050	15,156	7.4	4,690	19,419	4.3	11,901	64,786	5.4	6,103	29,213	4.9
	8,998	25,028	2.8	11,049	30,275	2.7	15,344	70,916	4.6	8,600	33,656	

Unfortunately, only *three* groups are given. Let us also note that the group of under-2-ha dairy farms include farms *without any farmland at all*. These number 471,

14-123 and they have 5,344 cows (i.e., 11.3 cows per farm!); of these farms only 6 have
123 one cow each and only 17, two; consequently, the other 448 have 5,304 cows, i.e., 11.8 cows
2 per farm. Clearly, the concentration of dairy farming is *much* greater than the data for
area indicate, and special *dairy farmers* are emerging within dairy farming.

More examples: among the same peasants with dairies, etc., in towns, we find the following proportions in the *under-2-ha group*:

from 2 to 5 ares . . . 158 farms (38 with 1 cow, 23 with 2 cows)—1,287 cows (8.1 cows per farm), minus the farms with 1-2 cows, we have 97 farms with 3 and > cows, and a total of 1,203 cows (12.4 per farm).

[Similarly among the farms taking part in dairy co-ops, we find in the under-2-ha group 56 farms with 466 cows (8.3 per farm) *without land*, and also 52 farms with 574 cows (11.0 per farm) on 2 to 5 ares.] In general, if we divide the under-2-ha group of farms into two subgroups: those with under 50 ares, and those with from 50 ares to 2 ha, we find that the *first* subgroup has many more cows per farm than the second; a clear indication that *dairy and livestock farming is specialising away from cropping*.

Farms under 2 ha with milk sales in towns:

	Including			Their cows	Per farm	Total cows	Farms under 2 ha participating in dairy co-ops		
	farms:	with 1 cow	with 2 cows	hence with 3 and >			farms	cows	per farm
0-50 ares	1,944	722	372	850	9,789	11.5	869	3,514	4
50 ares-2 ha	7,054	3,302	2,552	1,200	5,367	4.5	9,431	15,042	1
	8,998	4,024	2,924	2,050	15,156	7.4	10,300	18,556	1.8

Furthermore, as regards the maximum scale of dairy farming concentration in Germany, the subdivisions of the *highest* groups are also of interest. In the category of farms selling milk in towns, we have

500-1,000 ha: 73 farms with 4,888 cows. Average: 66 cows
 1,000 ha and >: 24 " " 1,822 " . Average: 87 cows

In the category of farms participating in dairy co-ops:

500-1,000 ha: 1,573 farms with 97,403 cows. Average: 62 cows.
 1,000 and > ha: 204 " " 18,273 " 89 cows.

500 and > ha:	1,777	"	115,676	"
200-500 ha:	3,708	"	158,702	"
200 and > ha:	5,485	"	274,378	"

Average: about 50 cows.

Quantity of cattle
auf je 100 ha landwirtschaftliche benutzter Fläche*:

		(horned cattle)	pigs
Germany	1882	—48.49	—26.46
	1895	—52.44	—41.71
Great Britain	1885	—50.37	—18.20
Denmark	1893	—59.81	—29.24
Holland	1895	—74.02	—31.76
Belgium	1880	—69.71	—32.59

See statistics for 1895, text, pp. 60*-65*

Cattle by categories:

	horned cattle			pigs		
	1882	1895		1882	1895	
Under 2 ha	10.5	8.3	—2.2	24.7	25.6	+0.9
2- 5 "	16.9	16.4	—0.5	17.6	17.2	—0.4
5- 20 "	35.7	36.5	+0.8	31.4	31.1	—0.3
20- 100 "	27.0	27.3	+0.3	20.6	19.6	—1.0
100 and > "	9.9	11.5	+1.6	5.7	6.5	+0.8
	100	100		100	100	

But the tremendous decline in commercial *sheep-breeding* (from 1882 to 1895, the number of sheep fell by 8½ million (21.1-12.6), with 7 million of this loss on the > 20 ha farms!) makes the position of the large farms less favourable in respect of the total quantity of livestock:

Total cattle (value):

	1882	1895	
Under 2 ha	9.3	9.4	+0.1
2- 5 "	13.1	13.5	+0.4
5- 20 "	33.3	34.2	+0.9
20-100 "	29.5	28.8	—0.7
100 and > "	14.8	14.1	—0.7
	100	100	

Germany 1907 (*without 0-2 ha*) per farm =
12.8 ha

2,357,573 farms with
30,103,563 ha of
farmland.

Of them

1,006,277 2- 5 ha
652,798 5-10 ha

* Per 100 ha of cultivated farmland.—Ed.

Needless to say, the *proportion* of the big farms here has been understated, for the value of the livestock has been assumed to be the same everywhere, whereas livestock on the big farms is, of course, better, and fetches a higher price, so that the *ratio* between the groups could also be brought out incorrectly (improvement of livestock on the big farms).

But the total number of livestock did, of course, increase *less* than on the small.

The big farms lost *most* from the great decline in commercial sheep-breeding, and the *more considerable* (as compared with the small farms) increase in their raising of *horned cattle* and *pigs only made up* some, but not all of their loss.

The following ratio for converting livestock into big cattle is given on p. 54 of the book, *Die deutsche Volkswirtschaft am Schlusse des 19. Jahrhunderts**:

"1 cow = 4 pigs = 10 sheep."

If we add that 1 cow = 10 goats, we find:

	1895	1882
1895. horses	3,367,298	3,114,420
horned cattle	17,053,642	15,454,372
sheep ($\frac{1}{10}$)	1,259,287	2,111,696
pigs ($\frac{1}{4}$)	3,390,660	2,107,814
goats ($\frac{1}{10}$)	310,525	245,253
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	25,381,412	23,033,555
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	23,033,555	
	<hr/>	
	2,347,857	

* *The German National Economy at the End of the 19th Century.—Ed.*

	farms
With 1 cow	6,718— 6,718 cows
" 2 "	10,338—20,676 "
	<hr/>
With 3 and > cows	17,056—27,394
Total	24,874—188,477 ÷ 24,874 = 7
	41,930—215,871 ⁸⁸

N.B. P. 69* says that in America "*nicht mitgezählt* (from among the agricultural enterprises) sind dabei alle landwirtschaftlichen Betriebe unter 3 Acres (= 1.₂₀ ha), sofern sie nicht im Censusjahr wenigstens einen Brutto-Ertrag im Wert von \$500 geliefert haben, was nur bei einigen wenigen in der Nähe von Großstädten gelegenen Gärtnereibetrieben u.d.gl. zutrifft",* which is why, allegedly, no comparison with Germany is *possible*.

* "At the same time no account was taken of any under-3-acre farms, which in the census year failed to yield a gross income of at least \$500, this generally being the case only with some few vegetable and similar other farms situated in the vicinity of big towns."—Ed.

C 4 (agricultural labourers
without land)

1,374	1,445	+ 71	C 4) 1,441	1,518	+ 77
<u>3,010</u>	<u>3,241</u>	<u>+231</u>	<u>3,361</u>	<u>3,538</u>	<u>+177</u>
8,064	8,045	-19	11,208	11,623	+415

Total

Same data *only* for subsidiary
employment

	1882	1895			
I	51.9	54.9	+3.0	A) 2,120	2,160
II	10.8	62.7	-6.0	C 1) 664	1,061
III	37.3	40.3	+3.0	2,784	3,221
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>		C 3) 9	60
				B) 1	1
				C 2) 283	223
				C 4) 67	73
				<u>351</u>	<u>297</u>
				3,144	3,578
					<u>+434</u>

*) Of them 21.7% for whom agriculture is subsidiary employment
 **) " " 35.8%

In studying the changes in occupations, the following must be adopted as a basis:

1) agriculture *proper*: A1, and not A1-6 (Mr. Bulgakov, II, 133, takes precisely these A1-6, thereby obtaining a + number of gainfully employed population, i.e., adds to agriculture *truck gardening, forestry and fishery*, which is clearly wrong)

2) main occupation, i.e., persons for whom agriculture is the *main* occupation. Data on subsidiary employment are highly indefinite in the sense that they fail to show the importance of the subsidiary employment, etc.

Conclusions:

1. Bulgakov is quite wrong in saying that there is an *increase* in the quantity of agricultural labour. In the main occupation it has *decreased*. We *cannot* judge how far this is offset by an increase of agricultural labour in subsidiary employment.

2. Changes in the distribution of occupations (main occupation) show:

- a) a growth of expropriation: the total number of land-holders (owners, leaseholders and labourers) has *dropped* by 250,000. The number of owners has increased by 233,000, and the number of labourers with land has *decreased* by 483,000. Consequently, it was the *poorest* section of the farmers that was expropriated.

The number of labourers used the capitalist way *increased* by 231,000 (+7.7%, i.e., a greater increase than that in the number of owners, which was 5.6%).

Consequently, agriculture developed precisely and specifically the *capitalist* way.

[Let us note that it is quite wrong to include working members of farmer families (C 1) among hired *labourers*—as statistics, and Mr. Bulgakov, II, 133 along with it, do. C 1—co-owners, and C 2-C 4—hired labourers. Therefore, when determining the *capitalist* application of labour, C 1 should be added to A.]

As for C 3, it is, of course, an intermediate category: on the one hand, they are hired labourers, and on the other, holders. And it is this intermediate category that has been *eroded* most in 13 years.

Written in June-September 1901,
with additions in 1910

Printed from the original

**ANALYSIS OF DATA FROM THE BOOK,
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF FRANCE.
GENERAL RESULTS
OF THE 1892 DECENNIAL INQUIRY⁸⁹**

Part I

Pp.

80. Wheat crops (Nord—most of all)
 87. Oat crops (*idem*)
 90. *Reduction* in the area under cereals 1862-1882-1892
 100. *Growth* of gross output of cereals 1834-1865-1885-1895
 105. Especially great *growth* in 1882-1892 (I)
 106. Reason: fertilisers, etc.
 108. Wheat crops from 1815 to 1895 {Hertz, p. 50}
 113. Wheat production (total) from 1831 to 1891 (++)
 and 114 especially averages for decades
 115. Growth in consumption of wheat per head (and for *industrial* purposes *N.B.*)
 137. Reduction in the raising of beans, etc.
 143. Increase in the raising of *potatoes* et al., and higher yields (p. 144)
 158. Growth in the production of *feed* in 1862-1882-1892
- | | 1862 | 1882 | 1892 | |
|--------------------|------|------|------|----------|
| artificial meadows | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.2 | mill. ha |
| natural meadows | 5.0 | 5.9 | 6.2 | " " |
161. *N.B.* percentage growth of *meadows* from 1862 (*N.B.*)
 163. Sugar plants *prevail* among the industrial crops (52.44%)
 164. —Nord leading.

180. Sugar-beet: especially *Nord*
 183. Growth in sugar production from 1887 to 1897.
 198. Vegetable gardens mostly near big towns (N.B.).
 203. Vegetable gardens decline from 1882.
 206. Fallow declines.
 242. Comparison with 1840 of all types of crops.
 257. *Nord* is especially rich in livestock.
 340. Consumption of *meat*.

	Wheat hl per 100 ha total farm- land	output hl	hl per ha
1. Nord	594	3,144,749	25.5
2. Pas-de-Calais . . .	505	3,205,744	20.2
3. Somme	469	2,778,499	21.2
4. Ardennes	297	1,498,899	21.4
5. Oise	436	2,455,795	22.8
6. Aisne	482	3,412,329	23.9
7. Seine-et-Oise . . .	409	2,167,158	23.9
8. Seine	381	103,379	26.8
9. Eure-et-Loire . . .	455	2,579,191	21.5
10. Seine-et-Marne . . .	453	2,570,100	22.5
		<hr/> <hr/>	
		24	.

Average for France 230 Σ = 117,499,297 16.4
 in the whole of France

France, 1892: (Pp. 356-59)

	% of farms	Average size of farm	Area cultivated	not culti- vated	total
Under 1 ha	39.19	0.59	2.88	1.35	2.87
1-10 "	45.90	4.29	24.07	13.83	22.80
10-40 "	12.48	20.13	30.00	21.96	28.98
40 and >	2.43	162.21	43.05	62.86	45.55
			73.05		74.53
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Σ = 100		100	100	100

Distribution of Cultivated Area

	Ploughland	Mead- ows	Vineyards	Vegetable gardens	Woods and forests
Under 1 ha	2.78	3.20	7.56	16.28	1.18
1-10 "	25.71	29.27	35.42	34.48	11.98
10-40 "	32.33	36.43	25.98	25.99	18.94
40 and > "	39.18	31.10	31.04	23.27	67.92
	} 71.51		} 57.02		} 49.26
$\Sigma = 100$		100	100	100	100

Number of farms (part 2, pp. 221-25)

	Under 1	1-10	10-40	40 and >
1862	?	2,435,401	636,309	154,167
1882	2,167,667	2,635,030	727,222	142,088
1892	2,235,405	2,617,558	711,118	138,671

Agricultural Machinery (part 2, pp. 256-59)

	Steam machines and traction engines	Ploughs *)	horse- drawn hoes	Thres- hers	Seeders	Mowers	Har- vesters	Tedders	Total
1862	2,849	3,206,421	25,846	100,733	10,853	9,442	8,907	5,649	3,367,851
1882	9,288	3,267,187	195,410	211,045	29,391	19,147	16,025	27,364	3,765,569
1892	12,037	3,669,212	251,798	234,380	52,375	38,753	23,432	51,451	4,321,401

Souchon (p. 94) should not be too happy about the number of machines having shown a moderate growth. If ploughs are not included in the "machines", the growth turns out to be rather strong (p. 195).

Growth of production	(part 2, p. 201)		(p. 195)	
	Cheese and Butter 2000 kg	2000 kg	Milch cows per cow	Quantity of milk total mill. hl
1882	114,696	74,851	5,019,670	15 68.206
1892	136,654	132,023	5,407,126	16 77.013
*) double and multi-share	1862—?	1882—157,719		
		1892—198,506		

Vineyards

Part II, p. 89: from 1882, the number of ha has declined, but the number of hl of wine per ha increased from 15.²⁸ to 16.¹²

Beet (sugar) (part 2, p. 63)

	ha	quintals per ha
1862	136,492	324
1882	240,465	368
1892	271,258	267

Number of farms: (part 1, 363)

	>40 ha	40-100 ha	%	100 ha and >	%
1882	142,000	113,000	1. ⁹⁸	29,000	0. ⁵²
1892	139,000	106,000	1. ⁸⁴	33,000	0. ⁵⁸
	-3,000	-7,000		+4,000	

%

Increase: <1 ha	1882	2,168,000	38. ²²
	1892	2,235,000	39. ²¹

%

and 5-10 ha	1882	769,000	13. ⁵⁶
	1892	788,000	13. ⁸²

by % of area under potatoes

10 and >%

Basses-Alpes	Loire
Rhône	Vosges
Puy-de-Dôme	Pyrénées-Orientales
Sarthe	Haut-Rhin (Belfort)
Haute Vienne	Seine
Saône-et-Loire	Ariège
Dordogne	Ardèche
Correze	

by % of vineyards 5% and >	Indre-et-Loire Gard
Vaucluse	Lot-et-Garonne
Lot	Rhône
Maine-et-Loire	Pyrénées-Orientales
Loire-et-Cher	Gironde
Tarn-et-Garonne	Gers
Puy-de-Dôme	Aude
Var	Hérault
Haute-Garonne	17

Over 10%

% of area under cereals p. 65

area (without %!) under industrial crops: p. 164

vegetable gardens p. 199 without %

vineyards p. 211, % given

All (?) (not all) crops by %: p. 238.

potato % given p. 139.

Area under vineyards in France (Bulgakov, II, 193)

	of total farmland	Total area (ha)	This is area under vine- yards c.
Under 1 ha	11%	1,327,253	145,000 ha
1-10 "	6%	5,489,200	675,000 ha
		5,755,500	
10-40 "	2.7%	14,313,417	386,000 ha
40 and > "	3%	22,493,393	675,000 ha
Average	4.5%	49,378,763	1,881,000 ha

according to Note 4 on p. 184
vineyards total 1,800,000 ha

Departments with the most developed beetroot production: (p. 180)

	ha under beetroot	Area un- der farms 40 ha and >	Total area under all farms ha	Under potatoes ha	p. 139 % of plough- land
					%
1. Nord	47,903	167,836	511,166	1/3 19,714	5.3
Aisne	61,429	392,007	674,860	>1/2 13,286	2.6
Pas-de-Calais	37,325	250,733	629,350	<1/2 24,279	4.6
Somme	35,096	253,496	591,250	<1/2 15,374	3.1
5. Oise	24,828	296,201	529,983	>1/2 7,601	1.9
Seine-et-Marne	16,278	339,419	547,800	>1/2 10,001	2.4
Seine-et-Oise	9,992	287,377	501,302	>1/2 16,802	4.4
8. Ardennes	5,212	271,518	485,290	>1/2 17,149	6.0
	$\Sigma=238,063$	2,258,587	4,471,001	>1/2 124,200	average for France 5.72%
Of total ha 271,258	>1/2 with average for France 45.55%			(of 1,474,144)	
(products on them—64 mill. quintals out of 72)					
1892=271,000 ha					
1882=240,000 "					
1862=136,000 "					
1840= 58,000 "					

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**SUMMARISED DATA ON FARMS IN GERMANY,
FRANCE, BELGIUM, BRITAIN, U.S.A. AND DENMARK
FROM THE CENSUSES OF THE 1880s AND 1890s⁹⁰**

	Farm area	Number of farms 1882	%	Number of farms 1895	%	Area under farms 1882	%	Area under farms 1895	%
Germany	Under 2 ha	3,061,831	58.03	3,236,367	58.23	1,825,938	5.73	1,808,444	5.56
	2-5	981,407	18.60	1,016,318	18.28	3,190,203	10.01	3,285,984	10.11
	5-20	926,605	17.56	998,804	17.97	9,158,398	28.74	9,721,875	29.90
	20-100	281,510	5.34	281,767	5.07	9,908,170	31.09	9,869,837	30.36
	> 100 ha	24,991	0.47	25,061	0.46	7,786,263	24.43	7,831,801	24.08
	Total:	5,276,344	100	5,558,317	100	31,888,972	100	32,517,941	100
France		1882		1892		1882		1892	
	Under 1 ha	2,167,667	38.22	2,235,405	39.21	1,083,833	2.19	1,327,253	2.69
	1-5	1,865,878	32.90	1,829,259	32.08	5,597,634	11.29	5,489,200	11.12
	5-10	769,152	13.56	788,299	13.92	5,768,640	11.63	5,755,500	11.65
	10-40	727,222	12.81	711,118	12.47	14,845,650	29.93	14,313,417	28.99
	> 40 ha	142,088	2.51	138,671	2.43	22,296,105	44.96	22,493,393	45.56
	Total:	5,672,007	100	5,702,752	100	49,591,862	100	49,378,763	100
Belgium		1880		1895					
	Under 2 ha	709,566	78.0	634,353					
	2-5	109,871	12.1						
	5-20	74,373	8.2						
	20-50	12,186	1.3						
	50 ha and >	3,403	0.4	3,584					
	Total:	909,399	100	829,625					

	1880		1895		1895	
	1880	1895	1880	1895	1880	1895
Britain						
1-5 acres					22.7	1366,792*
5-20			117,968		28.8	1,667,847
20-50			149,818		16.5	2,864,976
50-100			85,663		12.8	4,885,203
100-300			66,625		15.6	13,875,914
300-500			81,245		2.6	5,113,945
500-1,000			43,568		0.9	3,004,184
1,000 and >			4,616		0.1	801,852
	1880	1895	520,106	100	1880	32,577,513
	1880	1895	1890		1880	100
America						
Under 10 acres						
10-20	139,241		150,194			
20-50	254,749		265,550			
50-100	781,574		902,777			
100-500	1,032,810		1,121,485			
500-1,000	1,695,983		2,008,694			
> 1,000	75,972		84,395			
	28,578		31,540			
	4,008,907		4,564,641		536,081,835	623,218,619
	1885	1895	1895		1885	1895
Denmark						
623 (G. Baug)						
Under 2.5 ha	117,816		125,602		Tönde Hartkorn	6,349
2.5-10	67,773		66,591		172,282	34,102
10-40	43,740		44,557		55,153	98,107
40-120	27,938		27,301		364,852	169,195
Over 120 ha	1,953		2,031		364,575	56,822
	259,220		266,082			

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* Hartkorn—unit of area for the purposes of land-tax assessment by crop. Tönde—ton.—Ed.

FROM THE DUTCH

*From the Dutch Agricultural Inquiry of 1890. {Thiels
Grohmann's }*

Insurance of dead and livestock of labourers

		Of them			
Number of typical com- munities		Total number of insured	Owners	Lease- holders	Both simulta- neously
30	Labourers	4,551	1,693	2,055	803
44	Small peas- ants and peasants	4,319	1,700	1,363	1,256
44	Big peasants	2,671	972	1,013	686
30	Labourers	4,551	1,693	2,055	803
45	Small peas- ants and peasants	4,149	1,553	1,331	1,265
45	Big peasants	2,670	1,022	955	693

AGRICULTURAL INQUIRY OF 1890 ⁹¹

Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher. B. 22 (1893).*
Article

and peasants by categories and percentages

Of the total number of insured those insured by items and percentages							
Dwell- ings	%	House- hold effects	%	Live- stock	%	Crops	%
2,020	44.4	1,524	33.5	730	16	720	15.8

3,084	71.4	2,263	52.4	1,712	39.7	1,787	41.4
2,059	77	1,827	68.4	1,472	55.1	1,631	61.0

Head of insured livestock by categories
and percentages

Milch cows	%	Young stock	%	Sheep	%	Fat- tened pigs	%	He- and she- goats	%
4,062	89.3	1,416	31.1	4,041	88.8	6,028	132.5	3,089	68
17,470	421.0	11,129	268.3	11,441	275.8	12,414	299.2	802	19.3
28,166	1,050.5	22,513	843.2	21,667	811.5	13,562	507.9	349	13

Continued:

				Horses			
Draught oxen	%	Geldings and mares	%	Young horses	%		
85	1.9	103	2.3	3	0.0		
253	6.0	3,545	85.5	346	8.4		
84	3.1	7,159	268.2	1,504	56.3		

From the *Dutch* Agricultural Inquiry of 1890

Communities	Categories of farmers	Their land ha	Their total land ha	The number of their (farmers) Artillerie-tilisers	Number of those using fer-tilisers other than manure	Number of those with farm-hands (dinstboden)					Number of those who have labourers										
						1	2	3	4	5 and >	v. 1	v. 2	v. 3	v. 4	v. 5	v. 6	v. 7	v. 8	v. 9	v. 10	
Laren	Labourers	1-2	?	359	4	2	27	7	3	—	7	40	1	4	1	1	—	—	—	1	
	Carters	2-10	181	1	—	—	51	18	4	1	2	30	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	
	Small peasants	10-20	?	108	—	—	35	29	8	11	1	24	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	
	Big	30-40	29	—	—	—	8	8	4	3	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total						677	5	2	121	62	19	15	5	10	99	1	8	1	4	—	3
Geldermalsen	Farmers	50 and >	396	6	/	/	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	6	—	—	
	"	25-50	333	9			10	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	—	4	—	—	
	"	10-25	272	17			16	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	
	Labourers	1 and <	225	78			16	4	—	—	—	—	—	5	11	—	3	—	—	—	
? (voor-Vracht)	Carters	1-10	87	15																	
Total						149	49	7	—	—	—	—	—	14	22	5	8	10	—	—	—
Wamel	Big peasants	50 and >	530	13	/	/	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	6	5	8	—	—	
	Small peasants	25-50	406	39			25	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	6	4	5	5	—	—	
	Tobacco-planters	10-25	84	38			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	13	—	—	—	—	—	
	Labourers	1 and <	26	65			1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total							1,046	155	43	1	—	—	—	—	21	19	10	10	13	—	—
Leeuwen	Big peasants	50 and >	334	42	/	/	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	5	6	—	—	
	Small peasants	25-50	360	40			27	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	14	1	19	2	—	—	
	Tobacco-planters	10-25	191	90			13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	
	Labourers	1 and <	28	37			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total							913	179	52	6	—	—	—	—	10	58	4	24	8	—	—

Voorst	Big peasants	20-70	64	24	1	35	46	13	2	16	28	3	13	1	1
	Small peasants	10-20	42	4	2	33	5	—	—	2	16	—	2	—	—
	Carters	5-10	33	4	—	14	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
	Labourers	2-6	35	6	—	5	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
	Total		174	38	3	87	51	13	—	2	18	55	3	15	1
Raalte	Labourers	1-2	591	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Carters	2-10	18	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Small peasants	10-20	495	—	2	58	47	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
	Big	20-60	191	—	10	50	71	11	10	2	2	—	2	1	1
	Total		995	—	12	122	88	12	10	2	4	—	2	1	—
Dalfeen	Big peasants		129	2	2	72	17	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	—
	Peasants		257	—	—	56	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	—
	Small peasants		176	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	Labourers		379	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
	Total		941	3	3	139	18	—	—	—	3	11	1	—	—

This column sometimes gives an amount in excess of the total because I summed up the number of farms keeping 1 (2 and so on) *men* and *women* farm-hands, whereas there are some farms which keep both. Unfortunately, the *total number* of farms using hired labour is *not given*.

This means that what can be summed up is only *either* the number of cases of labour hire *or* the number of hired labourers (by multiplying by 1, by 2, by 3, etc.).

Farming by "labourers" (1-2 ha) appears to be typical for all the communities.

*) v. = vast (ferme, bleibend) — permanent, t. = tijdelijk (temporel, passager) — temporary, v. = vrouwelijk (weiblich) — female.

The Inquiry is called *Uitkomsten van het Onderzoek naar den Toestand van den Landbouw in Nederland*,* and was carried out by an agrarian commission appointed by royal decree on September 18, 1886. Four big volumes (The Hague, 1890).

Descriptions by communities are on the lines of the Baden and other inquiries (but almost without budgets). Of special interest are the tables on many communities showing the distribution of farms among *labourers*, "carters", small peasants, and big peasants—(in Community No. 1, Laren, labourers usually have 1-2 ha; "carters", 2-10 ha; small peasants, 10-20 ha and big peasants, 30-40 ha; p. 7, Vol. I). Here are some of the heads in the table: 1) Getal = number of farms by size; 2) "state and location of land established with the participation of a definite number of farmers" (the location of the land ... on the farms is advantageous, middling, bad);—"gebruikte Mest" (use of fertilisers: manure, artificial fertilisers—by number of farms).—Number of horses and livestock of all categories.—Number of farms making butter and cheese (Zuivelboeren = peasants engaged in dairy farming). Number of farms using "old" (alt) and "new" methods of "dairy farming". Number of farms keeping "farm-hands" and "labourers" under three heads: 1 each, 2 each, "3 and more each".

N.B. In the summing up in Vol. IV, there are summaries for some few data relating to the communities, *but there is not a single summary for all the communities together* (a total of 95 communities were studied).

There are different classifications by groups: 1) labourers, small peasants, big peasants; 2) land area 1-5 ha, etc., 60-70 ha, 70 ha and over, etc.; 3) *horses* (Community No. 92: small peasants — with one horse; peasants, with 2 horses; big peasants, with 3 or more horses); 4) vegetable gardeners, tobacco-planters, etc., are singled out.

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not later than April 1903

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* *Results of a Study of the State of Agriculture in the Netherlands.*—Ed.

REMARKS ON E. STUMPFE'S WORKS "

A

AN ANALYSIS OF DATA FROM STUMPFE'S ARTICLE, "ON THE COMPETITIVENESS OF SMALL AND MEDIUM LAND HOLDINGS AS COMPARED WITH LARGE LAND HOLDINGS"

Stumpfe. "Über die Konkurrenzfähigkeit des kleinen und mittleren Grundbesitzes gegenüber dem Grossgrundbesitze."

*Thiels Landwirtschaftliche
Jahrbücher*, 1896, Band 25.

Stumpfe comes straight to the point by saying that if large units in agriculture were superior to the small, as they are in industry, the law on the settlement of Eastern Prussia would have been a mistake, and *the Social-Democrats would have been right* (p. 58).

According to the 1882 data, medium farms (10-100 ha!) = 12.4% of the farms and 47.6% of the land—hence the "great economic importance of the *peasantry*"! (p. 58).

9 farms [Big and medium—kept books. Small farms—"strongest mistrust" p. 59].

- Group I. Glogau district—sandy soil, rye and potatoes.
- " II. Neumarkt and Breslau districts—good soil, beet crops, very intensive.
- " III. Liegnitz district—lower intensiveness, weaker root crops.

<i>Group I</i>		How much land ha?	Land classification Class ha	Crop area ha	Crop yield per Morgen Centners		Livestock horses horned cattle	
Group I	Big farm {1892-93}	1,033	V—52 VI—203 VII—198 VIII—23	476 (1,903 Morgen)	7.5	79	23+170	
	Medium farm	21.25	? almost the same land Note No. I*	19	5 oats: 7.5	50	2+1 (+6 pigs)	9
	Small farm	11.25	V—0.25 VI—3 VII—3.50 VIII—3	10	5.25	?	1+1 (+4 pigs)	5
Group II	Big farm (1892-93)	471.5	I—212.5 II—120.5 III—59.0	361 ³ / ₄	10.7	beet 146 wheat 12.75	30+180 (111 sheep**)	
	Medium farm	51.5	III—25 IV—13 V—4 VI—0.75	47.5	8.9	beet 137 wheat 11.3	6+29 (14 pigs)	
	Small farm	8.5	II—1 III—4 IV—3.5	7.25	?		0+5 (6 pigs)	
Group III	Big farm (1893-94)	445	?	?	?		29+173 { 324 sheep 47 pigs	
	Medium farm	40.75	III—11.5 IV—22.25 V—3.5	37.25	?		7+29 19 pigs	
	Small farm	8.0	III—3.60 IV—1.75 V—2.60	7.75	?		?	

* See p. 236.—Ed.

** A figure denoting the increase of sheep in 1892-93.—Ed.

Receipts (marks)				Amount
grain	Sales livestock and milk	Sundries	Farm economy	(Total receipts)
38,136	27,289	62,111 distillation	5,500 ("on manor account")	133,489
+453*				
1,257	758	—	—	2,015
618	491	—	—	1,109
64,476 milk	21,357 beet	46,144	from lease	172,714
livestock	+ 19,370 potatoes		2,866	
sheep	6,455 fruits	1,457	5,852 (= stocks in hand)	
	in general	4,767		
5,574	4,050 beet	767	rape and clover	11,066
+198*		potatoes	437	
		40		
1,010	1,095	—	—	2,105
34,334 other cereals + seed 12,005	18,201 potatoes receipts from sheepyard	1,145 2,865	from lease 117 .	68,667
3,584 live- stock milk poultry	1,910 780 76	potatoes 504	clover 153 pigs 1,007	8,544
+530*				
632 livestock	176 beet	105		1,478
milk	290	155 = cucumbers		
pigs	120	and cabbage		

(ctd on next page)

* Stumpfe lists these receipts (453, 198 and 530 marks) under the head of "Insgemein" ("General Receipts").—Ed.

[ctd]

Outlays

a) taxes b) fire and hail insur- ance	a) salaries and wages of farm- hands b) day wages	Sundries	purchases a) livestock b) feed c) artificial fertilisers	a) building repairs b) transporta- tion, car- riage, mail c) others	total
a) 953 b) + 2,120	+ 7,093 + 19,221	4,939 (farm requirements) 38,593 (distillation)	a) 12,506 b) + 11,175 c) + 11,796	1,617 1,162 2,223	111,398
34 a 40 b	+ { 347	50 (sundries)	90 — —	64 (blacksmith, saddle-maker, cartwright)	625
a + b = 33	a b { 90	+ 42 30	63 — —	29 (blacksmith, etc.)	287
a) 1,374 b) { 734 1,084	a) 9,933 b) 24,725 c) 4,089 food for farm-hands	sundries: 2,355 purchase of grain = 5,423 steam plough = 2,530	a) 14,557 b) 24,552 c) 10,052 sheepyard expenses = 4,962	a) 692 b) 1,111 c) 2,914 6,168 = pay to artisans 1,595 heating 1,500 firewood and timber	120,350
a b { 379	a b { 1,560	purchase of seed 239	a) 554 b) 890 c) 634	general expenses 969 275 black- smith, etc.	5,500
a) 30 b) 26	—	sundries: 65	a) 100 b) 225 c) 26	blacksmith, etc. 31	503
a) 1,288 b) 2,238	a) 5,336 b) 13,228 432 farm-hands and food	2,836 firewood and coal sundries: 661 sheepyard expenses 113	a) 2,070 b) 5,320 c) 775 seeds: 177	a) 375 b) 117 c) 618 2,714 artisans	38,298
a) 159 b) 152	a b { 1,137 218 food for farm-hands	262 artisans old-age insur- ance = 34	a) 549 b) 900 c) 305	a) — b) — c) 770 seed 147	4,633
a) 34 b) 22	—	general 68	a) 90 b) 110 c) 40	46 blacksmith, etc.	410

Profit (less remuneration to owner)	Net income marks	Same per ha		
— 22,091 — 1,500	20,591	36.72	Big farm	} Group I
— 1,390 — 350 (II)	1,040	50.12	Medium farm	
— 822 — 300 (II)	522	52.20	Small farm	
— 52,364 — 1,500	50,864	118.40	Big farm	} Group II
— 5,566 — 450	5,116	99.32	Medium farm	
— 1,602 — 450	1,152	135.58	Small farm	
— 30,369 — 900	29,469	76.04	Big farm	} Group III
— 3,911 — 450	3,461	84.92	Medium farm	
— 1,068 — 350	718	89.72	Small farm	

*Notes to Tables**

No. 1. "It was impossible to establish the land assessment there (medium farm of Group I), but the ploughland was almost of the same quality as on the landowner's estate (big farm I), possibly slightly more uniform" (p. 63).

About Group I, the author (who was employed on the estate for two years and has a knowledge of the countryside (p. 66)), says:

While, on the strength of the big outlays under the head of feed and artificial fertilisers, and also the large expenditure on wages, and taking account of the sandy soil, the landowner's estate should be characterised as highly intensive and undoubtedly quite up to the modern standard, the very opposite has to be said of the two peasant farms.

Sic! "In almost every respect they are still being run on the old lines, and their production should be classified as extensive, in terms of capital and labour. No feed or fertilisers are purchased; on the contrary, considerable quantities of straw and also rye and potatoes, especially, are sold. In consequence, there is insufficient compensation of nutritive substances.... The result is worse crops and a shortage of livestock.

!?? "The stubbornness with which local peasants stick to their old habits is very hard to understand, especially in view of the good example they daily have before them, which could, after all, stimulate them to competition. However, in the recent period, it appears, there, too, a turn for the better is beginning" (p. 61).

Remuneration for the owner's labour is reckoned at 7,500 for the big farm (the usual salary of a manager!!) \div 5 (the owner has 5 estates!!) = 1,500. For the medium farm—350 ("the usual pay for the country" (p. 64) for managing such a farm!). For the small farm—300 ("a unit!!! half the size of 'the preceding one" p. 66).

No size of family is given.

Concerning Group II, Stumpfe remarks that the farms are not quite comparable, because the *land is better* on the big farm (the whole farm is a pearl among the Silesian estates (p. 74), according to a professor from Halle!!),

* See pp. 232-35.—Ed.

and it is *much better* situated, only 1 mile from Breslau (the small farms are much farther away). Still!! small farming is particularly profitable!!

About the medium farm of Group II: "But the especially great advantage of peasant farming is that it is entirely in the owner's hands, and that work in one's own interest and for one's personal profit will nearly always be of higher value, and more economical and profitable than work in the interest of others" (p. 69). !

For the small farm, remuneration is 450 marks = (1) for the owner—350 + (2) 100 marks to his wife's parents, who substitute for *hired labour* (pp. 72-73). [I must say that the substitution is cheap!]

The medium farm is said to be on the modern level as well, and is in general quite faultless, not worse than the big farm.

(No detailed data on machinery!!)

The village has an amalgamated dairy, and there is joint use of machinery, joint purchase of fertilisers, etc.

About Group III we learn only that the big farm is excellently run (p. 74) [The entire description of Group III is highly superficial (pp. 74-77).]

Stumpfe's conclusion: the smaller the holding, the larger the rent (p. 77).)) !!

...There is not the slightest doubt that on peasant farms where the owner takes due care of the progress of operations or takes part in them himself, the work is performed qualitatively and quantitatively very differently from the way it is done on the landowners' estates, with the exception, perhaps, of the quantitative side in case of piecework (p. 78). !!

...which is why, despite the partially insignificant gross income, the net profit of the small farms was still higher... (p. 78).

Group I. Receipts in marks from (p. 78)

	cropping		livestock farming		general		total	
	total	per 1/4 ha	total	per 1/4 ha	total	per 1/4 ha	total	per 1/4 ha
Big farm	63,652	28.37	27,289	12.18	773	0.34	91,715	40.89
Medium "	1,257	15.14	758	9.13	—	—	2,015	24.27
Small "	618	15.46	491	12.27	—	—	1,109	27.72

etc., etc., the same thing all over again.

!! The peasant is also able to slash his expenses in the household budget (p. 80), etc.

!!{ The same: p. 83 ("living within their means")

He argues that there is a tendency on the part of sugar and distillation enterprises to branch out from agriculture, etc., and that *co-operatives* place the advantages also *within reach* of the small farms (p. 85), etc. (cf. *David*—echoes this).

The *machine* does not play the same part in agriculture (cf. *David*!).

!! "It is at any rate beyond doubt that the steam plough does not at all reduce production costs" (p. 87) (cf. *Bensing and Fischer*)

The small farmer *does the repairs himself* (!) (p. 92) and his implements last longer (p. 92)—"This is undoubtedly also connected with the higher earnings of artisans on the big farms (not because the big ones pay more, but because) there are all sorts of discards of tools and wood ends, which would be in use on a small farm *for a long time yet* (!). In general, this effort to make use even of the smallest objects, this possibility of pressing down to a minimum expenses on the farm's small current requirements is an important characteristic advantage of the small farm..." (p. 92).

The Social-Democrats have also issued their threats in the countryside—there will be strikes as well, and all this is a much greater danger to the big farms (94).

The big farmer's expenses on labour are higher, because he has to feed whole families of labourers, whereas the small farmer for the most part takes on unmarried men, and although the labourer's food is considerably better on the peasant farms and is, consequently, costlier than on the land-owners' estates, we have here, on the other hand, the resultant much higher productivity of labour by young, strong and well-fed labourers, and this fact is of great importance, especially since much account has to be taken also of the incentive and educational element in the owner's preliminary and joint work (p. 95).

N.B.

"All the organisation of the work on the big and small farms, in Silesia at least, is such that *there is decidedly no reason to doubt* the lower cost of labour on the peasant farms" (p. 96). || N.B.

—again there is mention of the stimulating influence of the labour of the owner and *his children* (p. 96). The peasants provide better food for the farm-hands.

Disability and old-age insurance is another }
burden on the big farm:

Group II

{	total 490 marks big farm 0.30 marks	}	per Morgen
	34 " medium " 0.16 "		
	0 " small " 0 "		

(p. 101) The Social-Democrat gentlemen have blundered badly over agriculture....

p. 102. Sering on settlement ("putting labour at the disposal" of the landowning gentlemen!),— and "Landed estates are unable to compete with the immense capital which is contained in the *hands and feet* of these men [the settlers]" }
(Sering, quoted p. 102).

p. 106: the big farms are mostly superior in *commercial* terms, but the co-operatives will help the peasant.

p. 108: the *peasants* usually sell their corn and livestock *less* profitably [but that is said to be balanced out by other things].

"It is not the German Junker that is the enemy || of the peasant; the two have, apart from inessential issues which are mostly of internal importance, the same interests and the same adversaries. This is a conviction which has lately been strongly making its way" (p. 113). || N.B.

There you have Stumpf!

B

REMARKS ON E. STUMPFE'S BOOK,
SMALL HOLDINGS AND GRAIN PRICES

Dr. Emil Stumpfe (*Der kleine Grundbesitz und die Getreidepreise*. Leipzig 1897, Band III, Heft 2 der *Staats- und Sozialwissenschaftliche Beiträge von Miaskowski**) gives a rather interesting summary of quite extensive budgetary data on small farms (181 under-10-ha farms) in various parts of Germany, but *only* on their sale and purchase of *farm* products.

Stumpfe argues with David (*Neue Zeit* No. 36, 1894/5), who took the data of the Hessen Inquiry and reckoned the sales and purchases. (Kühn simply reckoned the sales per hectare). Stumpfe deducts 33-40% as the cost of fabrication from the purchase price, on the plea that you cannot take the price of the purchased product but only the price of the *raw material* which has gone into the making of the product!! This approach (an absurd one) spoils the whole work terribly. (Although this recalculation is done *only* when it gives a different result!)

N.B.: reckoning the <i>sum</i> of all types of pluses and minuses	}	However, I shall go over the cases of this recalculation, which the author always indicates: <i>No. 19</i> (Baden, 2-3 ha), the minus becomes a plus, <i>No. 31</i> (Baden 2-3 ha), same thing, <i>No. 50</i> , the minus remains, <i>No. 112</i> , Württemberg 2-3 ha
---	---	--

* Miaskowski's Contribution to State and Social Science.

No. 40 still plus	No. 143 still plus
No. 41 same	No. 151 "
No. 48 "	No. 152 "
No. 49 "	Nos. 154-161 "
No. 51 "	No. 169 "
No. 60 "	No. 170 "
No. 75 "	No. 171 "
No. 79 "	No. 172 "
No. 94 "	No. 173 "
No. 98 "	No. 174 "
No. 100 "	No. 175 "
No. 111 "	Nos. 179-181 "

This means that only in three cases has Stumpfe's absurd approach distorted the state of affairs, by turning an overall minus (excess of purchases over sales) into a plus.

In the vast majority of cases, the result is still an *overall minus*. (Stumpfe calculates three types of plus and minus, separately for cereals (I), livestock products (III) and the rest (II)).

That is why I find that I can take Stumpfe's table with its conclusions on the *pluses and minuses* (sales and purchases, as a sum total), making note of *three* corrections.

Stumpfe makes a separate comparison of *sales and purchases* in I, II and III:

I cereals and pulses	giving tables for
	(1) I .
II all other cropping products	(2) I + II
III livestock products	(3) I + II + III

Stumpfe then gives separate results for the states, separating *southern Germany* (Baden 60*), Hessen 44, Württemberg 12 + Bavaria) from *northern Germany* (Saxony 6 + 28, Silesia 24, Hannover 7). I take only the results for southern and northern Germany.

(On 52 of these Stumpfe collected himself!: 24 in Silesia + 28 in the Kingdom of Saxony.)

*) The number of under-10-ha farms. Stumpfe takes only the under-10-ha farms, putting the over-10-ha farms in a special annexe.

<i>Farms</i>	Southern and northern Germany	Number of farms	Mouths over 14 years under	
Under 2 ha	Southern	20	56	50
	Northern	7	19	12
	Σ	27	75	62
1 ¹ / ₂ -2 ha	Southern	5	19	10
	Northern	7	19	12
	Σ	12	38	22
2-3 ha	Southern	21	66	47
	Northern	9	23	19
	Σ	30	89	66
3-4	Southern	10	40	17
	Northern	12	32	24
	Σ	22	72	41
4-6	Southern	26	103	55
	Northern	(25)	(74)	(49)
	Σ	51	177	104
6-8	Southern	23	102	31
	Northern	2	7	4
	Σ	25	109	35
8-10 ha	Southern	19	88	39
	Northern	7	25	18
	Σ	26	113	57

In general, Stumpfe's book is a grossly *biased defence* of taxes.

In his opening pages, Stumpfe analyses the question of the effect corn prices have on those of other farm products, insisting (correctly) on the tremendous and all-decisive importance of *corn* prices.

On how many farms sales greater (+) or purchases greater (-) + -		Total farmland	adults	Per ha children	Adults + children (2 children = 1 adult)
6	14	24.54	2.28	2	3.30
7	—	13.08	1.45	0.9	1.9
13	14				
3	2	8.73	2.2	1.1	2.7
7	—	13.08	1.45	0.9	1.9
10	2				
16*)	5	52.83	1.25	0.89	1.69
9	—	24.42	0.94	0.77	1.32
25*)	5				
9	1	37.20	1.07	0.45	1.29
12	—	42.93	0.74	0.55	1.01
21	1				
26	—	131.69	0.78	0.41	0.98
25	—	120.75	0.61	0.40	0.81
51	—				
22	1	156.99	0.65	0.20	0.75
2	—	14.50	0.48	0.27	0.61
24.	1				
19	—	168.88	0.52	0.23	0.63
7	—	60.75	0.41	0.28	0.55
26					

*) Stumpfe has 19 and 2, and Σ of 28 and 2.

The area under cereals in Germany in 1878—52.⁵⁹% of
total farm-
land

1883—53.⁴⁶%

1893—54.³⁷%

The extension of the area under other cereals (and of livestock farming correspondingly) is rapidly leading to their respective overproduction, which tends again to even out prices (cf. Marx on Smith. But Stumpfe does not quote Marx and does not apply the theory of rent to the question)

Stumpfe's
italics

“Thus, there is good ground for the thesis that there can be no prolonged disproportions in the rent yielded by the several crops per area unit, and that a levelling off must follow sooner or later” (p. 15).

Stumpfe also analyses the prices of livestock products, arguing along the same lines.

Stumpfe polemises with Reichschancellor Hohenlohe, who said on March 29, 1895, that only the over-12-ha farms wanted higher prices, that is, only 4 million out of the 19 million agricultural population, reckoning 3.5 persons per farm. Stumpfe makes roughly the following estimation of the agricultural population (1882 data) (p. 40)

	millions of agricultural population
Parcel farms, under 2 ha	$0.6 \times 3.5 = 2.1$ million
Small " 2 to 5 ha	$0.99 \times 4.5 = 4.4$ "
Medium " 5 to 20 ha	$0.96 \times 7 = 6.7$ "
Big-peasant 20 to 100 ha	$0.29 \times 13 = 3.7$ "
Big " over 100 ha	$0.025 \times 90 = 2.2$ "
	<hr/> 19.1 million

Stumpfe believes that there is no more than 0.6 million agricultural population on the 3 millions of under-2-ha farms. "The owners of under-1-ha parcel farms... are mostly craftsmen, small industrialists, factory workers, etc., consequently, anything but peasants or independent farm owners" (p. 39).

Sic!
Stumpfe says something quite different on another occasion!

3.5 persons per farm with less than 2 ha, for "after all, grown up children mostly go into employment right away" (p. 40).

Here are the statistics of family size, according to Stumpfe's data:

The number per farm was (p. 82)

	Groups	Number of farms	Adults	Children	Total
ha:	0- 1 ¹ / ₂	15	2.5	2	4.5
	1 ¹ / ₂ - 2	12	3.16	2.6	5.76
	2- 3	30	3	2.2	5.2
	3- 4	22	3.27	1.88	5.1
	4- 6	49	3.6	2.1	5.7
	6- 8	25	4.3	1.4	5.7
	8-10	26	4.34	2.2	6.5
	10-20	37	6	2	8
	20 and over	12	8.75	2.1	10.85

And Stumpfe concluded: the "average" for the 5 to 20 ha group will be precisely about 7, for the 20 to 100 ha, about 13, if it is about 11 for the 20 to 30 ha group.

(A funny character! he's forgotten all about *hired labour*!!)

(Stumpfe's distribution of agricultural population is of some interest for the picture of *hired labour*.)

He says that all peasants—including the labourers }
on the big farms!!—all want higher corn prices. }

Stumpfe himself suspects that the data he has collected (for Silesia, etc., see above*) will appear unlikely (p. 50),

* See p. 241.—Ed.

and so he defends himself in advance: why is it that, according to his data, the conditions in *northern* Germany are much better, when *southern* Germany is regarded as being more civilised?

And Stumpfe attacks *southern* Germany "...incredible fragmentation of holdings" (p. 48)—10-12-20 parcels per hectare!—hence "the intensified supply of farms with labour everywhere" (p. 49)—in general the population in the south is much more static (p. 49)—see, he says, the *Bavarian Inquiry of 1895*, the new one!—a prevalence of three-field farming (Bavaria; inquiry)—"great backwardness of the whole economy" (p. 51), very frequently the system of compulsory crop rotation still *in evidence*, furthermore "fragmentation and stripping of farmlands prevent or hamper any kind of melioration" (p. 52), frequently make almost impossible the introduction and use of these new remarkably improved agricultural implements (p. 52), for example, out of 24 *Bavarian* communities only 4 use the seed drill. "The advantages of farming with the use of the seed drill are so well-known and incontestable" (p. 52) etc., and other machines are rare too, old ploughs are "often of the most primitive form" (p. 52), rollers are unknown, etc.... This backwardness in machine and technical equipment....

ha-ha! (The very same Stumpfe who, on another occasion, deprecates the importance of machinery—when he defends the small farms!)

—not a single centrifuge (p. 53) in the places described by the *South-German* inquiries. "This technical backwardness is crowned" with reports from Christazhofen and Ingerkingen of threshing by horses (on horseback)—"such is the antediluvian method of husking grain"—Stumpfe exclaims.

...Fertilising methods leave very much to be desired (53), etc.

{ —meanwhile, quotations from *The Condition of the Peasants*, in favour of small farms in the north (pp. 54-55).
I must say these quotations look very much like Bulgakov's! *Make a comparison!*

In Silesia, peasants have seed drills, manure spreaders, etc., etc. (p. 55), the crop rotation system prevails, rollers (pp. 56-57).

"One need only list these very important (sic!) implements to discover the extremely different state of farming in southern and northern Germany" (p. 57). Then "there is the usual under-estimation" (p. 58)—in the north, the "*good example*" (p. 59) set by the landowners (sic!), the "teachers" of the peasants (!), a model, "pioneers in farming" (p. 59)! As for the South, it more or less completely lacks big farms (p. 60).

!!

Oh,
Herr
Stumpfe!!

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not later than April 1903

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**REMARKS ON G. FISCHER'S WORK,
THE SOCIAL IMPORTANCE
OF MACHINERY IN AGRICULTURE⁹³**

Gustav Fischer. Die sociale Bedeutung der Maschinen in der Landwirtschaft. Leipzig 1902. (Schmollers *Forschungen*, XX. Band, 5. Heft.)

The introduction quotes the writings of Social-Democrats on small farming. Among them *Sering, The Agrarian Question and Socialism* (con Kautsky), Schmoller's *Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft*.* Band 23, 4. Heft.

Sering has already said that agriculture is unlike industry, especially in the matter of machinery.

Chapter I. "The Cost of Machine Labour and the Limits of Its Profitability".

"It was on the big farms that conditions first existed for the use of agricultural machinery" (p. 4)—initially even the manufacturers were concerned only with machinery for the big farms. Now they supply machines for the small ones as well.

The author wants to discover the limits for these new machines according to the new data.

<p>Here is the result of his calculations (pp. 24-25)</p>	{	<p>Kautsky on p. 94 of his <i>Agrarian Question</i> says, that, according to Kraft, the limits of full use are α) 1,000 ha; and β) 70 ha (p. 5)</p>
---	---	---

* *Yearbook for Legislation, Administration and National Economy.*—Ed.

Type of machine	Limit of economic usefulness	Cost of machine labour under full use *)			This is full use	AA see below *
		ha	marks per ha	marks per ha	ha	
(α) Steam plough (20 h.p.)	192	34	51.20	500		
Steam plough (12 h.p.)	121	33.8	42.7	250		
Broadcast sower	—	0.88	0.44	>360	ha	
Seed drill (3.788 m)	21.8	2.58	6.04	360	17	
(β) Seed drill (1.88 m)	13.8	3.48	6.04	160	8.8	
Manure spreader	—	1.12	0.55	>280		
Cultivator (3.788 m)	4	2.13	16	180	3.7	
Cultivator (2.0 m)	1.2	2.08	16	75	1.1	
One-row cultivator	0.27	4.2	16	22.5	0.23	
Hay mower	13.4 (or 6.7)	3.5	5	58	3.4	
Reaper with self-throw- ing	9.5	6.9	11	76	7.1	
(β) Reaper-binder	—	11.25	11	> 76	24.3	
Reaper with manual rake	8.1	7.0	11	68	5.1	
Tedder	2.9 (or 1.5)	6.3	12.5	35	0.95	
Horse-drawn rake with seat	13.8 (or 6.9)	1	1.8	90	8.0(4)	
ditto without seat	9.45 (or 4.73)	1.2	1.8	67.5	3.9(1.9)	

The author calculates his limits of usefulness as follows: he takes performance per day (5 ha per steam plough), determines the price of manual (resp. with the use of a team) labour in that time, and calculates the *minimum number of days* of machine work required for the price to be *the same*. This minimum (in terms of ha) is his limit.

(Hence, that is the *minimum* limit where the machine is still *not* cheaper than manual labour.)

The author frequently quotes Bensing (countering his statements, for instance, with that of Rim-pau, to the effect that a horse-drawn plough works as well as the steam plough, provided it ploughs || as deep as the steam plough, provided it ploughs || to the same depth: p. 8).

Potato planters are still not feasible (the potatoes vary in size, and weigh 8 centners to $\frac{1}{4}$ ha, while

* See p. 250.—Ed.

seed-grain comes to less than 1 centner). But one recent invention is a hole potato-planter which makes regular holes, helps to furrow and hoe, although the potato is inserted by hand (p. 11). N.B. Saves labour, and the *income increase* is reckoned at 5% (p. 12).

There has been no success so far in making *reasonably* good potato and beet lifters.

Chapter II. "The Possibilities of Using Machinery on Small Farms". (p. 27)

	<i>Cereals</i>	<i>Sugar-beet</i>	<i>Meadow hay</i>
Reduction of costs <i>per hectare</i>	17.52 marks:	52 cent- ners (crop)	30.78
As compared with manual labour <i>per centner</i>	0.34 marks per centner	0.05 (640 cent- ners)	(.80) 0.10 (cent- ners)

Consequently, the cost reduction is *not large*. This, he says, is against *Bensing*, for he *fails to debit to the machine costs the cost of the teams* (p. 28)—"not quite right".

Considering that the cost of the teams does not apply to some machines set into motion by draught animals (for the cattle is there anyway, and is not fully used), we find the limits of economic usefulness still further reduced (p. 28) (see, AA in table*)

"It goes without saying that farmers whose holding hardly, if at all, allows them to use machinery because of its size, are at a disadvantage, as compared with those who attain the highest possible use of machinery or are close to it, in view of the fact that the per-hectare cost of using machinery does

* See p. 249.—Ed.

not fall in proportion to the time of use, but at first drops sharply and then slower and slower" (p. 29). For instance, a mower costs 5.₉₄ Mk per ha for 8 days " " 5.₂₄ " per ha for 20 days "...70 pfennigs per hectare is, of course, not much" || ha-ha! (p. 30).

Moreover, the "really" *lower* % of machine depreciation should be allowed the small farmer: he takes more care. See, he says, Auhagen,* Stumpfe,** *Herkner* (!) (*The Labour Problem*, Berlin, 1897, p. 226).

The *small* farmer can make *co-operative* use of machinery: hire of machinery (thresher very often, p. 31) (it is also most convenient with regard to the steam plough, p. 32) (although the *small* one cannot use the steam plough even on hire: p. 33, his fields are not long enough).

The hiring out of machinery ... is very com- || N.B.
mon (p. 33). "The big landowner lets ... || cf.
his small neighbours ... use his seed drill on || Klawki!!
hire".... || N.B.

The *co-operatives* are developed to a greater extent than the statistics show. In 1890, Bavaria had 282 machine (thresher) co-operatives. But very many farms pool machines privately.

Chapter III. "*The Importance of Machinery for the Labour Problem*".

Machines are frequently introduced, even when they are *more expensive* (seeders, etc.) because of the *labour shortage*. Can the machines help when there is a shortage of labour?

Most say: yes (p. 37). *Von der Holtz* is *sceptical* (they tend to increase winter unemployment, etc.).

Here is the author's calculation of the labour saving through machinery: (p. 39)

* See p. 130.—*Ed.*

** See p. 238.—*Ed.*

	ha worked per day	this requires		for equal performance by manual labour		saving in labour through machinery	
		men	youngsters or women	man-days	youngster- or woman-days	man-days	youngster- or woman-days
Broadcast sower	9	1	—	2	—	1	—
Seed drill 3.77 m	9	4	—	2	—	—2	—
Seed drill 1.88 m	4	3	—	1	—	—2	—
Manure spreader	10	1	1	2.2	—	1.2	—1
Cultivator 3.7 m	9	3	—	—	120	—3	120
Cultivator c. 2.00 m	3.75	1	1	—	50	—1	49
Hay mower	3.2	1	—	8	—	7	—
Reaper with self-throwing	3.8	1	1	8	—	7	—1
Reaper-binder	3.8	1	1	8	8	7	7
Reaper with manual rake	3.4	2	—	7	—	5	—
Beet lifter	1.7	2	9	—	13	—2	4
Tedder	7	1	—	—	14	—1	14
Horse-drawn rake with seat	6	1	—	—	4.8	—1	4.8
ditto without seat	4.5	1	—	—	3.8	—1	3.8

“With the exception of the seed drill, which is used in the spring and autumn seasons, and the manure spreader, which requires a roughly similar application of labour, all the machines, therefore, show a saving of labour, as compared with manual operations” (p. 38).

especially the cultivator (very important)

and the reaper—which is why it is used with the binder, even if it is more expensive (there are few hands during the harvesting!). The same goes for the steam plough.

"All the above-mentioned machines have the advantage of making the farmer more independent of the demand for labour. He can oppose the excessive wage demands, at whose mercy he would otherwise have been placed without being able to offer any resistance, and, what is much more important, he can perform operations for which he would otherwise not have found any labour at all" (p. 40).

The manure spreader works better, more evenly, than the unskilled labourer.

The seed drill *helps to save* seed stock.

"The milk separator is also one of those machines which yield a qualitative performance coefficient unattainable under manual labour" (p. 41). In 1900, Germany had 2,841 dairy co-operatives.

The 1895 statistics show furthermore that it was the peasant farms that led in the absolute number of participants in them, whereas the large farms, at any rate, are still very far ahead in proportion to their total.

"Participation in dairy co-operatives or amalgamated dairies" (p. 41)

	farms	percentage of each group
under 2 ha	10,300	0.3
2 to 5 ha	31,819	3.1
5 to 20 ha	53,597	5.3
20 to 100 ha	43,561	15.4
100 ha and over	8,805	35.1

"However, the relatively insignificant participation of the small farms in dairy co-operatives is partly due to the fact that they are mostly situated on the immediate outskirts of towns and sell more of their milk than large farms to urban buyers, without processing it" (p. 41). 12

The thresher leads to a substitution of *free labourers* for indentured day labourers who do the threshing (p. 42) (cf. Max Weber). Payment in kind is supplanted by payment *in cash*—"as a result of which even the smaller holder becomes more depend-

N.B. ent on ready cash than ever before.... Such are the socially unfavourable consequences of the introduction of the threshers" (p. 42).

Agricultural machines demand more intelligent workers (as compared to the industrial??)...

Chapter IV. "*Electricity in Agriculture*".

The author finds the expectations of Kautsky and Pringsheim exaggerated, gives two examples of *actual* use of electricity (on royal estates in 1895-96), contests one calculation, obtaining a higher cost of production instead of the lower one (inferred by the author of a report on the royal estates) and says that "electrification of farming is not yet able to yield any considerable reduction of costs, although it does provide all sorts of conveniences and comforts for the performance of operations" (p. 51).

Is it cheaper for the big farms? Not much, for the motors in agriculture are all too small.

The substitution of electric motors for field machines (Pringsheim) is a realm of speculation.

Finale:

"The production of electric power will remain cheapest at the big central stations, with which the small farmer can just as easily obtain a connection as the big one. The advantages secured by the latter from a somewhat better use of motors and any possible small rebate that he may be given will be insignificant. That is why any shift of social relations to the detriment of small farming should not be expected" (p. 54).

Chapter V. "*Machinery in North-American Agriculture*".

The limit of the economic usefulness of machines is (must be) even lower, because wages are higher.

There is the most rapid growth of *medium* farms (George K. Holmes on the progress of American agriculture in *Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture*, 1899).

(320 acres = 128 ha is taken to be a medium farm,
(because the whole of farming is extensive: p. 58.)

There is nowhere any swallowing up of the small by the big (p. 62), machines cannot give the big farms the edge they do in industry (p. 63).

The farms will be increasingly smaller with the growth of intensiveness.

The small farms have the same machines as the big ones.

Example: 300-320 acres 1 plough 1 disc 1 seed
 with seat harrow drill
 and 6,500 acres 22 " 32 " 10 "
 etc. (Fischer sees no advantages from diversified machinery!)

"Thus, large-scale farming there does not obtain any advantages from the use of machinery". (p. 59)?

The small holder is more careful, more painstaking, he saves the \$100 which the big farmer pays to his labourers as a bonus for the best cultivated lots, etc. (p. 59). ||

The large wheat farms, with very extensive farming, are to be found only in North Dakota.

Greater use? (156 acres per binder in one case, and 65 acres, on a small farm), but that is "only little" || ? (p. 61).

Final conclusions (pp. 64-66)

...the machines are used mostly because of the labour shortage; more and more are being introduced on the small farms

% increase from 1882 to 1895 (p. 65)

	Steam ploughs	Seed drills	Reapers [†]	Steam threshers	Other threshers
under 2 ha	33	211	410	733	145
2- 5 ha	257	187	669	414	187
5- 20 ha	171	226	352	214	130
20-100 ha	201	169	83	160	57
over 100 ha	87	76	9	83	1

ha-ha! | "This comparison shows that the percentage increase in the number of farms using machinery among the small farms... is considerably greater than among the big ones...."

Sic! | ...These figures best of all prove (!?) that machinery in agriculture is not at all a domain of the big farms (p. 66), for there is a rapid growth in the understanding of its importance and the possibility of its use even on the parcel farms.

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**NOTE ON P. TUROT'S BOOK,
AGRICULTURAL INQUIRY
1866-1870⁹⁴**

Paul Turot, *Enquête agricole de 1866-1870, resumée par...*
Paris 1877.

The Inquiry consisted of 33 volumes, which were not on sale. The first 4 volumes gave a general summary of which a résumé was made by Mr. Turot. Although his work has been "crowned" with a gold medal, it is on the lowest possible level. It is not a summary of the Inquiry data, but a summary of the "data on the decisions" of the central commission in charge of the Inquiry. And its decisions are such, for instance, as that machinery should be imported duty-free, that inventors must be rewarded (pp. 84-87: no data at all on the use of machinery!!),—that labour cards should not be introduced (pp. 81-84), etc. The rest of the chapters can be judged from the content of this "Chapter III. Wages. Piece Work" (content—nil).

No wonder its pages remain uncut (at the British Museum).

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REMARKS ON H. BAUDRILLART'S BOOK,
THE AGRICULTURAL POPULATION
OF FRANCE.

PART III.

*THE POPULATION OF THE SOUTH*⁹⁵

Baudrillart (Henri), Les populations agricoles de la France.
3-me série. *Les populations du Midi.* Paris 1893.

Only some small notes can be made while looking through this book, which is written in the same style and spirit as the earlier volumes.

Les bouches-du-Rhône. The city of Marseilles. Very superficial description of agriculture. Note is made of the common practice of *share-cropping* (*métayer, méger*). Among others: le comte de Tourdonnet, *Étude sur le métayage en France** (without any indication of time or place).

For example. "...The peasant farmers, who share the status of small holder and rural labourer, are fairly well off"—for instance, outlays are 510 francs (husband + wife), receipts = 850 francs. "Consequently, a household is able (!!!) to live in a comfortable (!) manner, having 500 francs and making savings" (!). That's Baudrillart all over!

Pp. 267-69 on "the solidarity" of agriculture (at Hérault) and industry (cloth manufacture)—for instance, the factory at Villeneuve (100 men + 300 women). The same line of employers since 1792 (Maistre), the workers are at the factory all their lives, "Christian" spirit in the master's

* Count de Tourdonnet, *An Essay on Share-cropping in France.*—Ed.

attitude to his workers. The owner of the factory "runs" it through "a small commune, with the aid of the municipal council which has sprung from its midst [of the factory management]", etc. Such is Baudrillart! Volume Three especially appears to be incredibly dry, monotonous, matter-of-fact and *absolutely empty*. It is quite impossible and unnecessary to read the meanderings of this "titled old man", and only "critics" of the Bulgakov stripe can take such a writer seriously.

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not later than January 1903

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REMARKS ON É. COULET'S BOOK

Élie Coulet, Le mouvement syndical et coopératif dans l'agriculture française. La fédération agricole (thèse pour le doctorat). Montpellier 1898.*

[Contains a bibliography; there are indications of rural labourers being expelled by the syndicates; not a Socialist but *appears* to be a "Katheder", judging from a bird's-eye view. Rouanet's source. There seems to be some pretty interesting data there.]

Written before February 10 (23), 1903

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* *The Syndicalist and Co-operative Movement in French Agriculture. The Agricultural Federation.* (Doctoral thesis.)—Ed.

REMARKS ON G. ROUANET'S ARTICLE, "ON THE DANGER AND THE FUTURE OF AGRICULTURAL SYNDICATES"

*Revue socialiste**) (Vol. 29) February 1899
(pp. 219-37)

(Revue économique. "Du danger et de l'avenir des syndicats agricoles" par M. Gustave Rouanet.)

quotes Rocquigny, p. 42 in *Les syndicats agricoles*⁹⁶

G. Rouanet's article was written on Élie Coulet's book.⁹⁷ G. Rouanet slights the "syndicates" as the handiwork of the "agrarian party"—they consist *mainly* of large and middle landowners; their efforts in favour of the *labourers* are *ridiculously insignificant*; their aim: a landowners' trust, an association for marketing farm produce; their political programme: the interests of the big landowners, who are leading all this movement, carrying the small farmers and labourers with them, and whose goal is to establish complete domination of the state by the big landowners' party.

Like all trusts, the syndicates are working assiduously in favour of socialism.

Out of 1,391 syndicates with 438,596 members (1897) were established:

- " "societies against accidents at work: *one*; orphan-ages—*one*; employment agencies and offices: *thirteen*; courts of arbitration, reconciliation chambers: *three*; societies for aid to manual labour: *two*;
- N.B. aid in kind (gifts of things to children)—*one*; aid

*) Manager: M. Rodolphe Simon. (78 Passage Choiseul, Paris) 1 franc an issue. Free: contents since 1885.

|| in supply of implements (service for the hire of
|| tools and farming implements): *two*" (p. 225) and
|| Rouanet ridicules Deschanel.⁹⁸

Rouanet repeatedly quotes Rocquigny, mentioning by the way that his *democratie rurale* = 300,000 large land-owners!! (p. 231).

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1903

Printed from the original

ANALYSIS OF DATA FROM NOSSIG'S BOOK ⁹⁹

N o s s i g (*Revision des Sozialismus*. Band II. *Die moderne Agrarfrage**) gives the following interesting data on restoring soil fertility

Grandeau (manager of the Station agronomique de l'Est) believes that there are 25 million ha of farmland in *France*

taken from the land annually:		given	
	metric tons	same	
		<i>thousands</i>	
Nitrogen	613,000	285	} fertilisers produced by 49 million head of cattle (according to Tisserand) That is the total cattle, but not all should be reckoned in terms of fertiliser!
Phosphoric acid	298,000	147	
Potash	827,000	549	
		+	

i.e., the deficit averages about 50 per cent! (p. 101)

And the artificial fertilisers do not, by a long shot, make up for all that is taken from the soil.

In Britain, an average of 1.9 million centners of phosphoric acid is taken from the soil, while *guano* and *bone fertiliser* cover only *one-half* (p. 109).

Thus, only the private owners, and not the land, have benefited from intensive agriculture with the use of artificial fertilisers (p. 109).

It is now being recognised that mineral and artificial fertilisers alone are not enough.

60,000 kg of fertilisers per ha is required.

* *Revision of Socialism*, Vol. II, *The Contemporary Agrarian Question*.—Ed.

In the past, they wanted to substitute them

(p. 111) by 125 kg of phosphoric acid
+60 kg of nitrogen
+60 kg of potash

It is now recognised that mineral fertilisers alone tend to dry up the soil, and that an addition of manure is also necessary.

Grandeau believes that out of 60,000 kg there must be at least

20,000 kg of natural fertiliser.

Grandeau: *Annales de la Station agronomique de l'Est*.

Déherain: *Les plantes de grande culture**

especially pp. 27-29 (also 188-93).

The result arrived at by Nossig (who makes use of the latest agronomical data, and cites Grandeau, Déherain, Wollny, Hellriegel, Dünckelberg, Cohn, and many others) is that even intensive farming frequently comes to *plundering the soil*.

It increases yields temporarily, but fails to bring about a long-term and stable increase in soil fertility.

(Human fertilisers must also be returned to the land (pp. 102, 108, 112).

Written before February 10 (23), 1903

Printed from the original

* Grandeau, *Annals of the East Agronomic Station*; Déherain, *Major Crop Plants*.—Ed.

**CRITICAL REMARKS ON E. DAVID'S BOOK,
SOCIALISM AND AGRICULTURE¹⁰⁰**

A

David.

- 20 *Marxism* has "simply" "applied" the laws
of industry to agriculture.
23 A reference to "*The Peasant Barba-*
rians".*
28 "Success" (of agitation among peasants for
Marxist programme) = zero.

typical narrow-mindedness of the opportunist: he starts out with the International resolutions, instead of a theoretical analysis.

The *Communist Manifesto* is ignored.
 { Utopian socialism as well
 and Sismondi, etc. }

- 33 Engels's Prefatory Note to the *Peasant*
War left out
- 33 In Vol. I Marx gives very little attention
to agriculture.
- 36 Improvement of the peasants' condition
in the third quarter of the 19th century
(clay floors, etc., have
disappeared
south and west.)
- 43 "*The peasantry*" on "the upgrade"
(and not the peasant bourgeoisie?))
Engels in 1894¹⁰¹—"das Heitere"— he
Rettungsvorschläge —"unheilbarer got
Widerspruch" (Absturz ersparen)** it!

* See pp. 111-15.—*Ed.*

** What Lenin meant was the following statement by David: "The funny thing (das Heitere) is that Engels, while pointing to the peasant's absolutely hopeless condition (absoluten Rettungslosigkeit des Bauern), puts forward

49 A "*heavy blow*" at the Marxist doctrine: 1895 census, the *advance* of the middle peasantry.

49 Note. *Definition* of the *small farm* = without *permanent* employment of outside labour and without collateral employment below: dwarf farms

above: medium farms (the owner also works)
big farms (owner's *supervision*)

51 1895 census: *supplanting of large-scale by small-scale production* (!)

52 Kautsky's *Agrarian Question*—"desperate attempt"

52: the question of landed property—
in Vol. II

53 *Hertz* annihilated Kautsky. Bernstein.

56 *Small-scale* production is superior in the *intensive* branches: the transition to intensive farming calls for *small-scale* production ((= without hired labour ! ! ? ? cf. 49)).

57 Science *must* stand *above* parties—
Sering, Conrad—for the *small farm*

59 The peasant *prepares socialism after his own fashion: co-operatives* ("während die marxistischen Theoretiker" etc.) (die Wege ... dem Sozialismus)*
—*Producers'* co-operatives: "a compromise between the principles of association and individualism"

—"not socialist forms as yet"

—"far from it. But even less—"transition to capitalism" (K. Kautsky).

60 "—"mighty burgeonings of the process of
socialisation" (= co-operatives)

a proposal for his salvation (Rettungsvorschläge)*, a proposal "to spare the peasant this downfall (Absturz ersparen)" ... These proposals are in "irreconcilable contradiction (unheilbarer Widerspruch)" with Engels's views on the future of the small peasants.—Ed.

* In full, David's sentence runs as follows: "While the Marxist theorists (Während die marxistischen Theoretiker) were trying to make socialism plausible and palatable for the peasant in their own manner, the peasant himself worked energetically to pave the way for socialism after his own fashion (die Wege... dem Sozialismus)."—Ed.

- 61 ... Chapter I. "*E s s e n t i a l* Distinction"...
- 66 *Concentration* ... absolutely lacking.... (1895 census!)
- 70 ...*industry—m e c h a n i c a l* process, *agri-culture—o r g a n i c* process (= essence!)
Wrong. {ferment, etc.}
(1) no continuity;
(2) change of operations;
(3) territorial change. (Change in place of work);
(4) pace of work determined by nature;
(5) roomy working premises;
(6) production of manure—(no analogy!);
(7) there can be only a slow increase in the quantity of produce.
- 77 "nutrition (sic!), reproduction, care, protection" of vegetable and animal organisms: small farm not inferior, but often superior
- 77 empty talk on the "*conservatism of nature*" (!)
—in connection with this the "*law of diminishing returns*" (!)
(“misunderstood, but basically the right idea”).

Simple co-operation

- 82 “Neighbourly help” to the peasant (ha-ha!). It is (not need as such but) the example of the neighbours that impels the small peasant to *tireless effort*.!!!
- 84 Marx, “incidentally”??? “*absolutely fails to see*” (nonsense) that capitalism causes *supervision* owing to the labourer’s resistance. (And gives quotations from Marx!)
- 86 *Hubert Auhagen* (N.B.)—“instructive study”
cultivation of fields better on the small farm.

- 88 The big farm gets a worse job done and
pays more for it!
- 89 Against agricultural training ... *the peasant learns from childhood!!!*
- 90 Of course, *there is a lot of backwardness*,
but then *most* of the big farms are not
model ones either!!
(An example of dodging!)
- 92 "Critical moments." Marx is not right:
there's a shortage of labour there. (He got
it!!)
- 92 The peasant has > manpower per
area, the greatest intensity, etc., } ("advan-
feverish work } tages")
- 94 *Simple co-operation does not allow large-
scale production to attain the same results
as the peasant community with the same
labour reserve* (Nonsense!!)
- 95 A "normal" family (6-4 persons) is mostly
sufficient... —ha-ha! "Help" ("Ausbitten")
- 97-99 *Saving of means of production on the big
farm. Not a single fact!*
- 101 *In general the big farm obtains > from the
land...*
- 107 "*Rentengutsbildung** in Prussia ... are to be
welcomed in principle ... (Sic!!)... (Sic!!)
(Sering ... is quite right ...)... a greater
quantity of labour for the remaining
estate owners...
- 109 and 110 *The small one builds cheaper*
(David's italics)—"Advantage" (*A u h a-
g e n*)
—"personal participation rules out high
cost and jerry-building"
(very nice, indeed!)
- 113 *S t u m p f e*: "the smaller the farm, the
higher the rent"...
- 114 *Saving of implements (on big farms) is >*

* See Note 18.—Ed.

- than made up by the "*painstaking care*"
 ("repairs done personally"!!) (*lovely!*)
Stumpfe: ("...no rakes for 6 years...")
Auhagen
- 117 The commercial advantages of the big
 farm? The small farmer sells to *consumers*
 (*Sic!*)
- 117-118 Conclusion: the *advantages* (of co-operation
 and savings on implements, etc.) are >
 than balanced out by the *disadvantages*
 (*ha-ha!*)
- Simple co-operation does not give the big
 farms any advantage at all....

Chapter III. Division of Labour

Cropping and livestock farming resist radical (!) specialisation.

That is why David ignores *greater*,
 not "radical" specialisation in large-
 scale farming

- 141 On the *big farms*, livestock is neglected.
 The opposite on the *peasant farm*... (Den-
 mark).
- 146 (145 and a welter of reasoning of every kind:)
 the peasant's "personal stake".
- 149 There is nothing more absurd than to imag-
 ine that the peasant is stupid: *diverse*
labour, etc.
- 152 On the whole, it is the small farm that
*prosper*s in gardening? (Very characteris-
 tic! "figures"!!) (*Precisely!!*) *lovely!*
- 155 [only 6% over 2 ha]
 Agriculture rules out the Nacheinander
 being transformed into "Nebeneinander"
 (*wrong!*)

- 159 On the big farm there are no differentiated tools (wrong)
- 170 Marx on machinery in agriculture (Vol. I)... "applies without hesitation"....
- 173 Does not deny the advantages of combining agricultural production with industries, *but* this is not of general importance (!!!)
- 178 Thresher. (Cheaper and better. Bensing (p. 175).) More often on the big farms. (The small ones frequently have nothing to thresh!!! Funny character.) "Technically" there is nothing to prevent the small ones as well (!!!)
- 181 Steam plough *has not yet supplanted a single small farm* | that's audacious!
- 183 *Deep ploughing* ... not only with the use of the steam plough | pathetic dodge!
- 185 The steam plough is not a universal plough very novel!
- 191 K. Kautsky's "fantastic notions" about the steam plough (where?? charlatan).
- 192-193 *Hand and Machine Labor**—The machine is *cheaper*.
- 201 Electricity is also within reach of the *small* (dodges!)
- 207 There has been no sort of revolution from the electric plough (his wit is on the petty dullard level)
- 209 A reference to *Fischer* (that the machine is not a threat to the small holder)....
- 221 || "On the small-peasant farm, the *cow* is the *i d e a l*, i.e., the cheapest and most rationally used draught animal" (N.B. }
N.B.)

* See pp. 282-86.—Ed.

- some muscular activity out in the fresh
 air is beneficial....
 ...better feeding [Manilovism]¹⁰²
cheap and again:
A u h a g e n (without any mention of
s h a l l o w e r ploughing!)
 239 Seed drill "*quite accessible*"
 [Growth of small figures!] (Swindler).
 246 ...Reaping machines... can be introduced...
 250-253 *C o n c l u s i o n s* on *machinery*. A series of
 swindles. *Big farm not mechanical!*
 Advantage not great (*one* example from
 Fischer, and nothing about the others!!)
 Does not give any increase in products.
 [A lie: *con Bensing*]
 257-258 What *absolutely* tends to *paralyse*
 the effect of the agricultural machine in sup-
 planting hand labour ... intensiveness tends
 to create much more hand labour than
 that supplanted by the agricultural ma-
 chines.
- A funny character: he has failed to
 think through the $\frac{c}{v}$!!
- 262 only (??) the transition to extensive farming
 brings about a redundancy of agricultural
 labour.
 265 Decline of rent in Britain = *depreciation of*
the nation's land.
 267 Agricultural machines do not result in
a u t o m a t i c o p e r a t i o n s?

Reaper?
- 271 The agricultural machine is *not* at all
t o b l a m e for *female* and *child* labour (?)
 281 The "machinomaniacs" notwithstanding,
 there has been no reduction in hard me-
 chanical labour
 Reactionary. Why? Slaves are cheap

284-285 Child labour: the small-peasant farm offers the most *favourable condition*.

(Scoundrel)

{ 282 physical labour will remain } an opportu-
 { 288 such (and not pleasure) } nist's ideal
 —“many millions will have } of the
 to take up mechanical } future!
 labour as an occupation” }

292 Labour protection and child protection—at the expense of the big farm....

“Saving on high wages”—that’s forgotten!!! Cf. Bulgakov

301 Lengthening of the working day by the machine v.s.*

nirgends very bold

299 the labourers’ movement in East Prussia....
 “isolation” of the countryside

323 Condition of labourers in East Prussia.
 Not the small farms, but the *big* ones manage to survive only by making use of the labourer’s need....

325 The agricultural labourer cannot understand *how the big farm can be more paying than the small one*. Sic!

327 *Producers’ co-operatives* in the country? Ideal?

He has *confused* them with associations in the commodity economy. Cf. 328: corn tariffs would have been demanded.

Bun-
 gler!

328 *Rising to the small peasantry*!! (“Heaven forbid! the orthodox Marxist will say.”)

* The words beginning with v.s. are not clear. David says: “Nowhere (nirgends) was anything heard about the use of agricultural machines lengthening the working day”.—Ed.

- 342-343 "Intensive (deep... p. 344) mechanical cultivation of the soil" (to conserve the heat)... Small farm???
- 352 Deep ploughing... not *always, must be "reasonably applied"*
- 352-355 The bigger the farm, the harder it is to have efficient supervision—but the small peasant—*heart and mind!!*
- 357 Melioration. Small farm???
- 360 The small holder *likewise* participates in melioration. Downright lie!
- 362 By no means is melioration confined to the big farm....
figures *without % to group!!*
- 389 "Whence it is sufficiently clear...."
Artificial fertilisers.
The small farmer has > practical knowledge ha-ha!
———takes more care
——— "nothing in the way..."
- 415-417 The smaller the farm, the more feasible is harmony (in the sense of fertiliser) (?) and the *raising* of fertility....
- 417 Combination of parcel agriculture and industrial work—"harmonious life"... change of occupations, etc. ("Narodniks")
- 420 Abolition of antithesis between town and country... "only" it will take centuries (Mercil)
- 424 *The small farmer has > livestock per ha—hence manure....*
Simple!
- 427 ..."solid holding": extolled by David...
"gives an interest"...

- 428 — "Idealist or ass!" characteristic... hm!
 429 "Illusion" about the supplanting of proprietary farming by leasehold farming.

Chapter VIII

- 439 Introduction of > diverse plants in Europe, especially in the 19th century—*s m a l l f a r m*?
 440-441 Selection and cultivation of improved varieties.— — — Small farm?
 455 Grain cleaning. "The modern grain cleaner, etc".
 " " *S m a l l f a r m*?
 456 " " Painstaking work *on those long winter evenings!!!* "The small farm has a *decided* advantage."
 459 *Crop rotation* is one of the most effective ways of combating weeds.... Small farm?
 463 ...the interested eye.... — — —
 465 Fighting harmful insects and animals—care of plants, etc.
 466 *The big farm cannot obtain the advantages which the small holder, cultivating the land himself, has by reason of his very status in all these operations* (killing of insects, protection of plants, etc.). (David's italics.)
 ||| It is true that today, because of the ignorance of their owners, many small farms present a still sadder sight than the big ones. However, ignorance is in no sense the specific, *organic* flaw of the small farm" (David's italics).
 ||| The whole of David is there!
 479 Livestock breeding. Cf. the weight of horned cattle.
 480 *Growth of average weight—on the s m a l l f a r m??*

481 "It is the regions with the small- and middle-peasant farms that are at the head of livestock breeding organisations"

(lis that all!)

486 The small farms breed the livestock and the big ones utilise it cf. V. V. ¹⁰³

490 Supply animals ... with clean straw in sufficient quantities. — — — — —
Small farm?

494-495 *S t u m p f e*: peasants are the best livestock breeders.

504 Around 1850-80 (p. 503)) N.B.
(cf. p. 36)
thatched roofs disappeared
in the southern part of
Germany, better stables,
etc., etc., were built.

509 Repair work...
The peasant does not pay,
he does the repairs him-
self.... That saves the peas-
ant many a thaler. } well,
of
counsel

511 It is not true that "the cottage industry" is "a normal supplement" (Marx) { this is
interesting!
Con
Narodniks!
"not true in any case"

512 "The *lowest* (!) (which then is the "highest"
(and 518) ???) area limit for the *small farm* is a plot which provides *sufficient*!! work and normal sustenance to the members of the independent farming peasant family."

sufficient! that's extremely rare

Care must be taken not to confuse these with the *dwarf holdings*—which are *below* these limits ... otherwise the question will be merely confounded (!!)

It's a home truth that people who have not enough land ... need another occupation....

- 513 Reduction of minimum size of area... under the influence of intensification. Hecht 513-516, *special note 516*
(Optimist)
- 518 The rural handicraftsmen belong to the army of *i n d u s t r i a l w o r k e r s*
"The independent farming peasant belongs to another economic category" (true!! But which category, my dear David?)
- 528 Kautsky's "totally groundless assertion" that the sugar industry is a classical example of the agricultural big industry } charlatan!
and %... of the total
"This requires no further comment" — precisely!
- 528-529 "...All the advantages that the big farm has because of better or cheaper power and tools are more than made up by painstaking effort on the small farm" ("Gist")
- 529 Not "*dependence*" (of the peasant on the sugar refinery), but "*organisation*"—!
- 531 Figures on industrial enterprises: *the fool has copied them without understanding them.*
- 532 "The vast majority of enterprises processing farm produce are connected with *small farms*" Downright distortion!
- 533-534 There is no industrialisation—*on the contrary* (!!),—with Kautsky it's only "St. Hegel", "the good old dialectical process".
- 539 Co-operation—*a transforming force; producers' co-operatives—a new economic principle of co-operation.*
- 540 *The making of milk products is developing most vigorously — —*
- 541-542 Denmark ... "sound" division of labour... (5 4 6 cf. trusts)

	c.	
7,500 (30 and >)	$\times 30 =$	225,000
49,400 (10-29)	$\times 11 =$	536,000
52,400 (4-9)	$\times 5 =$	250,000
70,200 (1-3)	$\times 1.5 =$	100,000
179,500		1,111,000

i.e. 33% have about 75% !!!

586 British consumer societies have abandoned
the idea of *collectivising peasantry* in agri-
culture

- 588 against "theoretical optimists"!! (personal
interests, etc.!)
592 Credit co-operatives—death to the *usurer*
(con *Marxism*!!)
|| The "creative power" of the co-oper- ||
|| ative idea has led the Marxist ||
|| doctrine on the "necessary ruin" ||
|| of the peasant ad absurdum. ||
598 Full implementation of consumers' co-oper-
atives will rid the peasant of *capitalist*
middlemen.
(The root of David's mistake lies in
(the fact that he confounds release from
(middlemen and traders with release
from *capital*.)
601 "A pooling of the interests of the farmers
and the industrial workers" (David's
italics).
604 —Associations of peasants and consumers'
societies of workers—*a cell of the organisa-*
tion system ((à la trusts, of course))
611 "Law" of diminishing returns—the *dis-*
tinction between mechan-
ical and organic production
culminates in it!! of tremendous impor-
tance
614 Turgot (cf. "art can do no more")
615 (1) only from a definite level of intensive-
ness does the income (per outlay) decline
(2) the law says *nothing* about transition
from onescientific-technical stage to another.
(*At one stage only*).
617 J. S. Mill—"basically right"....
619 Marx disdains the great truth which lies
at the root of the soil fertility law....
620 — — His excursus into the history of
economy is *false*
621 Marx contradicts himself in *Capital* III,
2, 277—(This David is an ass)
628 Rent ... from the land...!!!

- 635 *Division of labour... has no part to play...
in agriculture*
- that's audacious! a specimen of his garbling!
- 637 ...there is no arbitrary decupling (of
labour)...
- 643 In Germany (some big farms) have *doubled*
their crops in 100 years (France 10.2-15.3
hectolitres)
- 644 Productivity has not *doubled* ("definitely
not") (more outlays, fertilisers, etc.)
- [Higher productivity—productivity of *la-*
bour, Mr. David? probably $>$ than double!
What has that got to do with the growth
of outlays on C?? * Marvellous economist!
644 there is no doubt at all... the natural
expenditure of *living* human labour
has increased
- that's bold
- [reference: costs of production!!!—
- ha-hal]
- 644 Productivity has increased but on a more
modest scale than in industry *
- 645 1) *nature is conservative*
- 2) limited effect of labour-saving inventions.
"With the growth of intensiveness, ma-
chine labour gives way *percentage-wise* (!)
to manual labour" ($\frac{c}{v}$?)
- 654 "In *organic* production, 'machinism and the
growing mass of products are in antago-
nism to each other' (!!)
- "the higher the intensiveness, the less
machine labour there is."
- 655 *M. H e c h t*—"typical" (his data) (!)

* C—constant capital.—Ed.

- 656 Bang in *Neue Zeit*: greater income with smaller size (*r i s e* in the category of independent farmers).
- 659 (Fischer:) the big farmer pays the labourers a reward for good work. "The small holder saves on this."
- 660 In agriculture, there is a tendency towards a reduction in *hired labour* and an *increase* in the farmer's *own labour*.
- 667 The law of diminishing returns leads to an extension of the area under crop throughout the world (overseas competition)
- 670 Growth in the *weight* of livestock.
- 674 The small farmers have more cattle.
- 683 The Social-Democrats stand for the all-round boosting, etc., of *peasant farming*.
- 687 Marxism is inapplicable (to agriculture). *T r a n s f o r m a t i o n o f b i g*
- 699 *f a r m s i n t o s m a l l - p e a s a n t*
f a r m s.
- 700 Against agricultural associations of rural labourers (cf. producers' associations!!)
- 701 *P r o d u c e r s ' c o - o p e r a t i v e s* are a *compromise between the individualist and the associative economic principles*.
- 701 The small peasant's work "contains more ideas"...
- 701 A fusion of society's supreme property right and the individual's usufruct...
- 703 A fusion of the small peasants and the rural labourers....

B

From *David*:

- p. 109: "The small holder builds at lower cost than the big one." He works himself. "This advantage" (sic!) also applies to the maintenance of buildings.
- p. 115 (from Auhagen): the small farmer bought no cart for 22 years (the big one wears out his in 10-12 years and sells it to the blacksmith)....
- p. 152: "On the whole, it is the small farm that *prosper*s (!) in gardening as in agriculture."

|| N.B. cf. statistics

221: "On the small-peasant farm, the *cow* is the ideal, i.e., the cheapest and most rationally used draught animal" (!!)

{ pp. 528-529-532. Sleight-of-hand *à la* Bulgakov, namely, that the small farm is more often combined with beet sugar and potato production.

550-551. Denmark ((and the cover))

424: The small farm has *twice* as much cattle per *ha* than the big one. (Cf. Drechsler¹⁰⁴.)

Written in March-April 1903

•Printed from the original

**EXTRACTS FROM THE BOOK,
HAND AND MACHINE LABOR**

Hand and Machine Labor (Thirteenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, 1898, Vols. I and II, Wash., 1899.¹⁰⁵)

[A very interesting and original work, invaluable on the question of hand and machine production. Quantity of working time, the number of operations and the number of different workers in hand and machine labor, and also labor costs are compared by article produced or work accomplished ("unit"—altogether 672 units). In each unit the same data are given separately for each operation. Unfortunately, the data are excessively fragmented, and there is no attempt to summarise, or to give any general numerical, even if only approximate, conclusions.

cf. p. 93: the general conclusion on agriculture:

"The aggregates presented by these 27 units necessarily vary very much with the crop produced, and the gains made by the supplanting of primitive methods by modern ones are quite different in different instances. With the exception noted in unit 22 there is a gain in each case, and in some instances, as in units 3 and 26, it is very large, though of course not comparable with those found in the manufacturing industries. An average deduced from the 27 units here reported shows that one man with the improved machinery in use to-day can cultivate and harvest nearly twice as large a crop as was possible under the primitive method."

(These 27 units—production of apple trees, wheat, cotton, barley, berries, tobacco, potatoes, etc. In Volume One, each unit is divided into operations.)

In general, the number of operations is much greater in machine production (division of labour! e.g., boots and shoes: 45-102 operations in hand production, and 84-173 in machine production), but in agriculture it may sometimes (perhaps more often) be *vice versa*). Reason: the combination of several operations in machine production. E.g., unit 27, wheat, 20 bushels (1 acre).

Hand method 8 operations
machine " -5 "

hand:

motive power
ox and hand

Ia—breaking ground

Ib—sowing seed

Ic—pulverising topsoil and covering seed

machine:

I—breaking ground, sowing and

N.B. ||| covering seed, and pulverising topsoil (gangplow, seeder, and harrow
||| —motive power: steam).

See examples on separate sheet.*

1597 pp. in the two volumes

Information on separate operations is an excellent illustration of the *division of labour*. A pity that no effort is made to summarise for some of the "units".

Another thing that should be done is to sum up *the number of operations* (and % of operations) with motive power *other than hands*.

There are no summaries on *average ages* of workers (and sex) under hand and machine labour.

No summaries on *wages* under hand and machine labour.

All this can (and should) be calculated by number of *units* and number of *operations*. Otherwise, there remains nothing but examples, illustrations.

* See pp. 284-86.-Ed.

From *Hand and*
Some examples from "Summary of

Unit number	Name	Description		Quantity
		Hand	Machine	
2	Apple trees	Apple trees 32 months from grafts		10,000 (1 acre)
14	Onions	Onions	Onions	250 (1 acre bush.)
27	Wheat	Wheat	Wheat	20 (1 acre) (bush.)
69	Boots	Men's cheap grade, etc.		100 pairs
91	Bread	1—pound loaves bread		1,000
176	Wheels	Carriage wheels, etc.		1 set (4)
212	Trousers	Cottonade trousers, etc.		12 dozen pairs
241	Cottonades	apparently a grade of fabric		500 yards

Text (Vol. I) contains *only* explanatory notes for each unit *separately*, so that *nothing* is summarised.

(A very important thing for a *detailed* study of the division of labour in *separate* units, the role of machines in *separate* operations, the importance of workers' skills, and the English names of these skills. But all this is rough and raw, a handbook, and no more.)

It is very important to point out that for an *adequately exact* comparison of the level of technology in the various systems of production there must be precisely a *break-down by operations*. That is the only scientific method. It would give such a great deal in application to agriculture!

The same Report, as on the previous page—Vols. VI and VII deal with the *cost of production*. Two great volumes give the most detailed figures on each of the *hundreds* of enterprises studied for production costs, materials, wages, etc., and then the cost of living with budgets, level of labour productivity, etc. Unfortunately all of this is absolutely raw stuff, and almost useless without processing (except possibly for occasional references). Strangely enough, the authors of these works make no attempt at all to summarise or draw any general conclusions, however few!

Machine Labor

production by hand and machine methods":

Year of production		Different operations performed		Different workmen employed		Time worked		Labor cost (\$)		Unit number
hand	machine	hand	machine	hand	machine	hours minutes	hours minutes	hand	machine	
18 ⁶⁹ ₇₁	189 ³ ₅	17	20	37	125	1,240.4	870.24	193.5	111.6	2
1850	1895	9	10	28	675	433.55	223.23	30.8	22.3	14
18 ²⁹ ₃₀	189 ⁵ ₆	8	5	4	10	64.15	2.58	3.7	0.7	27
1859	1895	83	122	2	113	1,436.40	154.5	408.5	35.4	69
1897	1897	11	16	1	12	28	8.58	5.6	1.5	91
1860	1895	13	30	2	27	37	4.23	9.3	0.7	176
1870	1895	6	13	1	16	1,440	148.30	72	24.4	212
1893	1895	19	43	3	252	7,534.1	84.14	135.6	6.8	241

This is from Vol. I—General table, introduction and analysis.

In Vol. II, there is nothing but tables for each *operation* in each unit. Here is a sampling of the table headings in Vol. II: 1) operation number; 2) work done (description of each operation); 3) machine, implement or tool used (in each operation separately); 4) motive power (hand, foot, horse, ox, steam, electricity, etc.); 5) persons necessary on one machine; 6) employees at work on the unit—number and sex (of the workers);—occupation (skill or shop);—age (of workers);—time worked;—pay of labour (rate per—)—labour cost (rate by time worked or by pieces in case of piece rates).

e.g. No. 241. Hand labour: 3 housewives (only female) worked at odd hours, 50 years; no machines.

Machine production: mostly steam frames and machines. Working 11 hours a day. Ages from 10 years (sic!) to 50 years. Both *male* and *female*.

Or No. 27 (wheat). Hand labour: hand, oxen, 4 labourers, 21-30 years. Plow, sickles, flails, shovels.

Machine production: gangplow, seeder, combined *reaper* and *thresher*. Steam and horse. 10 employees (all specialists: engineer, fireman, water hauler, separator man, header tender, sack sewers, sack filler, teamsters).

Let's try to take the results for 27 units (agriculture):

$\Sigma = 27$ acres of diverse crops

Years	Number of different operations		Number of different workers		Time worked hrs mins		Labour cost \$
1829-1872	hand	304		366	9,758		1,037.5
1893-1896	machine	292		1,439	5,107		597.8

Determining the number of different workers with the exception of No. 14 (onions), hand—28, machine—675, we get:

hand—338

machine—764

subtracting also apple trees (No. 2),

hand—37, machine—125, and No. 19

(strawberries), hand—32, machine—156,

we get:

hand—269

machine—583, still more than double!

Of the 27 units only in one case (No. 22, tobacco) is the time worked and labour cost higher for machine labour (199 and 353 hours; \$5.9 and 30.2). The author observes: "Unit 22 is unique in that the total time at the later date was nearly twice that at the earlier, a fact for which no other explanation appears than that previously offered" (p. 93); page 91: "The methods used at the two periods differ so largely that no comparison can be made."

Written in the autumn of 1904

First printed in the
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of the *Collected Works*

Printed from the original

ANALYSIS OF L. HUSCHKE'S DATA¹⁰⁶
(ON SMALL-SCALE AGRICULTURE)
Huschke (on small-scale agriculture)

Wheat and rye as feed %	% going on feed *	
	<u>oats</u>	<u>barley</u>
5.84 Small farm	69.0 77.7	(p. 52) 35.0 20.5
9.09 Medium farm I	72.39 68.31	(p. 75) 12.22 13.90
29.58 Medium farm II	54.01 75.91	(p. 93) 52.59 46.52
3.55 Big farm	82.72 74.70	(p. 112) 11.81 24.08
(p. 165)	$\Sigma = 574.72 \div 8 = 71.84\%$	$\Sigma = 216.82 \div 8 = 27.08\%$

* Top figures in each column are for 1887-1891, lower figures, for 1893-1897.—Ed.

Hence, data on feed:
(average amount for decade)

	Head of cattle	Cereals double centners	Feed area ha	Outlays on feed marks	ha under oats
Small farm	11	47.5 4.3	5.5 0.50	90 8	2
Medium farm I	29	131 4.5	15.5 0.53	1,290 44	7.6
Medium farm II	25	203.5 8.1	12.0 0.48	404 16	6.9
Big farm	67	184 2.7	42.1 0.63	3,226 48	8.9
<hr/>					
	$\Sigma = 132$	565.5 4	75.1 0.57		

below = average per head of cattle *

For a precise calculation of the area under feed on each farm, the quantities of four cereals (wheat, rye, barley and oats) fed to the livestock should be given in terms of *hectares*, (1) the grain sown should be subtracted from the total crop; (2) the net crop obtained should be divided by the number of *hectares* under each cereal; (3) the number of double centners fed to the livestock should be divided by the quotient thus obtained.

This is too cumbersome a calculation for the four cereals, the four farms, and the two five-year periods.

On the other hand, the error could *not* be too great if we take *all* the oats as being *fed*, for the oats *not* going into feed are balanced out by the barley going into feed.

* This sentence was subsequently pencilled in over the table head; it refers to the lower figures in columns 2, 3 and 4.—Ed.

Hence, let us assume that the *whole* area under oats is area under feed: (i.e., oats + mixture + all the fodder grasses + wheat).

	<u>Total area under feed</u>
Small farm	7.5
	0.68
Medium farm I	23.1
	0.79
Medium farm II	18.9
	0.76
Big farm	51.0
	0.76
	<hr/>
	$\Sigma = 100.50$
	0.75

These data show such (relatively) stable averages that they can apparently be relied upon: 0.75 ha per head of cattle. But for a comparison with the statistical data for the whole of Germany, it should be taken into account that Huschke's calculation of cattle is *different* from mine.

The difference is not due to any difference in rates, but to *Huschke's* very detailed classification of cattle. He makes a distinction between foals, young cattle, calves, suckling-pigs (p. 53, Note 1), whereas I am *unable* to take account of these minute distinctions from the data of the general agricultural census of June 12, 1907.

This means that for a comparison, Huschke's data should be converted into the terms of the June 12, 1907 data, i.e., *all* horses, and *all* cattle = 1.0; *all* pigs = $\frac{1}{4}$; *all* sheep = $\frac{1}{10}$.

We then have:

			ha under feed
average for 10 (8) years	Small farm . . .	13.45	7.5
	Medium farm I	31.85	23.1
	Medium farm II	36.81	18.9
	Big farm	88.8	51.0
		<hr/>	
		170.91	100.50
			0.58

and for the whole of Germany (1907)—13,648,628 ha of feed (meadows + fodder plants + oats + mixed cereals) for 29,380,405 head of cattle, i.e., 0.₄₆ per head.

This looks very much like being true, because Huschke's farmers are (very) *good*.

From Huschke's data follow these conclusions

- | | | | |
|----|-----|--|--|
| { | 1) | the big farm | spends much more on <i>artificial fertiliser</i> |
| | | | (p. 144) |
| | 2) | " " | has a much deeper ploughing (p. 152, <i>Note 2</i>) |
| | 3) | " " | is better <i>equipped with dead stock</i> |
| | 4) | " " | ensures the greatest crop increase in time |
| | 5) | " " | feeds livestock better |
| | 6) | " " | spends more on insurance (p. 139) |
| 7) | " " | obtains a better price for its products (p. 146) (p. 155). | |

		1887-91	1893-97	(p. 139)
{ cf. p. 144 }	To 1) <i>per ha</i> . Small farm	17. ₁₈	16. ₉₁ —	} in marks per ha seed, feed, ferti- liser
	Medium farm	40. ₄₈	32. ₆₀ —	
		22. ₈₀	20. ₇₄ —	
	|| Big farm	41. ₃₄	48. ₉₅ +	

To 3) A list of stock, p. 107 'et al., p. 47.

Outlays on maintenance of dead stock, buildings and drainage in marks *per ha*.

	1887-91	1893-97	
Small farm	14. ₁₀	7. ₄₃	—6. ₆₇
Medium farm	13. ₃₈	15. ₉₅	+2. ₅₇
	10. ₇₀	9. ₉₁	—0. ₇₉
Big farm	9. ₆₄	11. ₉₅	+2. ₃₁

Why
so ?

To 4) Yields of four cereals (rye, wheat, oats and barley)
in *double centners* per *ha.*

		1887-91	1893-97	
NB: the land on the big farm is worse (p. 125)	(p. 51) small farm	20. ⁴⁶	20. ⁶⁶	+0. ²⁰
	(p. 73) medium farm	17. ⁹⁰	17. ¹³	—0. ⁷⁷
	(p. 92)	19. ⁰⁹	21. ⁰⁶	+1. ⁹⁷
	(p. 111) big farm	17. ⁴⁶	19. ⁷⁷	+2. ³¹

Livestock feed (double centners)

Head in terms of big cattle 1)	Price of cattle		wheat	rye	barley	oats	Σ
+10.75 +11.3	2,765 (p. 47) 3,019 Small farm	1887-91 1893-97	2.19 1.44	1.68 0.40	14.24 8.81	30.74 35.56	48.85 46.21
			—			+	—
+26.8 +30.6	9,474 (p. 74) 11,091 Medium farm I		12.78 14.26	1.34 6.38	21.16 29.75	77.04 99.87	112.32 150.26
			+	+	+	+	+
+23.5 +25.9	10,574 (p. 87) 10,971 Medium farm II		12.71 25.71	2.39 33.74	59.24 57.38	94.33 122.09	168.67 238.92
			+	+	—	+	+
—67.1 —66.6	23,442 (p. 112) 23,300 Big farm		18.61 15.40	0.63 1.15	15.90 41.25	128.83 146.60	163.97 204.40
			—	+	+	+	+

¹⁾ Huschke gives 9.4 and 10 (p. 53), but this does not follow from the rates he himself gives (p. 53).

?
 = Perennial
 fodder plants?

Use of Land (ha)

	1	2	3						
	Wheat, rye, oats + barley	Potatoes	(Peas, beans, vetch) legumi- nous plants	Fodder-beet	Fodder vetch, maize, red clo- ver + alfalfa	Sugar-beet	Σ (total)	Meadows	Σ of all land
Small farm	6.6	1	0.4	1	4	—	13.00	0.5	13.64
Medium farm I	33.5	4	5	2	12 ⁽¹⁾ +1.5 ⁽²⁾	3 Fallow	61	—	(50.16) 61.12
Medium farm II	20.5	2.5	4	2.5 (Rape)	9	2.5 2.5	43.5	0.99	45.00
Big farm	45.0	6.0	8.0 + 2.0	6.0 Rape 4.0 Beet- root	2.0 { Mix- ture, maize, etc. } 25 ^(?)	3.0	101	5.00	108.42
									(?)42.08

1) Perennial fodder plants

2) Mixture for fattening

3) Others (p. 110) ? 101-76 = 25

Value of Livestock

α) 1st five-year period β) 2nd five-year period	Head in terms of big cattle	marks	Price of average head of big cattle	
I (Small farm) (p. 47)	α) $53.85 \div 5 = 10.77$ β) $56.60 \div 5 = 11.32$ — $110.45 \div 10 = 11.04$	2,765.00 3,019.00 — 5,784		$52.3 \times 10 =$ $523 \div 2 = 261.5$
		$\div 2 = 2,892.0$	261.5	$5,784 \div 110.45 =$ $52.3 \times 5 = 261.5$
II (Medium farm) (p. 69)	α) $134.2 \div 5 = 26.8$ β) $153.2 \div 5 = 30.6$ — $287.4 \div 10 = 28.74$	9,474.0 11,091.0 — 20,565		
		$\div 2 = 10,282.50$	357.5	$20,565 \div 287.4 =$ $71.5 \times 5 = 357.5$
III (Medium farm) (p. 87)	α) $70.6 \div 3 = 23.5$ β) $129.7 \div 5 = 25.9$ — $200.3 \div 8 = 25.04$	10,574.66 10,971.00 — 21,545.66		$21,545.66 \div 200.3 =$ $107.5 \times 5 = 537.5$ $107.5 \times 8 =$ $860 \div 2 = 430$
		$\div 2 = 10,772.83$	430.0	
IV (Big farm) (p. 107)	α) $335.5 \div 5 = 67.1$ β) $333.25 \div 5 = 66.6$ — $668.75 \div 10 = 66.8$	23,442.0 23,300.0 — 46,742		
		$\div 2 = 23,371.00$	340.5	$46,742 \div 668.75 =$ $69.9 \times 5 = 349.5$
P. 123 :				This is wrong. 2,892 should be divided by 11.04, etc. But the ratios do not change.
I—13.64 ha 11 II—61.10 29 III—45.06 25 IV—108.41 67	} head of big cattle			

Written not earlier than
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not later than 1913

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III
MATERIAL FOR A STUDY
OF THE CAPITALIST ECONOMY
OF EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES
1910-1916

GERMAN AGRARIAN STATISTICS (1907)¹⁰⁷

44 pages. 40 vertical \times 33 (horizontal) squares *

*Statistik des
Deutschen
Reichs.*

German statistical publications:
Puttkammer und Mühlbrecht.
Französische Strasse, 28. Berlin.
(Free catalogue.)

Vol. 212. Census of Occupations and Enterprises of
June 12, 1907.

Agricultural Production Statistics.

First three subvolumes: *1 a; 1 b; 2 a*

From the "preliminary remarks" to tables 4 and 5 ("Part 1 b'). These figures were first collected in 1907. "The ground for classifying under these 11 heads according to number of personnel was the data under letter C 1-3 of the master card; consequently, account was also taken of family members helping out (C 2 b) and casual labour (C 3 c)" (p. 455). "...The number of farms classified under heads 14-64" (establishments by number of labourers: 1, 2, etc., to 200) "is as a rule smaller than the total number of farms in the first column" (the number of *all* agricultural enterprises), "because it contains, in addition, figures for farms only with the greatest number of labourers and farms without personnel" (455).

* Size of square-lined sheet used in MS.—Ed.

On the whole, the *main* substance of the *three* volumes (1 a, 1 b and 2 a) is set down in this notebook.

secondary items left out: forest estates, columns of particular and detailed data, poultry in the cattle population column, etc., etc.

To show that it is not right to classify labour in agriculture by sex and age, I give the data (*Statistisches Jahrbuch*, 1910) for the *whole of industry* according to the Census of June 12, 1907. Total personnel = 14,348,016, including women — 3,510,464 (= 24.4 %). Apparently, *only* the help and labourers have been classified by age. Their total: 7,474,140 men + 1,862,531 women, together = 9,336,671; including those of 16 years and over—6,923,586 men + 1,663,070 women; 14-16—527,182 men + 190,454 women, together = 717,636; *under 14*: 23,372 men + 9,007 women [together = 32,379 = 0.3% out of 9,336,671].

{	14-16 years	717,636
	under 14 years . . .	32,379
		750,015=8.0%

Then family members helping out (141,295 men + 790,602 women) are classified as follows: 16 years and over—126,738 men + 767,127 women; under 16 years: 14,557 men + 23,475 women.

*Statistik des Deutschen Reichs. Band 202. Berufs- und Betriebszählung vom 12. Juni 1907. Berufsstatistik** (according to the June 12, 1907 Census), { The exact title of Vol. 202: }

Vol. 202 (1909). (Price 6 Mk)

Section I
Introduction

" 211 (*in preparation*) Summaries.

* *Statistics of the German Reich. Vol. 202. Census of Occupations and Enterprises of June 12, 1907. Occupations Statistics.*

1895 statistics: *Statistics of the German Reich*, new series, Vol. 112 (Berlin 1898): "Agriculture in the German Reich according to the Agricultural Census of June 14, 1895".

Part 2 a. Table 10. Wine-growing Farms
(by size of area under vineyards)

	Number of wine- growing farms	These farms have			Owners not farm- ers by principal occu- pation
		total area ha	area under vineyards ha	other farmland	
Under 2 ares	2,239	4,287	23	3,726	1,228
2-5	25,240	61,016	836	52,440	11,665
5-10	56,183	149,617	3,922	135,135	23,127
10-20	79,031	270,713	10,998	235,714	25,900
20-50	99,805	409,727	30,806	334,396	23,054
50-1 ha	44,373	227,764	29,328	171,583	7,156
1-2	16,167	124,645	20,973	85,140	2,578
2-3	2,747	35,262	6,315	19,777	541
3-4	868	25,104	2,927	10,620	189
4-5	437	10,433	1,860	5,218	114
5 and over	768	44,098	7,119	13,581	201
Total	327,858	1,362,666	115,107	1,067,330	95,753

- 1) top = Total
 2) = main enterprises
 3) bottom = ancillary enterprises
- I have left out many details in this table on *owned* and *leased* land.

Part 1 a. Table 1

	Agricultural enterprises in general		Of the total area			The farms	
	enterprises	area ha	land owned	land leased	other land	land only under vegetable gardens	land only under potatoes
Under 0.5 ha	2,084,060 89,166 1,994,894	619,066 142,995 476,071	369,752	157,132	92,182	623,711	360,944
0.5-2 ha	1,294,449 369,224 925,225	1,872,936 725,021 1,147,915	1,333,022	426,380	113,534	13,263	21,831
2-5	1,006,277 718,905 287,372	4,306,421 3,153,829 1,152,592	3,501,620	713,415	91,386	1,200	249
5-20	1,065,539 980,970 84,569	13,768,521 12,702,834 1,065,687	12,401,022	1,239,747	127,752	289	74
20-100	262,191 254,661 7,530	12,623,011 12,097,243 525,768	11,622,873	946,723	53,415	27	2
100 and >	23,566 23,110 456	9,916,531 9,696,179 220,352	7,873,850	2,028,962	13,719	3	—
incl. 200 ha and >	12,887 12,737 150	7,674,873 7,555,522 119,351	6,063,052	1,607,373	4,448	—	—
Σ	5,736,082 2,436,036 3,300,046	43,106,466 38,518,101 4,588,365	37,102,139	5,512,359	491,988	638,495	383,100
5-10 ha	652,798 589,266 63,532	5,997,626 5,376,631 620,995	5,266,586	671,655	59,385	233	54
10-20 ha	412,741 391,704 21,037	7,770,895 7,326,203 444,692	7,134,436	568,092	68,367	56	20

* The column below has been transferred here from p. 17 of the MS. total number of enterprises, the second, the main enterprises, and the bottom, the

- 1) total
- 2) main enterprises
- 3) ancillary enterprises *

Table 2

have		Of the total area			Of the total area, farmland in general
land under forest estates	waste and unsuit- able land	ploughland ha	land under vegetable gardens and orchards without decorative gardens	vine- yards ha	
38,762	22,788	246,961	76,431	6,256	359,553 24,400 335,153
118,994	61,782	976,345	71,296	29,046	1,371,758 462,817 909,441
237,117	117,939	2,350,006	73,454	39,346	3,304,878 2,446,400 858,478
445,922	218,712	7,728,039	138,511	34,185	10,421,564 9,710,848 710,716
141,258	80,009	7,220,699	79,810	5,878	9,322,103 9,064,769 257,334
13,630	8,775	5,910,304	42,214	657	7,055,018 6,953,946 101,072
8,411	5,231	4,683,308	31,867	236	5,555,793 5,495,247 60,546
995,683	510,005	24,432,354	481,716	115,368	31,834,874 28,662,680 3,172,194
					under 2 ha 1,731,311 2-20 13,728,442 over 20 ha 16,377,121
240,369	117,892	3,379,657	69,450	23,379	4,607,090 4,182,267 424,823
205,553	100,820	4,348,382	69,061	10,806	5,814,474 5,528,591 285,883

(p. 331 of this volume), as Lenin wanted it. The top figure of three shows the ancillary enterprises.—Ed.

- 1) top = male
 2) lower = female
 3) bottom = together

In this table, and from
 here on, all the totals
 (male + female) are mine

Part 1 b. Table 4: Personnel on agricul

	Number working on June 12, 1907		Maximum working from June 13, 1906 to June 12, 1907		Of the ... persons		
	total	of them perma- nent labour	total	of them casual labour	enter- prises	1 personnel	
						12. 6. 1907	maximum
Under 0.5 ha	522,343 1,491,984 2,014,307	325,043 528,973 854,016	984,858 1,648,732 2,613,590	516,509 231,555 748,064	1,060,700	147,753 912,947	381,957 991,575
0.5-2 ha	801,850 1,536,895 2,338,745	492,153 802,695 1,294,848	1,240,243 1,812,754 3,052,997	563,252 397,971 961,223	492,565	60,418 432,147	242,890 524,494
2-5 ha	1,330,625 1,583,252 2,913,877	1,012,783 1,066,337 2,079,120	1,709,508 1,941,006 3,650,514	519,004 498,023 1,017,027	93,154	23,101 70,053	69,240 109,349
5-20 ha	2,324,888 2,270,970 4,595,858	1,882,107 1,616,741 3,500,848	3,045,451 3,024,803 6,070,254	992,858 1,047,081 2,039,939	14,227	8,391 5,836	23,602 20,285
20-100 ha	1,139,898 929,535 2,069,433	919,070 634,009 1,553,079	1,565,150 1,310,234 2,875,384	613,760 593,277 1,207,037	755	589 166	2,353 1,382
100 ha and over	728,224 509,105 1,237,329	542,097 291,815 833,912	844,301 625,384 1,469,685	301,164 330,517 631,681	62	62 —	694 611
incl. 200 ha and over	560,063 380,727 940,790	416,934 218,221 635,155	636,171 458,853 1,095,024	218,795 239,469 458,264	30	30 —	453 494
Total	6,847,828 8,321,721 15,169,549	5,173,253 4,942,570 10,115,823	9,369,511 10,362,913 19,732,424	3,506,547 3,098,424 6,604,971	1,661,463	240,314 1,421,149 1,661,463	720,730 1,647,696 2,368,432
5-10 ha	1,239,883 1,251,454 2,491,337	1,001,675 892,956 1,894,631	1,593,788 1,616,384 3,210,172	483,185 502,028 985,213	11,822	6,563 5,259 11,822	17,668 15,890
10-20 ha	1,085,005 1,019,516 2,104,521	880,432 725,785 1,606,217	1,451,663 1,408,419 2,860,082	509,673 545,053 1,054,726	2,405	1,828 577	5,934 4,395

tural enterprises by number and sex

employed in agricultural enterprises, including managers:

2			3			4-5		
enter- prises	personnel		enter- prises	personnel		enter- prises	personnel	
	12. 6. 1907	maxi- mum		12. 6. 1907	maxi- mum		12. 6 1907	maxi- mum
324,880	250,567 399,193	318,171 434,458	66,372	79,406 119,710	95,129 130,939	19,644	34,269 48,554 82,823	39,695 53,311 93,014
426,043	319,863 532,223	446,119 618,457	182,016	224,209 321,839	277,889 367,778	81,584	151,820 194,193 346,013	176,531 220,032 396,563
330,535	296,159 364,911	414,281 474,573	312,821	431,143 507,320	539,652 611,119	222,679	449,854 498,361 948,215	529,782 577,755 1,107,537
121,400	126,194 116,806	212,595 208,956	252,719	385,231 372,926	542,336 537,519	475,524	1,058,301 1,032,429	1,361,568 1,344,729
2,354	2,943 1,765	7,977 6,302	8,605	15,911 9,904	33,406 24,169	57,167	150,793 111,409 262,292	247,806 193,646 441,452
32	55 9	392 375	49	95 52	522 462	158	500 233 733	1,378 999 2,377
15	24 6	237 252	14	32 10	181 209	27	88 36	362 331
1,205,244	995,781 1,414,707 2,410,488	1,399,535 1,743,121 3,142,656	822,582	1,135,995 1,331,751 2,467,746	1,488,934 1,671,986 3,160,920	856,756	1,845,537 1,885,179 3,730,716	2,356,760 2,390,480 4,747,240
102,110	104,613 99,607 204,220	166,855 165,933	194,618	290,540 293,314 583,854	389,482 397,234	274,771	590,891 599,881 1,190,772	728,042 738,760 1,466,802
19,290	21,581 16,989	45,740 42,023	58,101	94,691 79,612	152,854 140,285	200,753	467,410 432,548 899,958	633,526 605,969 1,239,495

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[otd]

Of the ... persons employed in agricul

	6-10			11-20			21-30		
	enterprises	personnel		enterprises	personnel		enterprises	personnel	
		12. 6. 1907	maxi- mum		12. 6. 1907	maxi- mum		12. 6. 1907	maxi- mum
Under 0.5 ha	2,239	6,007 9,095 15,102	7,203 10,338 17,541	183	1,325 1,212	1,793 1,487	33	483 356	567 454
0.5-2 ha	11,710	33,370 45,959 79,329	38,251 51,753 90,004	972	6,147 7,096	7,263 8,093	144	2,115 1,372	2,768 1,918
2-5 ha	32,692	102,339 116,750 219,089	115,989 132,611 248,600	2,450	15,942 17,842	18,246 20,252	344	4,692 3,530	5,719 4,126
5-20 ha	185,008	629,332 629,739 1,259,071	766,874 778,448 1,545,122	11,760	76,534 80,289	87,732 93,320	1,363	16,593 16,632	18,976 19,151
20-100 ha	150,553	609,305 494,583 1,103,888	827,983 690,869 1,518,852	36,727	259,354 229,139	322,736 289,113	4,026	50,242 47,615	60,187 58,008
100 ha and over	992	5,551 2,610 8,161	10,345 6,738 17,081	3,569	35,656 20,330	49,619 33,358	3,966	61,029 39,705	76,503 54,314
Incl. 200 ha and over	118	608 337 945	2,001 1,662 3,663	377	4,379 1,753	6,923 3,933	1,058	18,704 8,823	23,959 14,126
Total	383,194	1,385,904 1,298,730 2,684,640	1,766,445 1,670,765 3,437,200	55,661	394,958 355,908 750,866	487,389 445,621 933,010	9,876	135,154 109,210 244,364	164,740 137,971 302,711
5-10 ha	62,941	206,045 214,834 420,879	242,528 252,678 495,206	3,741	24,802 26,293 51,095	27,973 29,895	511	6,356 6,152 12,508	7,329 6,962
10-20 ha	122,067	423,287 414,905 838,192	524,146 525,770 1,049,916	8,019	51,732 53,996	59,759 63,425	852	10,237 10,480	11,647 12,189

tural enterprises, including managers:

31-50			51-100			101-200			over 200		
enterprises	personnel		enterprises	personnel		enterprises	personnel		enterprises	personnel	
	12.6. 1907	maxi- mum		12.6. 1907	maxi- mum		12.6. 1907	maxi- mum		12.6 1907	maxi- mum
21	590 202	976 579	16	852 229	1,322 371	11	912 438	962 556	1	179 30	179 30
60	1,484 811	1,810 1,042	25	1,099 581	1,300 687	10	862 448	1,109 569	3	463 228	516 175
111	2,758 1,381	3,229 1,790	50	2,303 1,271	2,543 1,482	18	1,548 829	1,760 930	4	786 1,004	980 945
482	10,027 8,180	11,701 9,886	174	7,244 4,289	8,867 5,294	47	3,942 2,479	4,684 3,097	15	3,099 1,565	3,273 1,650
1,167	23,278 19,968	28,875 25,538	320	13,236 7,763	16,475 11,525	95	8,687 4,440	10,719 6,241	27	5,560 2,783	5,936 2,946
5,956	141,141 95,068	164,612 118,881	6,230	255,654 177,056	289,423 212,650	2,115	160,220 119,793	176,208 136,154	406	68,261 54,249	74,315 60,858
3,379	87,952 48,939	103,628 64,070	5,431	229,374 162,908	258,941 183,845	2,043	154,674 116,005	169,638 131,735	388	64,198 51,910	69,826 58,191
7,797	179,278 125,610 304,888	211,203 157,716 368,919	6,815	280,388 191,189 471,577	319,930 231,989 551,919	2,296	176,171 128,423 304,594	195,442 147,547 342,989	456	78,348 59,859 138,207	85,199 66,604 151,803*)
164	3,441 2,760 6,201	4,087 3,366	76	3,282 1,722 5,004	3,772 2,102	16	1,460 728 2,188	1,740 930	9	1,890 904 2,794	2,041 999
318	6,586 5,420	7,614 6,520	98	3,962 2,567	5,095 3,192	31	2,482 1,751	2,944 2,167	6	1,209 661	1,232 651

*) Σ maximum (> 6 labourers) = 6,088,551. Σ (maximum): 19,507,799.

vertical = male
 order = female
 = total

Ibid. Table 5. Personnel in agricultural enterprises

	Managers				Family	
	a total	of them			β working permanently	
		owners	lease-holders	others (managers, supervisors, etc.)	m./f.	of them under 14 years
Under 0.5 ha	279,464	135,084	98,928	45,452	31,353	2,364
	135,017	92,817	33,816	8,384	369,641	2,841
	414,481	227,901	132,744	53,836	460,994	5,205
0.5-2 ha	363,273	304,138	45,309	13,826	98,286	7,904
	123,044	110,100	10,901	2,043	643,391	8,311
	486,317	414,238	56,210	15,869	741,677	16,215
2-5 ha	681,216	635,969	38,392	6,855	272,863	16,468
	73,917	70,880	2,611	7,428	920,203	16,647
	755,133	706,849	41,003	7,281	1,193,066	33,115
5-20 ha	936,185	906,121	25,478	4,586	626,299	26,790
	57,062	55,692	1,028	342	1,247,274	25,239
	993,247	961,813	26,506	4,928	1,873,573	52,029
20-100 ha	242,975	228,370	11,360	3,245	185,277	5,258
	13,585	12,974	451	160	275,514	4,749
	256,560	241,344	11,811	3,405	460,791	10,007
100 ha and over	22,980	12,978	5,107	4,895	4,191	104
	775	552	167	58	8,193	139
	23,755	13,530	5,274	4,951	10,384	243
incl. 200 ha and over	12,702	6,287	2,957	3,458	1,548	76
	436	301	108	27	2,138	107
	13,138	6,588	3,065	3,485	3,686	183
Total	2,526,093	2,222,660	224,574	78,859	1,218,269	58,888
	403,400	343,015	48,974	11,411	3,462,218	57,926
	2,929,493	2,565,675	273,548	90,270	4,680,485	116,814
	220,716	(total farms 225,697)			415,295	
5-10 ha	562,393	544,423	15,448	2,522	333,626	15,548
	35,692	34,868	618	206	741,594	14,927
	598,085	579,291	16,066	2,728	1,075,220	30,475
10-20 ha	373,792	361,698	10,030	2,064	292,673	11,242
	21,370	20,824	410	136	505,680	10,312
	395,162	382,522	10,440	2,200	798,353	21,554

by status in production and by sex.

members		Outside labour					
y working temporarily only		control- lers, book- keepers, etc. (α) m./f. δ	permanent labour		those in (α), = (γ) under 14 years	casual labour	
m./f.	of them under 14 years		male and female farm- hands (β) ε	day la- bourers, labour- ers and Institute (γ) ζ		m./f. η	of them under 14 years
123,306 888,204 1,011,510	19,191 17,871 37,062	1,003 469 1,472	4,297 19,617 23,914	8,926 4,229 13,155	177 259 436	73,994 74,787 148,781	681 620 1,301
184,838 612,088 796,926	38,533 34,070 72,603	1,646 486 2,132	12,094 27,245 39,339	16,854 8,529 25,383	717 647 1,364	124,859 122,112 246,971	1,564 1,192 2,756
177,721 376,646 554,367	49,761 42,233 91,994	2,131 555 2,686	32,958 59,365 92,323	23,615 12,297 35,912	3,028 2,251 5,279	140,121 140,269 280,390	2,766 1,947 4,713
170,486 358,981 529,467	66,132 56,446 122,578	4,965 1,614 6,579	254,249 281,870 536,119	80,409 30,921 91,330	16,750 7,002 23,752	272,295 293,248 565,543	9,984 5,498 15,482
32,320 82,948 115,268	12,431 10,508 22,939	10,146 3,577 13,723	359,451 278,809 638,260	121,221 62,524 183,745	13,702 4,141 17,843	188,508 212,578 401,086	12,038 8,230 20,268
1,040 3,052 4,092	117 105 222	44,311 6,229 50,570	147,731 68,265 215,996	322,854 210,353 533,207	4,301 3,689 7,990	185,087 214,238 399,325	16,116 18,123 36,241
442 1,163 1,605	20 33 53	35,494 4,222 39,716	106,702 48,452 155,154	260,468 162,973 423,461	3,223 2,929 6,152	142,687 161,343 304,030	12,907 13,181 26,088
689,711 2,321,919 3,011,630	166,165 161,233 347,398	64,232 12,930 77,162	810,780 735,171 1,545,951	553,879 328,853 882,732	38,675 17,989 56,664	984,864 1,057,232 2,042,096	45,151 35,610 80,761
101,259		6,754	497,655	91,394		288,171	
108,928 221,400 330,328	39,776 34,115 73,891	2,264 641 2,905	77,028 101,642 178,670	26,364 13,387 39,751	6,171 3,187 9,358	129,280 137,098 266,378	3,769 2,268 6,036
61,558 137,581 199,139	26,356 22,331 48,687	2,701 973 3,674	177,221 180,228 357,449	34,045 17,534 51,579	10,579 3,815 14,394	143,016 156,150 299,165	6,215 3,232 9,447

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[ctd]

Only in this column
are totals (m. + f.)
from the original.
In other columns, the
totals are mine

Ergo, there are more
hired than family
workers in the 20-50
ha group as well

	total number of persons	(My calculation) Total labour	
		($\alpha+\beta+\gamma$) family	($\delta+\varepsilon+\zeta+\eta$) hired
Under 0.5 ha	522,343 1,491,964 2,014,307	1,392,862 1,826,985	99,102 187,322
0.5-2 ha	801,850 1,536,895 2,338,745	1,378,523 2,024,920	158,372 313,825
2-5 ha	1,330,625 1,583,252 2,913,877	1,370,766 2,502,566	212,486 411,311
5-20 ha	2,324,888 2,270,970 4,595,858	3,396,287	1,199,571
20-100 ha	1,139,898 929,535 2,069,433	372,047 832,619	557,488 1,236,814
100 ha and over	728,224 509,105 1,237,329	10,020 38,231	499,085 1,199,098
incl. 200 ha and over	560,063 380,727 940,790	18,429	922,361
Total	6,847,828 8,321,721 15,169,549	6,187,535 10,621,608	2,134,186 4,547,941
	1,621,244	737,270	883,974
5-10 ha	1,239,883 1,251,454 2,491,337	998,686 2,003,633	252,768 487,704
10-20 ha	1,085,005 1,019,516 2,104,521	664,631 1,392,654	354,885 711,867

(My calculation) Number of workers under 14 years			% of minors in total			Number of workers per enterprise		
total	family	hired	total	famil- ly	hired	total	famil- ly	hired
44,004	42,267	1,737	2.2	2.3	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.1
92,938	88,818	4,120	3.9	4.4	1.3	1.8	1.6	0.2
135,101	125,109	9,992	4.6	4.9	2.4	2.9	2.5	0.4
213,841	174,607	39,234	4.7	5.1	3.3	4.3	3.2	1.1
71,057	32,946	38,111	3.4	3.9	3.1	7.9	3.2	4.7
44,696	465	44,231	3.6	1.2	3.7	52.5	1.6	50.9
32,476	236	32,240	3.5	1.2	3.5	73.0	1.4	71.6
601,637	464,212	137,425	3.9	4.4	3.0	2.6	1.8	0.8
							3.3	
119,759	104,366	15,393	4.8	5.2	3.1	3.8	3.1	0.7
94,082	70,241	23,841	4.5	5.0	3.3	5.1	3.4	1.7

Part 2 a. Table 6. Cattle population

	Number of agricultural enterprises				
	α no poultry or other livestock α	β poultry, but no other livestock β	other livestock, but no poultry γ	both poultry and other livestock δ	total ($\beta+\delta$)
Under 0.5 ha	714,035	185,382	498,870	685,773	1,370,025
0.5-2 ha	93,210	44,308	217,790	939,141	1,201,239
2-5 ha	17,812	7,884	69,634	910,947	988,465
5-20 ha	7,075	2,089	28,304	1,028,071	1,058,464
20-100 ha	1,569	207	3,346	257,069	260,622
100 ha and over	331	28	1,228	21,979	23,235
Incl. 200 ha and over	140	16	820	11,911	12,747
Total	834,032	239,898	819,172	3,842,980	4,902,050
20-50 ha					
5-10 ha	4,824	1,574	21,179	625,221	647,974
10-20 ha	2,251	515	7,125	402,850	410,490

I leave out the number of those
owning poultry (and the number
of chickens, ducks, geese)

in agricultural enterprises.

keeping for their farms:							
% total number of such enter- prises	cattle			number of owners			
	they have			of sheep	of pigs	of goats	
	horses, but no horned cattle	λ horned cattle, but no horses	horses and horned cattle				
164,907	6,573	157,024	1,310	48,348	923,528	705,477	
670,552	26,766	618,821	24,965	49,122	908,996	627,417	
954,878	20,685	760,651	173,542	55,202	828,156	219,306	
1,053,432	9,916	364,882	678,634	140,365	972,062	193,464	
280,051	1,368	6,762	251,921	85,909	246,512	35,093	
23,182	133	163	22,886	11,875	20,566	2,618	
12,722	53	81	12,588	7,964	11,182	1,415	
3,127,002	65,441	1,908,303	1,153,258	390,821	3,899,820	1,783,375	
644,040	7,292	299,631	337,117	65,583	585,724	120,813	
409,392	2,624	65,251	341,517	74,782	386,338	72,651	

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	Cattle population				
	horses	horned cattle		sheep	pigs
		total	of them cows		
Under 0.5 ha	9,598	196,262	173,567	179,402	1,975,177
0.5-2 ha	61,769	1,119,370	852,962	236,359	2,407,972
2-5 ha	241,636	3,154,323	2,030,808	359,943	3,107,038
5-20 ha	1,323,490	7,873,092	3,989,026	1,448,545	6,334,146
20-100 ha	1,202,174	5,305,871	2,285,643	2,326,268	3,655,146
100 ha and over	652,436	2,327,291	1,007,959	4,371,103	1,386,272
Incl. 200 ha and over	491,670	1,692,299	713,947	3,864,778	1,026,651
Total	3,491,103	19,976,209	10,339,965	8,921,620	18,865,751
20-50 ha					
5-10 ha	528,088	3,748,898	2,042,953	537,561	3,158,595
10-20 ha	795,402	4,124,194	1,946,073	910,984	3,175,551

goats		(My calculation)		
		$\frac{(\alpha + \beta)}{\text{no live-stock}}$	$\frac{(\Sigma - \kappa)}{\text{no cattle}}$	$\frac{(\Sigma - \kappa + \lambda)}{\text{no horses}}$
1,312,416	}	899,417	1,919,153	2,076,177
1,384,810		137,518	623,897	1,242,718
	< 2 ha	1,036,935	2,543,050	3,318,895
419,208		25,696	51,399	812,050
429,656		9,164	12,107	376,989
99,506		1,776	2,140	8,902
8,314		359	384	547
4,440		156	165	246
3,653,910		1,073,930	2,609,080	4,517,383
255,190		6,398	8,758	308,389
174,466		2,766	3,349	68,600

Ibid. Table 7. Agricultural enterprises

	Enterprises using the follow- ing types of machines in the last year	steam ploughs			broadcast sowers		
		farms	own		farms	own	
			farms	number of steam ploughs owned		farms	number of sowers owned
Under 0.5	18,466	5	1	1	2,696	68	68
0.5-2	114,986	13	3	4	11,442	468	471
2-5	325,665	23	5	7	15,780	4,219	4,225
5-20	772,536	81	25	26	87,921	63,067	63,183
20-100	243,365	319	21	23	73,481	67,958	69,919
100 and >	22,957	2,554	360	381	15,594	15,527	28,255
200 and >	12,652	2,112	321	341	9,429	9,412	20,347
Σ	1,497,975	2,995	415	442	206,914	151,307	166,121
5-10 ha	419,170	31	15	15	33,272	19,220	19,246
10-20 ha	353,366	50	10	11	54,649	43,847	43,937

My symbols:

A = farms using machines in general

B = " owning machines "

C = number of own machines of a given type

with use of agricultural machinery

reapers			seed drills and planters			inter-row cultivators		
farms	own		farms	own		A	B	C
	farms	number of reapers owned		farms	number of machines			
231	178	189	998	21	23	31	13	13
1,132	569	598	3,899	224	226	270	200	202
6,812	4,422	4,459	4,983	1,578	1,581	1,140	1,052	1,060
137,624	125,640	130,561	33,123	24,319	24,370	4,146	3,726	3,773
136,104	131,292	158,375	30,795	28,125	28,438	6,011	5,597	5,794
19,422	19,297	47,381	9,327	9,274	13,493	2,814	2,793	4,978
10,943	10,887	32,270	5,761	5,741	9,479	1,716	1,706	3,537
301,325	281,398	341,563	83,125	63,541	68,131	14,412	13,381	15,820
36,261	30,816	31,128	10,443	6,273	6,280	1,395	1,214	1,227
101,363	94,824	99,433	22,680	18,046	18,090	2,751	2,512	2,546

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	steam threshers			(other threshers)			potato planters		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Under 0.5	10,468	116	125	5,431	444	444	4	3	3
0.5-2	60,750	680	702	39,321	10,370	10,405	71	32	32
2-5	127,739	1,455	1,500	163,287	116,187	116,297	55	29	29
5-20	203,438	3,360	3,441	539,285	502,826	503,717	312	204	204
20-100	69,005	4,311	4,380	190,618	185,895	187,317	866	679	681
100 and >	17,467	9,906	10,436	9,061	8,656	9,746	1,352	1,342	1,624
200 and >	10,721	7,702	8,202	3,649	3,488	4,212	1,010	1,005	1,271
Σ	488,867	19,828	20,584	947,003	824,378	827,926	2,660	2,289	2,573
5-10 ha	118,840	1,687	1,733	275,793	249,979	250,490	116	84	84
10-20 ha	84,598	1,673	1,708	263,492	252,847	253,227	196	120	120

potato lifters			grain crushers			separators		
A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
5	2	2	34	33	33	757	670	684
29	4	4	446	437	437	11,720	10,463	10,550
93	61	63	2,476	2,410	2,414	56,955	53,210	53,328
4,196	3,672	3,691	12,943	12,735	12,750	180,641	175,221	175,467
5,442	5,040	5,193	9,686	9,591	9,627	80,137	78,293	78,556
1,239	1,227	1,839	3,747	3,735	4,009	6,696	6,570	6,897
647	640	1,103	2,615	2,612	2,840	3,512	3,438	3,686
11,004	10,006	10,792	29,332	28,941	29,270	336,906	324,427	325,482
713	571	573	4,916	4,808	4,816	85,986	82,807	82,903
3,483	3,101	3,118	8,027	7,927	7,934	94,655	92,414	92,564

Σ—A alone adds up to 2,424,543 for all columns, and C—1,808,704

[Only the first five categories
Ibid. Table 8. Connection between agricul

	Number of agricultural			
	sugar refineries	distilleries	starch factories	
Under 0.5	8	582	9	
0.5-2	12	4,199	7	
2-5	23	11,459	10	
5-20	67	13,859	29	
20-100	118	2,750	60	
100 and >	231	3,910	319	
200 and >	170	3,056	281	
Σ	459	36,759	434	
5-10 ha	33	8,800	19	
10-20 ha	34	5,059	10	

were counted in 1895]

tural enterprises and side-line industries

enterprises connected with:			
flour mills	breweries	saw mills	brick works
1,265	191	360	248
3,893	494	889	616
8,383	1,009	1,908	1,285
16,747	2,812	4,895	3,178
4,193	1,343	1,504	1,952
943	185	498	1,449
656	85	386	1,072
35,424	6,034	10,054	8,728
9,467	1,281	2,511	1,621
7,280	1,531	2,384	1,557

Ibid. Table 9. Owners and other supervisory person

	Owners and other supervisory personnel at agriculture					
	A. 1. Agriculture					
	independent			108		
	total	of them		management and supervisory personnel	male and female farmhands	
without side line		with side line				
Under 0,5 ha	85,213	66,111	19,102	14,175	1,502	
0,5-2 ha	364,755	253,337	111,418	4,591	778	
2-5 ha	717,699	495,439	222,260	406	127	
5-20 ha	980,145	809,107	171,038	255	30	
20-100 ha	253,877	230,363	23,514	216	4	
100 ha and over	22,731	18,259	4,472	140	—	
200 ha and over	12,568	9,541	3,027	64	—	
Total	2,424,420	1,872,616	551,804	19,783	2,441	
5-10 ha	588,958	468,744	120,214	142	25	
10-20 ha	391,187	340,363	50,824	113	5	

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Total A (A.1 + A.2-6)} = \text{under } 0.5 \text{ ha} = 494,761 \\ \qquad\qquad\qquad 0.5\text{-}2 \text{ " } = 568,575 \end{array} \right\} = 1,063,336$$

nel at agricultural enterprises by main occupation:

ral enterprises were distributed by main occupation as follows:

ture		A. 2-6 Vegetable gardening, livestock farming, fisheries, etc.		B. Industry			
day labourers	labourers	independent	ancillary personnel	independent		ancillary personnel	
				total	of them engaged in handicrafts	total	of them apprentices, assistants and workers
351,347		11,940	30,584	253,194	17,663	752,278	703,935
155,330		13,007	30,114	203,677	10,042	305,102	291,039
16,636		5,564	12,688	108,968	2,206	65,004	61,212
1,078		2,040	4,979	37,575	201	5,477	4,613
7		411	197	3,512	4	128	43
		41	7	230	-	7	—
—		18	1	82	—	1	—
524,398		33,003	78,569	607,156	30,116	1,127,996	1,060,842
1,053		1,458	2,628	28,811	174	4,950	4,276
25		582	2,351	8,764	27	527	337

[ctd on next page]

[etc.]

	Owners and other supervisory personnel at agricul by main occupa					
	C. 1-11 Trade and Insurance		C. 12-26 Transport and Communications		C. 27 Hotels and Inns	
	Independent	Ancillary personnel	Independent	Ancillary personnel	Independent	Ancillary personnel
Under 0.5 ha	70,786	14,878	11,993	104,011	27,837	863
From 0.5 ha to under 2 ha	40,908	3,089	10,046	32,454	23,104	210
2-5	17,703	540	7,544	8,286	17,454	54
5-20	7,215	92	3,646	1,106	12,728	12
20-100	720	8	243	20	818	—
100 and >	36	—	3	—	10	—
200 ha and over	13	—	1	—	2	—
Total	137,368	18,607	33,475	145,877	81,951	1,139
5-10 ha	5,386	75	2,768	985	9,281	10
10-20 ha	1,829	17	878	121	3,447	2

This
letter is
mine

My
figures

tural enterprises were distributed
tion as follows:

D	E	F	G	H	K	Total	
Household serv- ices and casual hired labour	Private and public employment, the professions	No occupation, and no occupation reported	Domestic servants living in	Members of households without trade at all or only with side line	Managers of public enterprises		of them hired labour (Σ of the columns marked in red pencil)
17,351	101,442	227,116	323	5,746	1,481	2,084,060	1,273,137 + 14,175
3,780	29,086	70,333	32	2,108	1,945	1,294,449	530,889 + 4,591
501	11,297	13,823	9	242	1,732	1,006,277	
52	3,916	3,307	6	30	1,850	1,065,539	
2	756	407	1	3	861	262,191	
—	61	57	—	—	243	23,566	
—	24	13	—	—	100	12,887	
21,686	146,558	315,043	371	8,129	8,112	5,736,082	
44	2,636	2,515	6	26	1,041	652,798	
8	1,280	792	0	4	809	412,741	

Part 1b: Table 3. Ploughland

	Number of farms with ploughland	Their total area in ha	Of the total area			
			Total	of this		
				spring wheat	winter wheat	
Under 0.5 ha	1,352,763	368,098	246,961	1,299	1,912	
0.5-2 ha	1,232,970	1,588,736	976,345	8,115	21,819	
			<div>49.15.0</div>	<div>0.42.6</div>	<div>0.91.8</div>	
2-5 ha	985,613	3,048,861	2,350,006	17,468	99,763	
			<div>54.69.6</div>	<div>0.44.9</div>	<div>2.37.5</div>	
5-20 ha	1,050,696	13,124,460	7,728,039	72,891	430,479	
			<div>56.131.6</div>	<div>0.520.3</div>	<div>3.132.5</div>	
20-100 ha	259,475	11,942,678	7,220,699	106,714	426,074	
			<div>57.229.6</div>	<div>0.929.8</div>	<div>3.432.2</div>	
100 ha and over	23,262	9,368,409	5,910,304	151,878	343,725	
			<div>59.624.2</div>	<div>1.542.4</div>	<div>3.526.0</div>	
200 ha and over	12,769	7,379,305	4,683,308	114,751	262,029	
Total	4,904,779	40,341,242	24,432,354	358,365	1,323,772	
			<div>56.7100.0</div>	<div>0.8100.0</div>	<div>3.1100.0</div>	
			< 2 ha) 1,223,306	9,414	23,731	
			2-20) 10,078,045	90,359	536,242	
			> 20) 13,131,003	258,592	769,799	
5-10 ha	641,983	5,634,959	3,379,657	26,818	178,520	
10-20 ha	408,713	7,489,501	4,348,382	46,073	251,959	

Bottom %% (Zahn, 1910, p. 574¹⁰⁰): = % of total area of figure is % of all area under a given cereal, etc. [see p. 30

* See p. 327.—Ed.

and its cultivation

ploughland makes up						
under { all these 7 = total area under cereals (after Zahn) }						
spelt		rye	barley	oats	mixed cereals	sugar- beet
ing to Zahn						
1,615		32,386	8,511	10,667	1,444	1,257
14,235		260,602	56,479	105,499	15,809	8,473
0.6 6.9		11.8 4.8	2.6 4.0	4.7 2.7	0.7 1.9	0.4 1.9
53,576		648,844	157,406	371,046	51,873	18,858
1.2 23.1		15.1 10.6	3.7 9.7	8.6 8.8	1.2 5.8	0.4 3.7
117,920		2,106,517	542,951	1,473,212	204,784	77,582
0.9 50.5		15.3 34.5	1.0 33.5	10.7 35.0	1.5 22.7	0.6 15.1
42,730		1,795,482	476,069	1,384,181	273,528	125,961
0.3 18.9		14.9 29.4	3.8 29.4	10.9 32.9	2.2 30.3	1.0 24.3
1,460		1,262,945	379,896	865,713	351,560	281,691
0.0 0.6		12.8 20.7	3.6 23.4	8.7 20.6	3.6 39.3	2.8 54.8
282		1,018,704	298,069	651,013	286,599	221,857
231,536		6,106,776	1,621,312	4,210,318	901,998	513,822
0.5 100.0		14.2 100.0	3.7 100.0	9.8 100.0	2.1 100.0	1.2 100.0
15,850 171,496 44,190		292,988 2,755,361 3,058,427	64,990 700,357 855,965	116,166 1,844,258 2,249,894	17,253 256,657 628,068	9,730 98,440 407,652
63,433		916,289	239,689	624,989	81,684	31,327
54,487		1,190,228	303,262	848,223	123,100	46,255

[ctd on next page]

agricultural enterprises (= 43,106,486), and the second of this notebook*].

[ctd]

(This table is taken in *full*.)

	Of the total area ploughland makes up						
	of this sown to				field pasture	fallow (bare)	
	potatoes	fodder plants	vege- tables in fields	other field crops			
Under 0.5 ha	166,327	8,139	7,787	3,733	745	1,139	
0.5-2 ha	333,605	80,516	20,877	29,127	11,836	9,353	
	20.1 15.8	3.6 3.4	1.1 10.8	1.3 3.1	0.8 1.2	0.4 1.0	
2-5 ha	447,484	262,428	42,916	94,397	42,267	41,742	
	10.4 14.1	6.1 10.1	1.0 16.3	2.2 8.9	1.0 3.9	1.0 4.3	
5-20 ha	948,993	841,726	100,569	308,102	221,618	280,695	
	6.9 29.9	6.1 32.6	0.7 37.9	2.2 29.0	1.6 20.4	2.0 28.4	
20-100 ha	609,723	720,375	62,546	310,916	492,910	393,490	
	4.8 19.3	5.7 27.9	0.6 23.3	2.6 29.2	3.9 45.5	3.1 39.5	
100 ha and over	667,698	671,500	30,841	316,388	315,073	266,936	
	6.7 21.0	6.8 26.0	0.3 11.6	3.2 29.8	3.2 29.0	2.7 26.9	
200 ha and over	562,501	528,225	22,351	254,403	246,139	214,385	
Total	8,173,830	2,584,682	265,536	1,062,663	1,084,389	993,355	
	7.4 100.0	6.0 100.0	0.6 100.0	2.5 100.0	2.5 100.0	2.3 100.0	
< 2 ha) 2-20) > 20)	499,932	88,655	28,664	32,860	12,581	10,492	
	1,396,477	1,104,152	143,485	402,499	263,825	322,437	
	1,277,421	1,391,875	93,387	627,304	807,983	660,426	
5-10 ha	470,609	381,869	49,776	134,387	79,264	102,003	
10-20 ha	478,384	459,857	50,793	173,715	142,354	179,692	

%% according to Zahn

	Cereals		Total area under cereals		Vegetable gardens		Meadows		Fat pastures		Vineyards	
< 2 ha	13.7	4.3	21.7	3.7	5.9	30.7	12.6	5.2	0.5	1.5	1.4	30.6
2-5	19.0	10.9	32.5	9.5	1.7	15.2	18.6	13.5	1.0	4.9	0.9	34.1
5-20	19.8	34.0	36.0	33.5	1.0	28.8	16.8	38.9	1.5	24.1	0.3	29.6
20-100	18.8	29.6	35.7	30.5	0.6	16.6	12.7	26.8	3.3	49.2	0.1	5.1
100 and >	17.8	21.9	33.9	22.8	0.4	8.7	9.4	15.6	1.7	20.3	0.0	0.6
Σ	18.6	100.0	34.2	100.0	1.1	100.0	13.6	100.0	2.0	100.0	0.8	100.0

	Total farmland		Area under forest husbandry		Small pastures		Waste and unsuitable land		Other land		Total area	
< 2 ha	69.6	5.4	20.6	6.7	2.3	5.2	2.4	4.0	5.3	12.4	100.0	5.8
2-5	76.8	10.4	15.2	8.6	2.3	9.1	3.1	9.1	2.7	11.0	100.0	10.0
5-20	75.7	32.7	15.4	27.6	2.6	33.5	4.4	40.9	1.9	25.4	100.0	31.9
20-100	73.9	29.3	17.3	28.5	2.8	33.7	4.4	37.4	1.6	19.5	100.0	29.3
100 and >	71.1	22.2	22.2	28.7	2.0	18.5	1.3	8.6	3.4	31.7	100.0	23.6
Σ	73.9	100.0	17.6	100.0	2.5	100.0	3.4	100.0	2.4	100.0	100.0	100.0

Ibid. Table 2. *Number and area of farms*

	Agricultural enterprises in general		Of the total area		
	number of enterprises	area	land owned	land leased	other land *)
Under 0.5 ha	357,945	85,395	16,332	20,068	48,995
0.5-2 ha	182,806	182,068	77,613	60,207	44,248
2-5 ha	34,998	113,967	73,209	35,407	5,351
5-20 ha	3,751	27,679	19,590	7,434	655
20-100 ha	—	—	—	—	—
100 ha and over	—	—	—	—	—
200 ha and over	—	—	—	—	—
Total	579,500	409,109	186,744	123,116	99,249
< 2 ha 2-20 ha > 20 ha					
5-10 ha	3,687	26,769	18,945	7,183	641
10-20 ha	64	910	645	251	14

*) Other land = Dienstland, Deputant land, etc.

I have made heavy cuts in this table, leaving out details for owned and leased land, etc.

of agricultural labourers and day labourers

Of the total area				Farms holding land exclusively	
plough-land	under vegetable gardens and orchards (without decorative gardens)	under vine-yards	farmland in general	under vegetable gardens	under potatoes
64,735	11,404	580	79,383	43,904	113,345
132,140	8,210	1,627	167,420	1,034	13,388
72,877	2,222	504	101,679	45	38
16,123	409	43	21,018	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
285,875	22,245	2,751	372,500	44,983	126,771
15,665	398	43	23,235	—	—
458	11	—	783	—	—

per farm		Quantity of all livestock in terms of big cattle	
farmland ha	all livestock in terms of big cattle		
0.17	0.4	826,963	
1.1	1.5	1,922,168	
3.2	4.2	4,243,647	
		10,960,779	
35.5	29.2	7,662,750	
299.3	159.6	3,764,098	
5.5	5.1	29,380,405	
		2,749,131	
		15,204,426	
		11,426,848	
7.0	7.8	5,141,657	
14.1	14.1	5,819,122	

Per permanent labourer		bottom: <i>of them</i> permanent labourers <hr/> Number of <i>all</i> labourers
Farmland ha	All livestock in terms of big cattle	
0.4	0.9	2,014,307 854,016
1.6	1.5	2,338,745 1,294,848
1.6	2.3	2,913,877 2,079,120
		4,595,858 3,500,848
6.0	4.9	2,069,433 1,553,079
8.4	4.5	1,237,329 833,912
		940,790 635,155
3.1	2.9	15,169,549 10,115,823
< 2 ha:		4,353,052 2,148,864
2-20:		7,509,735 5,579,968
> 20:		3,306,762 2,386,991
2.4	2.7	2,491,337 1,894,631
3.6	3.6	2,104,521 1,606,217

Statistics of the German
For comparison, I take the 1895 data

1895	number of agricultural enterprises	Farms with agricultural		
		no livestock	livestock in general	in particular
				total number of such enterprises
< 2 ha	3,237,030	831,771	2,405,259	965,517
2-5	1,016,318	26,658	989,660	960,110
5-20	998,804	9,090	989,714	985,911
5-10 }	605,814	6,542	599,272	596,429
10-20 }	392,990	2,548	390,442	389,482
20-100	281,767	1,837	279,930	279,274
100 and >	25,061	380	24,681	24,638
1895:	5,558,980	869,736	4,689,244	3,215,450
1907:	5,736,082	1,073,930	4,662,152	3,127,002
	+177,102	+204,194	-27,092	-88,448
1895				
1/2-1 ha	676,215	91,406	584,809	521,172
1-2 ha	707,235	51,708	655,527	243,588*)
1882:	5,276,344	834,441	4,441,903	3,255,887

% of farms

	no livestock		livestock in general	
	1895	1882	1895	1882
< 2 ha	25.70	26.30	74.30	73.70
2-5	2.62	2.36	97.38	97.64
5-20	0.91	0.56	99.09	99.44
20-100	0.65	0.26	99.35	99.74
100 and >	1.52	0.38	98.48	99.62
Total	15.65	15.81	84.35	84.19

*) These figures erroneously transposed:
243,588 refers to 50 ares-1 ha
521,172 refers to 1 ha-2 ha

Reich, Vol. 112

on the number of farms with livestock:

or dairy production keeping for their farm

big cattle			in general		
specifically			sheep	pigs	goats
horses and horned cattle	horses but no horned cattle	horned cattle but no horses			
28,954	40,080	896,483	141,466	1,731,919	1,330,953
152,440	20,968	786,702	80,057	799,803	192,272
584,561	10,601	390,749	184,648	887,424	160,808
278,748	7,536	310,145	87,985	527,741	98,071
305,813	3,065	80,604	96,663	359,683	62,737
267,190	1,473	10,611	122,498	266,073	34,306
24,357	149	132	15,072	22,222	2,609
1,057,502	73,271	2,084,677	543,741	3,707,441	1,720,948
1,153,258	65,441	1,908,303	390,821	3,899,820	1,783,375
—95,756	—7,830	—176,374	—152,920	—192,379	—62,427
— 87,926					
5,067	12,213	226,308	34,911	428,775	357,522
21,752	18,829	480,591	41,101	483,609	246,734
996,244	42,180	2,217,463	749,217	2,950,588	1,505,357

with

big cattle in general		horses and horned cattle		horses but no horned cattle		horned cattle but no horses	
1895	1882	1895	1882	1895	1882	1895	1882
29.83	35.84	0.89	0.91	1.24	0.64	27.70	34.29
94.47	95.18	15.00	14.83	2.06	1.47	77.41	78.88
98.71	99.17	58.53	57.31	1.06	0.78	39.12	41.08
99.12	99.68	94.83	94.87	0.52	0.28	3.77	4.53
98.31	99.55	97.19	99.07	0.59	0.13	0.53	0.35
57.84	61.71	19.02	18.88	1.32	0.80	37.50	42.03

	1895		Number of those owning horned cattle	
	Number of farms		1895	1907
	without big cattle:	without horses:		
Under 2 ha	2,271,513	3,167,996	925,437	802,120—
2-5 ha	56,208	842,910	939,142	934,193—
5-20 ha	12,893	403,642	975,310	1,043,516+
5-10 ha	9,385	319,530	588,893	636,748+
10-20 ha	3,508	84,112	386,417	406,768+
20-100 ha	2,493	13,104	277,801	258,683—
100 and over	423	555	24,489	23,049—
1895	2,343,530	4,428,207	3,142,179	3,061,561—
1907	2,609,080	4,517,383	3,061,561	
	+265,550	+89,176	—80,618	
			3,213,707	
			(1882)	

cf. Schmelzle¹¹⁰

N.B.

Number of
horned cattle
per owning
farm

1895 1907 + %

1.53 1.64 7.2

2.98 3.38 10.3

5.05 5.89 16.8

8.42 10.14 20.4

16.74 20.51 22.5

79.92 100.97 26.3

Number of those owning

livestock in general (Nutzvieh)

1895

1907

Under 0.5 ha 1,164,923 1,184,643+

0.5-2 ha 1,240,336 1,156,931—

< 2 ha 2,405,259 2,341,574—

2-5 989,660 980,581—

5-10 599,272 646,400+

10-20 390,442 409,975+

2-20 ha 1,979,374 2,036,956+

20-100 279,930 260,415—

100 and > 24,681 23,207—

20 and > 304,611 283,622—

Total 4,689,244 4,662,152—

1882: 4,441,903

[Cows not counted separately in 1895]

	Growth of livestock							
	<i>horses</i>			<i>horned cattle</i>				
	1895	1907		1895	1907			
< 0.5 ha	11,528	9,598	—	237,606	196,262	—		
0.5 to 2 ha	74,356	61,769	—	1,177,633	1,119,370	—		
50 ares-1 ha	21,866			305,904			(1895 =100)	
1-2 ha	52,490			871,729			1907:	
< 2 ha	88,884	71,367	—	1,415,239	1,315,632	—		
2-5	225,998	241,636	+	2,802,900	3,154,323	+	112.5	
5-20	1,147,454	1,323,490	+	6,227,233	7,873,092	+	126	
5-10	441,345	528,088	+	2,974,531	3,748,898	+	126.0	
10-20	706,109	795,402	+	3,252,702	4,124,194	+	126.8	
20-100	1,254,223	1,202,174	—	4,650,993	5,305,871	+	114.1	
100 and >	650,739	652,436	+	1,957,277	2,327,291	+	118.8	
Σ =	3,367,298	3,491,103	+	17,053,642	19,976,209	+		
1882	3,114,420			15,454,372				
			cows:	12,689,526				
1882								
			bulls:	2,764,846				

population

<i>sheep</i>			<i>pigs</i>			
1895	1907		1895	1907		
223,453	179,402	—	1,473,823	1,975,177	+	
344,234	236,359	—	1,992,166	2,407,972	+	
142,297			873,416			(1895 =100)
201,937			1,118,750			
567,687	415,761	—	3,465,989	4,383,149	+	126.4
489,275	359,943	—	2,338,588	3,107,038	+	132.8
1,871,295	1,448,545	—	4,210,934	6,334,146	+	150.0
682,591	537,561	—	2,106,453	3,158,595	+	
1,188,704	910,984	—	2,104,481	3,175,551	+	
3,498,936	2,326,268	—	2,658,560	3,655,146	+	132.9
6,165,677	4,371,103	—	888,571	1,386,272	+	167.2
12,592,870	8,921,620	—	13,562,642	18,865,751	+	
21,116,957			8,431,266			

[ctd on next page]

[ctd]

In terms of big cattle

goats		<div> sheep = $\frac{1}{10}$; pig = $\frac{1}{4}$; goat = $\frac{1}{12}$ </div>				<div> see p. 43 * </div>	
		1895	1907	1895	1907		
< 0.5 ha	1,260,176	1,312,416	747,951	826,963	+	79,012	
0.5-2 ha	1,225,174	1,384,810	1,886,552	1,922,168	+	35,616	
50 ares-1 ha	754,841						1895
1-2 ha	470,333						=100
< 2 ha	2,485,350	2,697,226	2,634,503	2,749,131	+	114,628	
2-5 ha	295,194	419,208	3,687,071	4,243,647	+	556,576	
5-20 ha	252,096	429,656	8,635,557	10,960,779			126.9
5-10 ha	148,328	255,190	4,023,109	5,141,657	+	1,118,548	
10-20 ha	103,768	174,466	4,612,448	5,819,122	+	1,206,674	
20-100 ha	64,374	99,506	6,925,115	7,662,750	+	737,635	
100 and >	8,237	8,314	3,447,412	3,764,098	+	316,686	
Total	3,105,251	3,653,910	25,329,658	29,380,405	+	4	
1882	2,452,527						

* See p. 368.—Ed.

	Agricultural enterprises			Total area			Cultivated farmland		
	1895	1907		1895	1907		1895	1907	
Under 0.5 ha	1,852,917	2,084,060	+	522,712	619,066	+	327,930	359,553	+
0.5-2 ha	1,383,450	1,294,449	-	1,893,202	1,872,936	-	1,460,514	1,371,758	-
< 2 ha	3,236,367	3,378,509	+	2,415,914	2,492,002	+	1,808,444	1,731,311	-
2-5	1,016,318	1,006,277	-	4,142,071	4,306,421	+	3,285,984	3,304,878	+
5-10	605,814	652,798	+	5,355,138	5,997,626	+	4,233,656	4,607,090	+
10-20	392,990	412,741	+	7,182,522	7,770,895	+	5,488,219	5,814,474	+
2-20	2,015,122	2,071,816	+	16,679,731	18,074,942	+	13,007,859	13,726,442	+
20-100	281,767	262,191	-	13,157,201	12,623,011	-	9,869,837	9,322,103	-
100 and >	25,061	23,566	-	11,031,896	9,916,531	-	7,831,801	7,055,018	-
20 and >	306,828	285,757	-	24,189,097	22,539,542	-	17,701,638	16,377,121	-
Total	5,558,317	5,736,082	+	43,284,742	43,106,486	-	32,517,941	31,834,874	-

{ Zahn, Annalen 1910 p. 588 }	Horses			Horned cattle			Sheep			Pigs		
	1907	1895	1882	1907	1895	1882	1907	1895	1882	1907	1895	1882
< 2 ha	2.1	2.6	1.8	6.8	8.3	10.4	4.7	4.5	3.6	23.2	25.6	24.7
2-5 ha	6.9	6.7	6.5	15.8	16.4	16.9	4.0	3.9	3.5	16.5	17.2	17.6
5-20 "	37.9	34.1	34.2	39.4	36.5	35.7	16.2	14.8	12.7	33.6	31.0	31.4
20-100 "	34.4	37.3	38.6	26.6	27.3	27.0	26.1	27.8	26.0	19.4	19.6	20.6
>100 "	18.7	19.3	18.9	11.8	11.5	10.0	49.0	49.0	54.2	7.3	6.6	5.7
Σ	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Per 100 ha of farmland

< 2 ha	4.1	4.9	3.1	76.0	78.3	88.4	24.0	31.4	41.2	253.2	191.7	114.1
2-5 ha	7.3	6.9	6.4	95.4	85.3	81.8	10.9	14.9	22.8	94.0	71.2	46.6
5-20 "	12.7	11.8	11.6	75.5	64.1	60.2	13.9	19.3	29.4	60.8	43.3	28.9
20-100 "	12.9	12.7	12.1	56.9	47.1	42.1	25.0	35.5	55.5	39.2	26.9	17.5
100 ha and >	9.2	8.3	7.5	33.0	25.0	19.8	62.0	78.7	147.1	19.6	11.3	6.2
Σ	11.0	10.4	9.8	62.7	52.4	48.5	28.0	38.7	66.3	59.3	41.7	26.5

Goats		
1907	1895	1882
73.8	80.0	80.6
11.5	9.5	9.2
11.8	8.1	7.9
2.7	2.1	2.1
0.2	0.2	0.2
100	100	100

155.8	137.4	108.2
12.7	9.0	7.1
4.1	2.6	2.1
1.1	0.7	0.5
0.1	0.1	0.1
11.5	9.5	7.7

Zahn, p. 593

Forced sales per 10,000
agricultural enterprises
(Bavaria)

(1903-1907)

< 2 ha	41.6
2-5	39.7
5-10	35.0
10-20	32.9
20-50	46.3
50-100	102.4
100 and >	193.2

39.4

Odd fact:

reduction in the number of
cows since 1882!! Possibly
not comparable data

1882:

	cows	pigs
< 2 ares	2,405	11,908
2-5 ares	8,164	41,524
5-20 ares	64,527	258,184
20 ares-1 ha	505,230	1,027,664
1-2	937,158	744,402
		2,083,682
2-5	2,385,617	1,487,852
5-10	2,133,423	1,307,490
10-20	2,267,912	1,339,383
		4,134,725
20-50	2,528,533	1,383,768
50-100	728,778	348,797
		1,732,565
100-200	313,957	136,412
200-500	155,384	204,181
500-1,000	249,831	116,865
1,000 and >	48,607	23,236
		480,294

$\Sigma = 12,669,526$ 8,431,266

See p. 45*	1	2	3	4
	Population by main occupation of those gainfully employed			
	gainfully employed	household servants living in	members of family without main occupation	total number of persons in this category (1-3)
Σ [total]	2,295,210	118,677	4,723,729	7,137,616
A 1 m [men]	1,997,419	3,861	1,902,489	3,903,769
w [women]	297,791	114,816	2,821,240	3,233,847
A 2 {	137,710	15,731	282,476	435,917
	112,367	206	112,442	225,015
	25,343	15,525	170,034	210,902
A 3 {	17,416	5,529	21,475	44,420
	14,960	102	7,197	22,259
	2,456	5,427	14,278	22,161
B 1 {	44,368	3,272	19,671	67,311
	30,845	30	6,306	37,181
	13,523	3,242	13,365	30,130
B 2 {	28,722	428	67,834	96,984
	26,468	—	25,490	51,958
	2,254	428	42,344	45,026
B 3 {	3,476	390	2,937	6,803
	3,257	2	820	4,079
	219	388	2,117	2,724

* See p. 370.—Ed.

** Columns 7 and 8 are here reversed, as in the original. See Lenin's

5	6	8**	7**	9
of the gainfully employed (1)		in general engaged in side line, as an occupation, specified in preceding column	of the gainfully employed (1) with side line (as an occupation) notably in agriculture	total number of persons engaged in respective occupation (1+8)
without side line	with side lines (auxiliary employment) in general			
1,779,464 1,508,547 270,917	515,746 488,872 26,874	1,334,235 1,221,485 112,750	48,749 42,686 6,063	3,629,445 3,218,904 410,541
107,089 84,176 22,913	30,621 28,191 2,430	613,701 570,865 42,836	7,590 6,520 1,070	751,411 683,232 68,179
15,130 12,899 2,231	2,286 2,061 225	326,049 303,203 22,846	676 568 108	343,465 318,163 25,302
42,547 29,213 13,334	1,821 1,632 189	1,001 769 232	924 830 94	45,369 31,614 13,755
20,074 17,871 2,203	8,648 8,597 51	1,064 997 67	7,927 7,893 34	29,786 27,465 2,321
3,109 2,894 215	367 363 4	229 221 8	169 167 2	3,705 3,478 227

[ctd on next page]

[ctd]

	1	2	3	4
	Population by main occupation of those gainfully employed			
	gainfully employed	household servants living in	members of family without main occupation	total number of persons in this category (1-3)
C 1 {	3,883,034 1,051,057 2,831,977	123 — 123	94,889 37,772 57,117	3,978,046 1,088,829 2,889,217
C 2 {	1,332,717 707,538 625,179	82 — 82	24,428 9,697 14,731	1,357,227 717,235 639,992
C 3 {	259,390 213,717 45,673	776 — 776	572,324 216,958 355,366	832,490 430,675 401,815
C 4 {	236,534 219,220 17,314	1,248 — 1,248	690,610 276,140 414,470	928,392 495,360 433,032
C 5 {	1,343,225 646,236 696,989	1,231 — 1,231	691,009 265,412 425,597	2,035,465 911,648 1,123,817
Total I A {	9,581,802 5,023,084 4,558,718	147,487 4,201 143,286	7,191,382 2,860,723 4,330,659	16,920,671 7,888,008 9,032,663

5	6	8	7	9
of the gainfully employed (1)		in general engaged in side line, as an occupation, specified in preceding column	of the gainfully employed (1) with side line (as an occupation) notably in agriculture	total number of persons engaged in respective occupation (1+8)
without side line	with side lines (auxiliary employment) in general			
3,741,662 980,807 2,760,855	141,372 70,250 71,122	2,951,361 589,229 2,362,132	1,239 762 477	6,834,395 1,640,286 5,194,109
1,319,072 697,078 621,994	13,645 10,460 3,185	79,539 21,914 57,625	617 599 18	1,412,256 729,452 682,804
19,108 13,104 6,004	240,282 200,613 39,669	63,962 55,512 8,450	238,219 198,884 39,335	323,352 269,229 54,123
4,670 4,001 669	231,864 215,219 16,645	6,040 5,267 773	231,719 215,096 16,623	242,574 224,487 18,087
1,317,664 632,159 685,505	25,561 14,077 11,484	116,403 52,448 63,955	936 504 432	1,459,628 698,684 760,944
8,369,589 3,982,749 4,386,840	1,212,213 1,040,335 171,878	5,493,584 2,821,910 2,671,674	538,765 474,509 64,256	15,075,386 7,844,994 7,230,392

There seems to be a mistake here.*

Distribution (in thousands) adopted
in *The Agrarian Question*, p. 244¹¹¹

	1882	1895	1907
a) 2,253	2,253	2,522	2,450
		+	—
c 1) 1,935	1,935	1,899	3,883
		—	+
I (a + c 1)	4,188	4,421	6,333
		+	+
II c 3)	866	383	259
		—	—
I + II	5,054	4,804	6,592
		—	+
b) 47	47	77	76
c 2) 1,589	1,589	1,719	1,333
c 4 and c 5) 1,374	1,374	1,445	1,580
III (b + c 2 + c 4 + c 5)	3,010	3,241	2,989
		+	—
Total	8,064	8,045	9,581
		—	+

Also collateral employment

	1882	1895	1907
a) 2,120	2,120	2,160	2,274
c 1) 664	664	1,061	2,951
c 2) 9	9	60	80
b) 2			2
c 3) 64			64
c 4-5) 122			122
	351	297	188
Total	3,144	3,578	5,493

* This is a later remark; it applies to the two places of the table Lenin subsequently corrected.—Ed.

Distribution of ploughland (p. 15*)

	(see p. 15*) cereals (5 first)	α oats and mixed cereals	β sugar beet and potatoes	γ fodder plants	$\alpha+\beta+\gamma$	vege- tables, etc.	others	Σ	field pastures and fallow	Σ
Under 2 ha	406,973	133,419	509,662	88,655	734,736	28,664	32,860	1,200,233	23,073	1,223,306
2-20 "	4,247,815	2,100,915	1,492,917	1,104,152	4,697,884	143,485	402,499	9,491,783	586,262	10,078,045
20 and > "	4,986,973	2,877,982	1,685,073	1,391,875	5,954,930	93,387	627,304	11,662,594	1,468,409	13,131,003
Σ	9,641,761	5,112,316	3,687,652	2,584,682	11,384,550	265,536	1,062,663	22,354,610	2,077,744	24,432,354
		vegetable gardens and orchards (without decorative gardens)		vineyards	farmland in general	lesser pas- tures and grazing areas				Head of livestock in terms of big cattle
Under 2 ha	312,372	12,604	147,727	35,302	1,731,311	55,674		Under 2 ha		2,749,131
2-20 "	3,114,864	248,037	211,965	73,531	13,726,442	452,162		2-20 "		15,204,426
20 and > "	2,524,394	593,165	122,024	6,535	16,377,121	553,456		20 and > "		11,426,848
Σ	5,951,630	853,806	481,716	115,368	31,834,874	1,061,292				29,380,405
2,524,000 ha of meadows for 14,427,000 head of livestock								(in terms of big cattle)		$= 0.220^{**}$
3,115,000 " " 15,204,000								(" " " ")		$= 0.204^{**}$

The conclusion is that (20 and >) have *more* cereal for fodder than (2-20).

And (2-20) have less than half as much again of meadows (than 20 and >) and almost 1.5 times as much livestock.

* See pp. 324-25. — Ed.

** The figures 0.220 and 0.204 show ha of meadows per head of livestock in the 20 ha and over group and the 2-20 ha group of farms. — Ed.

Farms in terms of hired labour	(Total labour per farm)	Number of farms	Total labour
Almost without hired labour	(1-3)	3,689,289	6,539,697
Small minority of hired labour	(4-5)	856,756	3,730,716
Majority of hired labour	(6 and >)	466,095	4,899,136
(p. 41)* Total		5,012,140	15,169,549
Proletarian and small peasant	(Under 5 ha)	4,384,786	7,266,929
Middle peasant	(5-10 ha)	652,798	2,491,337
Big peasant and capitalist	(> 10 ha)	698,498	5,411,283
Total		5,736,082	15,169,549

) Estimated from % of labour given on p. 41 for the

All the details from Wolff, *Les Engrais*,** Paris, 1887.

Note sources estimating the quantity of manure: *Garola*, S. 11409), pages 121-124. *Stoeckhardt's* method: multiplied by 1.3 (horses), 2.3 (cows), 1.2 (sheep), 2.5 (pigs).

idem in Kraft's *Agricultural Dictionary* 8°. S. 10575

J. Fritsch, *Les Engrais* (Paris 1909?; Bibliothèque 1/2 dry matter (Trockensubstanz) of feed + litter [Einstreu] the quantity of litter and feed, weighed in a dry state). should be multiplied by 1.3 kg for horse; 1.5 for draught ox; means that the methods of Heuzé and Stoeckhardt are similar.]

* See p. 366.—Ed.
 ** Fertilisers.—Ed.

Approximate*) figure		Per farm			Approx- imate*) number of agric. machines	Agric. ma- chines per farm
Farmland ha	Total livestock in terms of big cattle	labour	land	live- stock		
5,706,798	7,263,322	1.77	1.5	1.9	167,699	0.08
7,050,002	7,515,336	4.2	8.2	8.7	547,084	0.6
19,078,074	14,601,747	10.8	40.1	31.3	1,093,924	2.3
31,834,874	29,380,405	3.0	6.8	5.8	1,808,707	0.36
5,036,189	6,992,778				210,179	
4,607,090	5,141,657				398,495	
22,191,595	17,245,970				1,200,033	
31,834,874	29,380,405				1,808,707	

three categories by group.

Bibliothèque Nationale 8°. S. 9558, page 100 et seq.

Engrais (Paris 1903.—At the Bibliothèque Nationale, 8°. fodder (weight of the dry feed substance) + litter (litter straw)

Nationale: 8°. S. 13195), p. 98 [according to *Wolff*: also in dry state. $\Sigma \times 4$. According to other writers, double According to M. *Heuzé*, Σ of litter and feed (in dry state) 2.3 for cows; 2.5 for pigs; 1.2 for sheep. (Average 1.8). [This

Female and child labour

(vertical order: 1) men
2) women
3) total).

(α) = temporary workers as % of *total* labour

[illegible]

in agriculture

Temporary labour (workers)											
family				hired				total			
	(a) %	of them under 14 yrs	%		(a) %	of them under 14 yrs	%		(a) %	of them under 14 yrs	%
888,204 1,011,510	55	37,062	3.6	74,787 148,781	70	1,301	0.8	962,991 1,160,291	58	38,363	3.3
612,088 796,926	39	72,603	9.1	122,112 246,971	78	2,756	1.1	734,200 1,043,897	45	75,359	7.2
376,646 554,367	22	91,994	16.5	140,289 280,390	68	4,713	1.7	516,915 834,757	29	96,707	11.6
221,400 330,328	11	73,891	22.4	137,098 266,378	54	6,035	2.3	358,498 596,706	24	79,926	13.4
137,581 199,139	14	48,687	24.4	156,150 299,165	42	9,447	3.1	293,731 498,304	23	58,134	11.6
82,948 115,268	14	22,939	19.9	212,578 401,086	32	20,268	5.0	295,526 516,354	25	43,207	8.3
3,052 4,092	11	222	5.4	214,238 399,325	33	36,241	9.0	217,290 403,417	32	36,463	9.0
2,321,919 3,011,630	29	347,398	11.2	1,057,232 2,042,096	45	80,761	3.9	3,379,151 5,053,726	33	428,159	8.4

[ctd on next page]

All labour together

	All labour together									
	family			hired			total			
		%	of them under 14 yrs		%	of them under 14 yrs		%	of them under 14 yrs	%
Under 0.5 ha	1,392,862 1,826,985		42.267	2.8	99.102 187,322	1.737	0.9	1,491,964 2,014,307	44.004	2.8
0.5-2 ha	1,378,523 2,024,920		88,818	4.4	158,372 313,825	4,120	1.3	1,536,895 2,338,745	92.938	3.9
2-5 ha	1,370,768 2,502,568		125,109	4.9	212,486 411,311	9,992	2.4	1,583,252 2,913,877	135.101	4.9
5-10 ha	998,686 2,003,633		104,368	5.2	252,768 487,704	15,393	3.1	1,251,454 2,491,337	119,759	4.8
10-20 ha	664,631 1,392,654		70,241	5.0	354,885 711,867	23,841	3.3	1,019,516 2,104,521	94,082	4.5
20-100 ha	372,047 832,619		32,946	3.9	557,488 1,236,814	38,111	3.1	929,535 2,069,433	71,057	3.4
100 ha and >	10,020 38,231		465	1.2	409,085 1,199,098	44,231	3.7	509,105 1,237,329	44,696	3.8
Incl. 200 ha and >										
Total	6,187,535 10,621,608		464,212	4.4	2,134,186 4,547,941	137,425	3.0	8,321,721 15,169,549	801,637	3.9
Under 2 ha	2,771,385 3,851,995				257,474 501,147			4,353,052		
2-20	3,034,083 5,898,853				820,139 1,610,882			7,509,735		
20 and >	382,087 870,850				1,056,573 2,435,912			3,306,762		

α = family workers; β = supervisors, managers, etc.; γ = permanent male and female farm-hands; δ = permanent day labourers and labourers; ε = temporary labour.

Zahn 1
Annalen, 1910
p. 595

	Prussia					$\Sigma=100\%$ absolute figure					Bavaria					$\Sigma=100\%$ absolute figure				
	α	β	γ	δ	ε	α	β	γ	δ	ε	α	β	γ	δ	ε	α	β	γ	δ	ε
< 2 ha	88.5	0.1	1.5	0.5	9.1	2,594,470	89.3	0.1	1.9	1.0	7.7	382,369								
2-5 "	84.5	0.1	3.2	1.2	11.0	1,497,799	89.4	0.1	3.4	1.0	5.7	461,674								
5-20 "	72.1	0.1	10.9	2.1	14.8	2,518,338	79.2	0.1	13.2	1.3	6.2	934,897								
20-100 "	36.9	0.6	29.5	9.9	21.1	1,374,647	50.8	0.8	35.5	3.9	9.2	391,141								
100 and >	2.9	3.9	17.5	44.4	31.3	1,035,270	5.0	4.6	22.1	41.5	26.8	21,771								
Σ	65.9	0.6	10.5	7.6	15.4	9,020,524	78.5	0.1	12.4	2.0	7.0	2,101,352								
Saxony																				
Under 2 ha	84.9	0.3	1.4	2.1	11.3	94,372	90.9	0.1	1.2	0.8	7.0	220,355								
2-5 "	81.7	0.2	4.4	2.0	11.7	68,985	90.8	0.1	2.7	0.8	5.6	238,379								
5-20 "	69.0	0.3	19.9	2.0	18.8	166,231	77.6	0.1	12.7	1.8	7.8	236,862								
20-100 "	34.4	1.6	42.4	8.3	13.3	86,601	46.8	0.8	32.5	5.1	14.8	51,785								
100 and over	3.4	6.1	18.2	39.8	32.5	34,972	5.5	4.7	23.3	29.7	36.8	4,821								
Total	62.6	1.0	17.9	6.2	12.4	451,161	83.1	0.1	7.6	1.6	7.6	752,022								
All Germany ($\Sigma = 15,169,549$ persons)																				
	α	β	γ	δ	ε															
Under 2 ha	88.5	0.1	1.4	0.9	9.1															
2-5 "	85.9	0.1	3.2	1.2	9.6															
5-20 "	73.9	0.1	11.7	2.0	12.3															
20-100 "	40.3	0.7	30.5	8.9	19.4															
100 and over	3.1	4.1	17.4	43.1	32.3															
Total	70.0	0.5	10.2	5.8	13.5															

Zahn (1910, p. 567) calls the 2-5 small-peasant farms { ha-ha! }
 the 5-20 middle-peasant farms {
 the 20-100 big-peasant farms }

Owners of agricultural enterprises who are independent by main occupation (Zahn 1910, p. 567)				State on June 12, 1907 as a percentage of the 1906-1907 maximum**)			
	1907		1895			men	women
	absolute	%		absolute	%		
Under 2 ha	449,968	13.3		564,077	17.4	60.1	87.5
2-5	717,699	71.3		733,813	72.2	77.8	81.6
5-20	980,145	92.0		906,786	90.8	76.3	75.1
20-100	253,877	96.8		270,931	96.2	72.8	70.9
100 and over	22,731	96.6		23,523	93.9	86.3	81.4
Total	2,424,420	42.3		2,499,130*	45.0	73.1	80.3
							76.9

) cf. p. 38 of this notebook below.

**) Zahn, 1910; p. 568: comparison of the total number of workers on June 12, 1907 with the *maximum*.

* See p. 361.—Ed.

Owners of agricultural enterprises who were not independent farmers by main occupation

Volume 211.

p. 89

("Die berufliche
und soziale
Gliederung")¹¹²

		in industry	employed in commu- nications	in trade and inn- keeping	hired labour, casual work	Total
Total	1907	1,127,996	145,877	19,746	21,686	
	1895	790,950	101,781	13,593	36,737	
Under 0.5 ha	1907	752,278	104,011	15,741	17,351	
	1895	514,840	67,632	10,493	29,078	
0.5-2 ha	1907	305,102	32,454	3,299	3,780	
	1895	227,928	27,250	2,513	6,910	
2-5 ha	1907	65,004	8,286	594	501	
	1895	44,479	6,146	472	685	
5 ha and over	1907	5,612	1,126	112	54	
	1895	3,703	753	115	64	

In view of the very confusing nature of German occupations statistics, it is important to make the following clear and simple comparison for C 1 (members of families), according to Zahn (p. 486), where those in the given occupation are the "gainfully employed, including members of their families without any occupation and their domestic servants".

	in the occupation			millions
	1882	1907	increase	
Independents (A in- cluding A 1, C 1) . .	20,586,372	20,881,542	295,170	+0.5
Employees	829,865	3,067,649	2,237,784	2
Workers (Class A 1 C 1)	18,398,378	28,396,761	9,998,383	10
Total . . .	39,814,615	52,345,952	12,531,337	

Data on live

	Straw	Oats, fodder grasses and hay			$\beta + \gamma + \delta$
	α 7 cereals*) ha	β oats	γ fodder grasses	δ meadows	
Under 0.5 ha	57,834 7	10,667	8,139 1	29,370 3	48,176 5
0.5-2 ha	482,558 25	105,499	80,516 4	283,002 14	469,017 24
2-5	1,399,976 33	371,046	262,426 5	800,045 19	1,433,517 34
5-10	2,131,422 41	624,989	381,869 7	1,056,821 20	2,063,679 40
10-20	2,817,332 45	848,223	459,857 8 ⁽¹⁾	1,257,998 22 ⁽²⁾	2,566,078 44
20-100	4,504,778 59	1,384,181	720,375 9 ⁽³⁾	1,595,781 21 ⁽⁴⁾	3,700,337 48
100 and >	3,360,177 89	865,713	671,500 18	928,613 25	2,465,826 65
Total	14,754,077 50	4,210,318	2,584,682 9	5,951,630 20	12,746,630 43
Under 2 ha					
2-20 ha					
20 ha and over					

) All the first 7, including oats and mixed cereals.

⁽¹⁾ 7.9; ⁽²⁾ 21.8 $\Sigma = 29.5$

⁽³⁾ 9.4; ⁽⁴⁾ 20.8 $\Sigma = 30.2$

* See pp. 324-25.—Ed.

stock feed

[bottom=*per 100* head of
total livestock in terms of big
cattle]

Pastures			$\varepsilon + \zeta + \eta$	Mixed cereals + sugar- beet + pota- toes	Total area under feed $\beta + \gamma + \delta$ + mixed cereals
ε field pastures	ζ fat pastures	η small pastures			
745	535	13,833	15,113 2	169,028	49,620 6
11,836	12,069	41,841	65,746 3	357,887	484,828 25
42,207	42,027	96,771	181,005 4	518,215	1,485,390 35
79,264	77,783	140,225	297,272 6	583,620	2,145,363 41
142,354	128,227	215,166	485,747 8	647,739	2,689,178 46
492,910	419,935	357,443	1,270,288 16	1,009,212	3,973,865 52
315,073	173,230	196,013	684,316 18	1,303,949	2,820,386 75
1,084,389	853,806	1,061,292	2,999,487 10	4,589,650	13,648,628 46
					534,446
					6,319,931
					6,794,251

In the tables columns 3 and 4 are designated as they are here, but in the text Column 3 is called: landwirtschaftlich benutzte Fläche

1895:	Agricultural enterprises	Total area	Total farmland (with vegetable gardens and vineyards)	ploughland, meadow, pasture and other cultivated farmland (without vegetable gardens and vineyards)
1/2-1 ha	676,215	617,416	462,711	430,351
1-2 ha	707,235	1,275,786	997,803	947,796
5-10 ha	605,814	5,355,138	4,233,656	4,168,205
10-20 ha	392,990	7,182,522	5,488,219	5,436,867
Σ	5,558,317	43,284,742	32,517,941	32,062,491

Number of farms with leased land per 100		Leased land per 100 ha	
1895	1882	1895	1882
51.66	49.94	24.79	27.71
49.55	44.79	15.93	14.61
35.91	31.41	8.17	7.25
22.62	19.08	7.30	7.09
37.56	36.77	19.18	22.39
46.91	44.02	12.38	12.68

1895

	Farms with				Of total land	
	own land only	leased land only	more than half land leased	less	own land ha	leased land ha
Under 2 ha	1,009,126	831,107	377,190	463,510	1,575,672	598,851
2-5	443,268	47,185	95,745	360,663	3,364,418	659,894
5-10	323,420	12,194	36,686	197,422	4,726,447	550,978
10-20	261,101	7,513	14,256	90,597	6,626,528	473,903
5-20	584,521	19,707	50,942	288,019	11,352,975	1,024,881
20-100	208,674	9,969	8,202	45,558	12,102,060	960,200
100 and >	15,401	4,991	1,229	3,193	8,875,255	2,116,215
Σ	2,260,990	912,959	533,308	1,160,943	37,270,380	5,360,041

As for other land, it is given in 1895 under 4 heads (Deputant, Dienst, common and share-cropping) which it is not worth while citing

	%	%	%	%	%	%
Under 2	31.18	25.68	11.65	14.32	65.22	24.79
2-5	43.62	4.64	9.42	35.49	81.23	15.93
5-20	58.52	1.97	5.10	28.84	90.55	8.17
20-100	74.06	3.54	2.91	16.17	91.98	7.30
100 and >	61.45	19.92	4.90	12.74	80.45	19.18
Σ	40.68	16.43	9.59	20.89	86.11	12.38

1895	A 1 Agriculture		A 2-6 Vegetable gardening, fisheries, etc.		B Industry		C 1-10 Trade		C 11-21 Transport and communications		C 22 Inn-keeping, etc.	
	Independent	dependent	Independent	dependent	Independent	dependent	Independent	dependent	Independent	dependent	Independent	dependent
< 2 ha	564, 077	689, 523	24, 163	52, 329	534, 323	742, 768	105, 018	12, 234	23, 539	94, 882	41, 971	772
2-5	733, 813	25, 212	4, 578	10, 602	121, 263	44, 479	17, 315	419	6, 432	6, 146	16, 308	53
5-20	906, 786	2, 066	2, 286	4, 476	44, 204	3, 588	7, 519	99	2, 818	729	12, 715	11
20-100	270, 931	148	592	194	4, 320	111	787	5	197	24	1, 209	—
100 and >	23, 523	88	132	4	180	4	43	—	8	—	14	—
	2, 499, 130	717, 037	31, 751	67, 605	704, 290	790, 950	130, 682	12, 757	32, 994	101, 781	72, 217	836
5-10	538, 417	1, 822	1, 567	2, 386	33, 123	3, 252	5, 541	75	2, 132	655	8, 872	6
10-20	368, 369	244	719	2, 090	11, 081	336	1, 978	24	686	74	3, 843	5

1895	Casual hired labour	Other types of occupation	Z	Independent farmers	Independents in industry, trade, etc.	Hired labourers	Others and unidentified	Details about A 1 agriculture independent				
								without subsidiary employment	with subsidiary employment	managers, super- visors	male and female farm-hands	day labourers,
< 2 ha	35,988	314,780	3,236,367	588,240	704,851	1,628,496	314,780	416,983	147,094	18,898	57,039	613,596
2-5	685	29,013	1,016,318	738,391	161,318	87,596	29,013	546,361	187,452	437	481	24,294
5-20	64	11,443	998,804	909,072	67,256	11,033	11,443	768,440	138,346	205	54	1,807
20-100	—	3,249	281,767	271,523	6,513	482	3,249	247,037	23,894	142	—	6
100 and >	—	1,065	25,061	23,655	245	96	1,065	17,986	5,537	88	—	—
	36,737	359,550	5,558,317	2,530,881	940,183	1,727,703	359,550	1,996,807	502,323	19,760	57,574	639,703
5-10	52	7,914						444,417	94,000	110	45	1,667
10-20	12	3,529						324,023	44,346	95	9	140

Checked with *Statistics of the German Reich*, Vol. 112 (incorrect figures in)
 For a comparison I take the main data for 1882 and 1895 from *Handwörterbuch* *
 (1909, 3. A), I, pp. 245-246.

		< 2 ha	2-5	5-20	20-100	100 and >	Σ
Number of farms	1882: %	3,061,831 58.03%	981,407 18.60%	926,605 17.56%	281,510 5.34%	24,991 0.47%	5,276,344 100%
	1895	3,235,169 58.22	1,016,239 18.29	989,701 17.97	281,734 5.07	25,057 0.45	
According to <i>Statistics of the German Reich</i>	1895	3,236,367 58.23	1,016,318 18.28	998,804 17.97	281,767 5.07	25,061 0.45	5,558,317 100%
	1907:	58.9	17.5	18.6	4.6	0.4	100
Their	1882: %	1,825,938 5.73	3,190,203 10.01	9,158,398 28.74	9,908,170 31.09	7,286,263 24.43%	31,888,972 100%
	1895	1,807,870	3,285,720	9,720,935	9,868,367	7,829,007	
cultivated farmland	1895	5.58	10.11	29.90	30.35	24.08%	100%
	1907	1,808,444 5.4	3,285,984 10.4	9,721,875 32.7%	9,869,837 29.3%	7,831,801 22.2%	32,517,941 100%

Total area	1882	2,159,358 5.37	3,832,902 9.54	11,492,017 28.60	12,415,463 30.90	10,278,941 25.58	40,178,681 100%
	1895	2,415,914 5.58	4,142,071 9.57	12,537,660 28.98	13,157,201 30.40	11,031,896 25.49	43,284,742 100%
	1907	5.8	10.0	31.9	29.3	23.0	100%

	1882: Number of farms	Their total area ha	farmland
5-10	554,174	4,780,980	3,906,947
10-20	372,431	6,711,037	5,251,451

Cultivated area by groups of main crops (ha and %)

(ibidem 249)

	cereals and pulses	root crops	fodder grasses	commercial crops	field pas- ture and fallow
Deutsches Reich 1893:	15,992,120	4,237,661	2,519,375	261,090	2,760,347
[from <i>Handwörter- buch der Staatswissen- schaften</i> *]	60.9%	16.2%	9.6	1.0	10.5%

N.B. The 1895 statistics have *no* classification of ploughland (Ackerbau) by cereals, and the ploughland is *not* even differentiated from the cultivated farmland.

* Socio-Political Manual. — Ed.

Essay at compiling tables with

	Number of farms	Workers (12.6.1907)			Of them temporary workers		
		total	family	hired	total	family	hired
Under 0.5 ha	2,084,060	2,014,307	1,826,985	187,322	1,160,291	1,011,510	148,781
0.5-2 ha	1,294,449	2,338,745	2,024,920	313,825	1,043,897	796,926	246,971
2-5 ha	1,006,277	2,913,877	2,502,566	411,311	834,757	554,367	280,390
5-10 ha	652,798	2,491,337	2,003,633	487,704	596,706	330,328	266,378
10-20 ha	412,741	2,104,521	1,392,654	711,867	498,304	199,139	299,165
20-100 ha	262,191	2,069,433	832,619	1,236,814	516,354	115,268	401,086
100 ha and >	23,566	1,237,329	38,231	1,199,098	403,417	4,092	399,325
Total	5,736,082	15,169,549	10,621,608	4,547,941	5,053,726	3,011,630	2,042,096
Groups		Average per farm (of those classified by number of workers)					
< 0.5		1.3	1.2	0.1			
0.5-2		1.9	1.7	0.2			
2-5		2.9	2.5	0.4			
5-10		3.8	3.1	0.7			
10-20		5.1	3.4	1.7			
20-100		7.9	3.2	4.7			
100 and >		52.5	1.6	50.9			
Σ		3.0	2.1	0.9			
Under 2 ha	3,378,509	4,353,052 1,324,193	3,851,905	501,147			395,752
2-20	2,071,816	7,509,735 3,655,513	5,898,853	1,610,882			845,933
20 and >	285,757	3,306,762 1,868,122	870,850	2,435,912			800,411

in pencil = incl. men **

* At the top of the table in the MS., there is a pencilled note: "Σ farms=
 ** This remark of Lenin's, pencilled in the MS., applies to the lower figu

bottom—number of men*

more rational classifications:

Maximum of workers	of them tempo- rary	Farms by total number of workers employed					
		1-3 workers			4-5 workers		
		Number of farms	Number of workers	ditto maxi- mum	Number of farms	Number of workers	ditto maxi- mum
2,613,590	748,065	1,451,952	1,909,576 477,726	2,352,229	19,644	82,823 34,269	93,014
3,052,997	961,223	1,100,624	1,890,699 604,490	2,477,627	81,584	346,013 151,820	396,563
3,650,514	1,017,027	736,510	1,692,687 750,403	2,218,214	222,679	948,215 449,854	1,107,537
3,210,172	985,213	308,550	799,896 401,716	1,153,062	274,771	1,190,772 590,891	1,466,802
2,860,082	1,054,726	79,796	215,288 118,100	392,231	200,753	899,958 467,410	1,239,495
2,875,384	1,207,037	11,714	31,278 19,443	75,589	57,167	262,202 150,793	441,452
1,469,685	631,681	143	273 212	3,056	158	733 500	2,377
19,732,424	6,604,971	3,689,289	6,539,697 2,372,090	8,672,008	856,756	3,780,716 1,845,537	4,747,240
			%			%	
			94.8			4.1	
			80.9			14.8	
			58.1			32.5	
			32.1			47.8	
			10.2			42.8	
			1.5			12.6	
			0.0			0.1	
5,666,587		2,552,576	3,800,275	4,829,856	101,228	428,836	489,577
9,720,768		1,124,856	2,707,871	3,763,507	698,203	3,038,945	3,813,834
4,345,069		11,857	31,551	78,645	57,325	262,935	443,829

[ctd on n. xt page]

5,012,140" and "Σ (maximum) = 19,507,799".—Ed.
res in Column 2, in the first three lines at the bottom.—Ed.

[ctd]

Farms by total number of workers employed

(absolute figures: p. 7) *
% of women in
total number
of workers

	6 workers and more			Total farms by number of workers					
	number of farms	number of workers	ditto maximum	number of farms	number of workers	ditto maximum	total	fami-ly	hired
Under 0.5 ha	2,504	21,908 10,348	26,817	1,474,100	2,014,307	2,472,060	74.1	76.2	53.2
0.5-2 ha	12,924	102,033 45,540	117,254	1,195,132	2,338,745	2,991,444	65.7	68.1	50.3
2-5 ha	35,669	272,975 130,368	310,602	994,858	2,913,877	3,636,353	54.4	54.7	51.6
5-10 ha	67,458	500,669 247,276	586,402	650,779	2,491,337	3,206,266	50.2	49.8	51.9
10-20 ha	131,391	989,275 499,495	1,226,351	411,940	2,104,521	2,858,077	48.4	46.3	49.8
20-100 ha	192,915	1,775,953 969,662	2,357,151	261,796	2,069,433	2,874,192	44.8	44.7	45.1
100 ha and >	23,234	1,236,323 727,512	1,463,974	23,535	1,237,329	1,469,407	41.0	26.2	41.6
Total	466,095	4,899,136 2,630,201	6,088,551	5,012,140	15,169,549 6,847,828	19,507,799	54.8	58.2	46.9
Groups		% of workers to Σ of classified workers Average number of workers per farm							
< 0.5		1.1 8.7							
0.5-2		4.3 7.0							
2-5		9.4 7.7							
5-10		20.1 7.4							
10-20		47.0 7.5							
20-100		85.9 9.3							
100 and >		99.9 53.3							
Σ		10.8							
Under 2 ha	15,428	123,941	144,071	2,669,232	4,353,052	5,463,504			
2-20	234,518	1,762,919	2,123,355	2,057,577	7,509,735	9,700,696			
20 and >	216,149	3,012,276	3,821,125	285,331	3,306,762	4,343,599			

*See p. 308.—Ed.

	(p. 2) * Subsidiary farms	Total farms	B A 1 and B A 2-6	B and C	pp. 13- 14** marked in red pencil	E, F, H and K
			including farmers by main occupation			
			Independent farmers	Independent industrialists, craftsmen, traders, etc.	Hired labourers	Employees, others and unidentified
Under 0.5 ha	1,994,894	2,084,060	97,153	363,810	1,287,312	335,785
0.5-2	925,225	1,294,449	377,762	277,735	535,180	103,472
2-5	287,372	1,006,277	723,263	151,669	104,251	27,094
5-10	63,532	652,798	590,416	46,246	9,918	6,218
10-20	21,037	412,741	391,769	14,918	3,169	2,885
20-100	7,530	262,191	254,288	5,293	583	2,027
100 and >	456	23,566	22,772	279	154	361
Total	3,300,046	5,736,082	2,457,423	859,950	1,940,867	477,842
Under 2 ha	2,920,119	3,378,509	474,915		1,822,792	
2-20	371,941	2,071,816	1,705,448		117,338	
20 and >	7,986	285,757	277,060		737	

[ctd on next page]

* See p. 300.—Ed.

** See pp. 320-23.—Ed.

[ctd]

Use of agricultural machines: (below: per 100 farms)								
	(% of farms) Number of farms using machines in general	Total of A Number of cases of use of all types of machines	Number of machines owned				(p. 21) * Total live- stock in terms of big cattle	Number of cases of farms linked with industries (p. 12) **
			All except hand threshers and centrifuges	Hand threshers	Milk separa- tors	Total		
Under 0.5 ha	18,466 0.9%	20,660	457	444	684	1,585 0.1	826,983	2,663
0.5-2	114,986 8.8%	129,163	2,676	10,405	10,550	23,631 1.1	1,922,168	10,110
2-5	325,665 32.3%	379,343	15,338	116,297	53,328	184,963 18.3%	4,243,647	24,077
5-10	419,170 64.3%	567,766	65,102	250,490	82,903	398,495 61.4	5,141,657	23,732
10-20	353,366 85.9%	635,934	176,900	253,227	92,564	522,691 126.6	5,819,122	17,855
20-100	243,365 92.8%	602,464	282,430	187,317	78,556	548,303 209.1	7,662,750	11,920
100 and >	22,957 97.4%	89,273	112,396	9,746	6,897	129,039 547.5	3,764,098	7,535
Total	1,497,975 26.1%	2,424,603 7 543	655,299	827,926	325,482	1,808,707 31.5	29,380,405	97,872
Under 2 ha	133,452					25,216	2,749,131	12,773
2-20	1,098,201					1,106,148	15,204,426	65,664
20 and >	266,322					677,342	11,426,848	19,455

* See p. 338.—Ed.

** See pp. 318-19.—Ed.

Austrian Statistics, Vol. LXXXIII, Part 1, *Austria*. Agricultural Census of June 3, 1902For all this and details see black notebooks¹¹³

Total for Reich		Number of economically active persons						
Groups by size of productive area	Total number of farms	total	a) owners	b) family members	c) employees	d) supervisory personnel	e) servants	f) day labourers
As a result:		9,070,632	3,424,016	4,389,405	12,294	57,657	942,766	244,544
-0.5 ha	343,860	676,498	378,485	285,573				
0.5-1 "	369,464	846,265	427,081	401,905				
1-2 "	591,897	1,477,786	662,367	775,754				
2-5 "	792,415	2,454,298	954,844	1,384,305				
5-10 "	383,331	1,412,013	476,644					
10-20 "	242,293	1,044,972	325,083					
20-50 "	127,828	706,675	171,126					
50-100 "	17,372	126,291	17,791					
over 100 "	17,889	325,894	10,595					

Concerning the table on page 22.*

It is Table 1 taken from Vol. 202.

I have two mistakes in the table: inadvertent transposition of columns 7 and 8. That's one.

Then, the figures in Column 8 have been shifted.** Both mistakes have been *noted*.

The table refers to *Occupations Group I* (type of occupation A 1) = agriculture, breeding of animals used in agriculture, dairy farming, milk collector, agricultural wine-making, fruit-growing, vegetable gardening, tobacco-growing, etc. (p. 5) (type of occupation A 1)

"The subgroups of occupations under A, etc. (p. 4) include:

a) independents, also managing employees and other managers of enterprises; b) non-managing employees, in general scientifically, technically and commercially trained administrative and supervisory personnel, and also book-keepers and office workers; c) other assistants, apprentices, factory wage workers and day labourers, including family members employed in industry and servants" (p. 4).

"The subgroup of occupations I A (type of occupations A 1) includes:

A 1) owners and co-owners; A 2) leaseholders, hereditary leaseholders; A 3) managing employees, other managers of production; B 1) employees on farms, also trainees and apprentices; B 2) supervisory personnel; B 3) book-keepers and office workers; C 1) family members working on the farm of the head of household; C 2) agricultural farm-hands, male and female; C 3) agricultural labourers, day labourers, cultivating their own or leased land; C 4) agricultural labourers, day labourers, not cultivating their own or leased land, but other land; C 5) agricultural labourers, day labourers, not cultivating any land" (p. 5).

I leave out the subgroups of occupations I B = vegetable gardening and livestock farming (types of occupations A 2, A 3); II A: forestry and hunting (type of occupations A 4) and II B: fisheries (types of occupations A 5, A 6), which together with I A constitute the *group A* of

* See pp. 342-45.—Ed.

** In the MS., the figures in Column 8 (groups 1-5) were displaced. In this volume they are given as indicated by Lenin (see p. 343).—Ed.

occupations. In this section totals are given for A, B, C, but *without subdivision* into A 1-3, B 1-3, C 1-5.

Written September 1910
-later than June 1913

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**PLAN FOR PROCESSING THE DATA
OF THE GERMAN AGRICULTURAL CENSUS
OF JUNE 12, 1907 ¹¹⁴**

Capitalism in German agriculture. The economics of German agriculture according to the data of the 1907 Census.

The capitalist system of agriculture in Germany according to the June 12, 1907 Census

The following main groups of questions (or themes) processing the June 12, 1907 (agricultural) Census.

pp. 1-8 ¹¹⁵ 1. 0. *Introduction.* General statement of the question: "area: My analysis of the Σ data.

(I. 8-20) 2. 1. *Main Groups.*
§ I. (pp. 8-20) Proletarian,—peasant,—capitalist.

"3 main groups
of farms
in Germany"

Co-relation of the three groups.

§ II. Proletarian
farms
(20-30)

Importance of this grouping. Proof
its being correct.

- § III. (30-40) 3. *Hired Labour*.
- § IV. (40-50) (4. 2. Female and child labour. The
I + II 1 odious privilege of small-scale pro-
duction.
- § V (50-59) 5. 3. Labour vs. farmland and quantity
of livestock. (Waste in small-scale
production)
- § VI (60-73) 6. 4. Machines (cf. with *Hungarian* -
§ VII (73-87) *an* statistics ¹¹⁶)

*

7. 5. *Livestock* { Increase in
quantity of
livestock. } Hence,
Decrease in growth of
number of expropri-
livestock ation
owners. }

Comparison with *Danish* data
(cf. Dutch and Swiss) .

group- { N.B.
ing { American
and
Russian
statistics } 9. 6. Main *occupation* of owners
(cf. 1895) ¹¹⁷ (Farms as side lines.)
10. 7. Family, *family-capitalist* and
capitalist farms *by number of*
workers .

6 bis

8. Industries.

8. 9. Use of land. [*Quantity of livestock*
vs. fodder area. Cf. Drechsler ¹¹⁸
and *Hungarian* statistics.]

10. Rural population by status in
production (data not comparable).

11. Wine-growing farms (nothing in-
teresting).

* This line was red-pencilled in the MS. to denote that up to there the plan for the processing of German agricultural census data was used by Lenin in his article, "The Capitalist System of Modern Agriculture" (Article I).—Ed.

{ American
and
Russian
statistics }

11. 12. *Comparison with 1895.*
Growth of *medium* (peasant)
farms. Transition to *livestock*
farming.
- 1) American statistics, on grouping,
 - 2) Danish } on concentration of
 - 3) Swiss } livestock,
 - 4) Hungarian on implements,
 - 5) Russian on co-operatives.

*The following themes remain for
a second article:*

8. Livestock farming. Increase in quantity along with a decrease in the number of owners = expropriation. Cf. Danish and Swiss data.
9. Livestock feed. Cf. fodder area (cf. Drechsler).
10. Main and auxiliary occupation. Non-farmers and semi-farmers. Cf. 1895.
11. Family, family-capitalist and capitalist farms. Three main groups.
12. Cf. 1895. N.B.: American statistics on 2 groups.

Tables: (in 1st article¹¹⁰)

- 1) p. 19—3 main groups (and hired labour)
- 2) p. 31—number of workers (family and hired) per farm in the seven groups
- 3) p. 38—% of temporary workers in the seven groups
- 4) p. 42—% of women in the seven groups
- 5) p. 45—% of children in the seven groups —
- 6) p. 52—average size of farm and area per worker in the seven groups
- 7) p. 62—machinery (% , number of machines owned and %) in the *seven* groups
- 8) p. 69—hired labour and machines (3 groups)
- 9) p. 79—ploughs on farm—8 groups
- 10) p. 86—% of cases of use of machinery in 1882, 1895, 1907 in the seven groups

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DANISH STATISTICS ¹²⁰*Danmarks Statistik.*

I had the last 5 (<u>11</u>) (1888-1909)
--

Livestock: 1838: Statistical Tables, Earliest Series, Part Five.—1861: *ibid.*, Third Series, Vol. 3.—1866: *ibid.*, Third Series, Vol. 10.—1871: *ibid.*, Third Series, Vol. 24.—1876: Fourth Series, C No. 1.—1881: Fourth Series, C No. 3.—1888: Fourth Series, C No. 6.—1893: Fourth Series, C No. 8.—1898: Fifth Series, C No. 2 (and *Statistical Bulletins*, Fourth Series, Vol. 5, Part 4)—1903: *Statistical Bulletins*, Fourth Series, Vol. 16, Part 6.—1909: *Statistical Tables*, Fifth Series, C No. 5.

Quantity of livestock in Denmark:

	Horned cattle (head)	Total livestock in terms of big cattle ¹⁾	Population:	Number of farms with horned cattle	Carts	Other vehicles	Two-horse teams	1898. P. 13★ Unification of livestock [horse = 3; horned cattle = 1; sheep = 1/2; pig = 1/4]	1898 P. 25★ Population in rural areas (roughly)	Total farms	Their total horned cattle (head)
1838:	854,726	1,565,538						2,162,707			
1861:	1,118,774	1,856,041						2,464,768			
1871:	1,238,898	2,008,606	1,811,000					2,606,293			
1884:	1,470,078	2,278,135	1,999,000	176,452				2,902,718			
1888:	1,459,527	2,338,042	2,140,000	177,486	265,775	123,305	136,534	2,983,022	1,441,547		
1893:	1,696,190			179,800				3,343,148	1,423,613		
1898:	1,744,797			180,641	282,703	159,330	143,875	3,563,975	1,444,700	278,673	1,744,797
1903:	1,840,466			179,225				3,815,000			
1909:	2,253,982			183,643	327,003	206,076	166,531			274,248	2,218,350

1838-

1888: + 70.76% + 49.34%

¹⁾ 1 head of horned cattle = 1; 1 horse = $1\frac{1}{2}$; 1 donkey = $\frac{1}{2}$; 1 sheep and 1 goat = $\frac{1}{10}$; 1 pig = $\frac{1}{4}$. Totals without goats and donkeys (1888, p. xvi).

(In 1903—no data on quantity

Number of farms with ...

	1	2	3	4-5	6-9
1909:	9,167	16,785	19,092	31,273	32,710
1903:					
1898:	18,376	27,394	22,522	27,561	26,022
1893:	20,596	27,714	21,908	26,877	25,494
1888:	29,394	32,115	19,982	22,889	23,013

Danish 1909

Pages:

(p. 48★)

	farms	%	Land %	Horned cattle %
< 3.3 ha	101,124	42.2	2.6	4.9
3.3-9.9 ha	50,732	21.2	9.1	12.3
9.9-29.7 ha	55,703	23.3	31.2	35.2
> 29.7 ha	31,916	13.3	57.1	47.6
	<u>Σ = 239,475</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

of horned cattle by groups.)

head of *horned cattle*:

10-14	15-29	30-49	50-99	100-199	200 and >	Total
22,498	37,384	11,360	2,440	640	294	183,643
20,375	30,460	5,650	1,498	588	195	180,641
19,802	29,865	5,335	1,447	594	168	
19,855	24,383	3,638	1,233	555	129	177,186

statistics

48*; 162

(p. 162)
Number of farms with
horned cattle

%

38,696 38%

49,558 98%

55,188 99%

31,781 99%

175,223 73%

Head of
horned cattle

105,923

267,817

767,355

1,039,740

2,180,835

+4,738
179,961

+37,515
2,218,350

- α) Under 3. ha = roughly proletarians and semi-proletarians
 β) 3.3-9. ha = small peasants
 γ) 9.3-27. ha = big peasants, peasant bourgeoisie
 δ) > 29. ha = capitalist agriculture

	<i>Farms</i>	<i>Land</i>	<i>Horned cattle</i>
	%	%	%
α + β))	63.4	11.7	17.2
δ))	13.3	57.1	47.6
γ + δ))	36.6	88.3	82.8%

Number of farms by head
of horned cattle

	1881	1888
1- 3 head	79,320	81,491
4-14	67,122	65,757
15-49	28,089	28,021
50 and over	1,921	1,917
Total	176,452	177,186

(Page 42*)
Number of farms by head of horned cattle

	1898	%	1909	%	+ or - 1898-1909
1-3 head	68,292	37.8	45,044	24.5	-34.0%
4-14	73,958	40.9	86,481	47.1	+16.9%
15-49	36,110	20.0	48,744	26.6	+35.0%
50 and >	2,281	1.3	3,374	1.8	+46.3%
Σ =	180,641	100.0	183,643	100.0	+ 1.7%

Number of *horned cattle* compared:

(p. 18*)

	per '000 population	per '000 ha
Denmark . . .	837 (682) ¹⁾	578 (38) ²⁾
Germany . . .	330 (343)	382 (29)
Russia	270 (292)	68 (5)

In Germany, 10-20 ha farms
have 33% of the hired labour
N.B.

1898

	Number of farms %
Without land	4.82
< 1 Tönde Hartkorn * . .	52.49
1-4 " " . . .	16.34
4 and >" " . . .	10.69
	84.34
Unidentified area	16.46
	Σ 100.80

¹⁾ Bracketed figures are for 1883-1888

²⁾ idem. *per sq. km.*

100 ha = 1 sq. km.

* Under 1 Tönde Hartkorn means "areas with a crop yield of under 1 ton".—Ed.

		Number of farms by quantity of horned cattle					
1885				1888	1881		
-	147,584	50 and more head		1,917	1,921	-	4
	2,671	15-49	"	28,021	28,089	-	68
<hr/>							
	144,913	4-14	"	65,757	67,122	-	1,365
	87,621	1-3	"	81,491	79,320	+	2,171
<hr/>							
	232,534				176,452		

Written in December 1910-1913

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AUSTRIAN AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS ¹²¹

EXTRACTS

N.B. *Oesterreichische Statistik*, Band 83 (Vol. LXXXIII),
Heft 1, (1902).

The name of this volume: Results of the Farm Census
of June 3, 1902 (etc.). Vienna, 1909.

Austrian Agricultural Statistics

Austrian Statistical Handbook

Vol. 27—1908 etc. (back)

Vol. 28*)—1909 (last one)

Results of the Farm Census of June 3, 1902 (Vol. 27,
p. 138).

		%
Number of enterprises in general . . .	2,856,349	100
" " purely agricultural . . .	2,133,506	74.7
" " agricultural and forestry . . .	713,382	25.0
" " purely forestry	9,461	0.3

Average size of enterprise in ha:

total area = 10.5 ha
productive area = 9.9 ha

*) Vol. 29—1910 (Vienna, 1911, 6 kronen).

Nothing about agricultural statistics. Only references to
previous years. }

There are data on industry.

Agricultural and forestry enter
By type of
Number of enterprises with indication
 in general *) under 2 ha 2-100 ha over 100 ha

Machinery in general	947,111	139,548	796,811	10,752
Straw-cutters	804,427	109,218	685,418	9,791
Cleaners and graders	372,501	33,273	332,186	7,042
Threshers	328,708	10,089	310,316	8,303
Seeders	75,331	3,580	66,208	5,543
Crushers	45,117	9,073	33,682	2,362
Rakes and tedders . . .	14,326	76	9,859	4,391
Mowers	13,151	68	10,182	2,901
Separators	8,674	248	7,543	883
Rootcrop lifters	6,175	205	4,720	1,250
Maize cultivators . . .	4,608	277	3,863	468
Manure spreaders . . .	2,438	25	979	1,434
Hay and straw presses	1,668	255	1,147	266
Steam ploughs	383	—	45	338
Narrow gauge lines . .	122	—	16	106

*) Percentage of
 farms using machin-
 ery

33.₂ 10.₉ 51.₁₀ 60.₁

* Figures from *Austrian Statistics*, Vol. LXXXIII, Part 1, p. xxxiv and (p. 385) is a selective summary from a number of tables.—Ed.

prises using agricultural machinery:

machinery:

of use of machines: with cultivated area *

2-5 ha	5-10	10-20	20-50	50-100
288,931	220,588	174,876	100,520	11,896
248,163	190,237	149,706	87,038	10,274
87,271	92,355	95,292	52,322	4,946
43,142	76,744	109,982	72,595	7,853
6,592	11,993	25,450	19,840	2,333
9,216	7,417	8,403	7,475	1,171
155	417	2,134	5,511	1,642
261	575	2,530	5,616	1,200
562	799	2,488	3,246	448
608	904	1,498	1,356	354
490	698	1,321	1,113	241
54	97	183	406	239
250	248	276	284	89
1	—	4	19	21
—	3	1	5	7

pp. 27-29. The first part of the table (p. 384) is given in full, the second

Classification of agricultural and forestry enterprises by size of *productive* area (distinct from total area, farmland, ploughland and meadow, etc.)

(Vol. 27, p. 141)

My total	Under 0.5	ha	343,860	
	0.5- 1	"	369,464	
	1- 2	"	561,897	
	2- 5	"	792,415	
	5- 10	"	383,331	
	10- 20	"	242,293	
	20- 50	"	127,828	
	50-100	"	17,372	
	> 100	"	17,889	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	Σ		2,856,349	
				<div> 100- 200 8,099 200- 500 6,050 500-1,000 2,100 > 1,000 1,640 </div>

No general grouping by area, only data on enterprises
(by produc

				Area	
	Number of enter- prises	Plough- land	Meadow	Vegetable gardens	Vineyards
Total . . .	2,856,349	10,624,851	3,072,230	371,240	242,062
with 100 ha and over . .	17,889	1,640,937	391,047	32,617	7,372
under 100 ha	2,838,460	8,983,914	2,681,183	338,623	234,690

* These detailed figures by groups of area over 100 ha are taken from
 ** The data in the following table are taken from the same source.
 *** The data are from the same source, 27th year of publication, 1908.

(Vol. 27, p. 143)

		Enterprises by farmland		by productive area **	
			%		%
Under	2 ha	1,322,565	46.5	1,275,221	44.6
	2- 5 ha	810,225	28.5	792,415	27.7
	5- 20 "	613,290	21.6	625,624	21.9
	20-100 "	89,342	3.1	145,200	5.1
Over	100 ha	11,466	0.3	17,889	0.7
		2,846,888	100.0	2,856,349	100.0

with 100 ha and over and enterprises with < 100 ha
tive area) ***

in ha:

Pastures	Mountain pastures	Forest	Lakes, swamps, ponds and un- suitable land	Total
2,655,371	1,399,724	9,777,933	1,857,373	30,000,784
652,273	900,899	5,477,565	750,866	9,853,576
2,003,098	498,825	4,300,368	1,106,507	20,147,208

Austrian Statistical Handbook, 28th year of publication, 1909 (p. 149).—Ed. .
27th year of publication, 1908, pp. 141 and 142.—Ed.
pp. 146-47.—Ed.

(Vol. 28,

Enterprises by personnel

	Purely family enterprises	
	owner only	family members
Under 0.5 ha	150,944	181,323
0.5-1 ha	115,117	227,109
1-2 "	126,203	379,991
2-5 "	114,833	545,274
5-10 "	29,719	227,476
10-20 "	8,565	91,456
20-50 "	1,441	23,602
50-100 "	182	1,299
over 100 "	103	300
Total	547,107	1,677,830

p. 152)

and productive area:

Enterprises with non-family personnel				
without employees or supervisory personnel				with employees and supervisory personnel
servants only	day labour- ers only	servants and day labour- ers	outside labour only	
with casual outside labour				
7,569	1,093	79	1,000	1,852
10,326	2,688	173	12,960	1,091
25,146	5,441	503	22,945	1,668
72,380	13,675	1,952	41,286	3,015
81,182	12,027	3,302	26,546	3,079
107,401	8,193	6,955	15,960	3,763
79,277	3,469	9,887	4,702	5,450
9,189	579	2,060	332	3,731
3,844	207	828	79	12,528
—	—	—	—	—
396,314	47,372	25,739	125,810	36,177

[ctd on next page]

[ctd]

Personnel

	All persons	male				female			
		over	%	under	%	over	%	under	%
		16 years old							
Under 0.5 ha	676,498	295,781		28,917		321,197		30,603	
0.5-1 ha	846,265	366,460	43.1	44,368	5.7	389,709	45.4	45,728	5.8
1-2 ha	1,477,786	632,150		96,609		651,033		97,994	
2-5 ha	2,454,298	1,045,423	42.6	191,088	7.8	1,032,920	42.1	184,867	7.5
5-10 ha	1,412,013	612,615		114,465		578,558		106,375	
10-20 ha	1,044,972	466,357	43.9	70,279	7.5	444,227	41.6	64,109	7.0
20-50 ha	706,665	329,369		44,257		296,132		36,907	
50-100 ha	126,291	66,803	47.6	6,311	6.1	48,233	41.3	4,944	5.0
over 100 ha	325,894	228,949	70.3	7,500	2.3	83,220	25.6	6,225	1.9
Total	9,070,682	4,043,907	44.6	603,794	6.6	3,845,229	42.5	577,752	6.3

Number of gainfully employed persons					
owners	family members	employees	super- visors	servants	day labourers
378,485	285,573	86	1,895	8,935	1,524
427,081	401,905	18	1,103	12,440	3,718
662,367	775,754	24	1,686	29,984	7,971
954,844	1,384,305	40	3,051	91,136	20,922
476,644	789,325	67	3,114	120,151	22,712
325,083	474,248	116	3,884	214,674	26,967
171,126	237,972	320	5,716	259,787	31,744
17,791	27,642	533	4,146	60,306	15,873
10,595	12,681	11,090	33,062	145,353	113,113
3,424,016	4,389,405	12,294	57,657	942,766	244,544

[ctd on next page]

[ctd]

	Purely family farms	Farms with non-family personnel	Total farms *
Under 0.5 ha	332,267	11,593	343,860
0.5-1 "	342,226	27,238	369,464
1-2 "	506,194	55,703	561,897
2-5 "	660,107	132,308	792,415
5-10 "	257,195	126,136	383,331
10-20 "	100,021	142,272	242,293
20-50 "	25,043	102,785	127,828
50-100 "	1,481	15,891	17,372
> 100 "	403	17,486	17,889
	2,224,937	631,412	2,856,349
Under 5 ha		226,842	2,067,636
5-10 "		126,136	383,331
10 and > "		278,434	405,382
		631,412	2,856,349

* The three boxed figures are combined from Table 6 of *Austrian Stati*** Source of this and the following tables: *Austrian Statistics*. Vol.

Number of farms connected with **			(My total) Farms providing hired labour	Number of farms connected with handicraft industries
agricultural	industrial	wage labour without further specification		
wage labour				
103,949	47,585	25,072	176,606	27,266
131,738	36,152	27,587	195,477	27,271
190,504	44,314	39,090	273,908	39,782
186,271	38,381	37,082	261,734	47,611
}	58,173	11,437	14,036	83,646
				23,833
670,635	177,869	142,867	991,371	165,763
$(\alpha + \beta)$ total with hired labour and craftsmen			(α)	(β)
1,049,655			907,725	141,930
}	107,479		83,646	23,833
1,157,134			991,371	165,763

[ctd on next page]

[std]

	Number of farms connected with		Total men	Total women	%
	other agricultural enterprises	industrial enterprises			
Under 0.5 ha	} 13,187	127,088	324,698	351,800	52.0
0.5-1 "			410,828	435,437	51.5
1-2 "			728,759	749,027	50.7
2-5 "	8,659	72,385	1,236,511	1,217,787	49.6
5-10 "	5,540	35,551	727,080	684,933	48.5
10-20 "	4,922	21,689	536,636	508,336	48.6
20-50 "	4,130	12,595	373,626	333,039	47.1
50-100 "	1,354	2,702	73,114	53,177	42.1
over 100 "	3,396	4,728	236,449	89,445	27.4
	41,188	276,736	4,647,701	4,422,981	48.7
Under 5 ha	221,319				
5-10 "	41,091				
10 ha and over	55,514				
	317,924				

Total children (under 16 yrs)	%	Total family workers	Total hired labourers	Total workers	
59,520	8.8	664,058	12,440	676,498	
90,096	10.6	828,986	17,279	846,265	
194,603	13.2	1,438,121	39,665	1,477,786	
375,955	15.3	2,339,149	115,149	2,454,298	
220,840	15.6	1,265,969	146,044	1,412,013	
134,388	12.8	799,331	245,641	1,044,972	
81,164	11.3	409,098	297,567	706,665	
11,255	9.0	45,433	80,858	126,291	
13,725	4.2	23,276	302,618	325,894	
1,181,546	13.0	7,813,421	1,257,261	9,070,682	
					Number of farms using machinery
		5,270,314	184,533	5,454,847	428,479
		1,265,969	146,044	1,412,013	220,588
		1,277,138	926,684	2,203,822	298,044
		7,813,421	1,257,261	9,070,682	947,111

Vol. 28, p. 150
Maintenance of livestock in
connection with size of productive area

	Horses	Horned cattle	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Number of farms with live- stock in general *
a) Number of farms with this livestock						
Under 2 ha	78,750	720,490	244,373	71,004	486,891	
2-5 "	230,079	714,530	62,709	73,713	462,421	761,527
5-20 "	307,765	595,890	66,541	97,087	473,947	
20-50 "	79,769	121,655	20,797	32,657	110,988	122,844
50-100 "	10,410	14,692	3,265	6,679	12,816	14,934
over 100 "	10,771	12,110	2,156	4,178	7,695	12,620
Total:	717,544	2,179,367	399,841	285,318	1,554,758	2,544,792

b) Quantity of livestock						
Under 2 ha	110,101	1,232,007	446,808	503,187	813,836	
2-5 "	379,087	1,975,503	148,818	599,797	981,935	
5-20 "	626,149	3,343,032	145,683	890,110	1,680,992	
20-50 "	215,739	1,493,417	50,397	379,272	674,273	
50-100 "	39,286	301,599	45,339	127,702	108,629	
over 100 "	170,569	679,699	19,711	302,278	105,430	
Total:	1,540,931	9,025,257	826,756	2,802,346	4,365,095	

Number of farms with this livestock

Under 0.5ha	5,790	86,197	93,321	14,501	98,340	215,941
0.5-1 "	13,973	199,278	80,781	19,627	135,465	298,474
1-2 "	58,978	435,015	70,271	36,876	253,086	507,990
5-10 "	176,481	362,559	34,941	55,561	275,007	373,892
10-20 "	131,684	233,331	31,600	41,526	198,940	236,570

Quantity of livestock

Under 0.5ha	7,535	121,406	157,412	103,588	151,416	
0.5-1 "	18,515	297,048	149,762	130,128	217,274	
1-2 "	84,051	813,553	139,634	269,471	445,146	
5-10 "	336,128	1,616,774	80,243	503,797	808,701	
10-20 "	290,021	1,728,258	65,440	386,313	872,291	

Written not earlier than
1910-not later than 1912

Printed from the original

**REMARKS ON SCHMELZLE'S ARTICLE,
"DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL LAND HOLDINGS,
ITS INFLUENCE ON THE PRODUCTIVITY
AND DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE" ¹²²**

Dr. *Schmelzle*. "Die ländliche Grundbesitzverteilung, ihr Einfluss auf die Leistungsfähigkeit der Landwirtschaft und ihre Entwicklung" (*Annalen des Deutschen Reichs*, 46. Jahrgang, 1913, No. 6, S. 401-33).

The author talks platitudes; refuses to differentiate between various, small, medium and large farms, but he does give many interesting indications of and references to the latest writings.

(Stumpfe)	Cost of buildings per <i>ha</i>	Marks
	on the big farms	360
(p. 407)	" medium "	420
	" small "	472

Quante ¹⁾ ¹²³ : Cost of buildings per <i>ha</i> for	Marks
	under-5-ha farms 1,430
The implication is "higher	5-20 ha 896
cost of repairs, insurance and	20-100 " 732
depreciation".	100-500 " 413
	500 and over " 419

Dr. <i>Vogeley</i> ²⁾ ¹²⁴ reckons the averages	
	for this per <i>ha</i> Marks
	on middle-peasant farms 64.48
	" big " " 57.63

- 1) *Thiels Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher*. 1905. S. 955.*
E. Laur. Grundlagen und Methoden der Bewertung etc. in der Landwirtschaft. Berlin 1911.**
 (Sammelwerk): *Neuere Erfahrungen auf dem Gebiet des landwirtschaftlichen Betriebswesens**** Berlin 1910.
Petersilie: "Schichtung und Aufbau der Landwirtschaft in Preussen." Zeitschrift des Königlichen Preussischen Statistischen Landesamts. 1913.****
H. Losch: *Die Veränderungen im wirtschaftlichen etc. Aufbau der Bevölkerung Württembergs. (Württembergische Jahrbücher für Statistik. 1911.)******
M. Hecht: *Die Badische Landwirtschaft*. Karlsruhe 1903.*****

Germany 1907 (Dr. Arthur Schulz where?) (P. 410)

Calculated total number of permanently employed persons	Per permanently employed person				
	horses	horned cattle	pigs	sheep	poultry
2- 5 ha 2,346,000	0.10	1.84	1.19	0.15	6.25
5- 20 " 3,891,000	0.34	2.02	1.62	0.37	7.09
20-100 " 1,804,000	0.67	2.94	2.02	1.28	7.85
over 100 " 1,068,000	0.61	2.18	1.29	4.10	3.35

On the whole, says the author, small-scale production is weaker (p. 414). There are special crops, vegetable gardening, but their part is weak.

(P. 415.) Area under *cereals* per 100 ha of cultivated farmland in 1907

	Germany	Bavaria
< 2 ha	31.2	29.4
2- 5 "	42.4	38.8
5- 20 "	47.5	41.8
20-100 "	48.3	43.5
100 and over	47.6	34.9

* Thiel's *Agricultural Yearbooks*.—Ed.

** *Principles and Methods of Assessment, etc.*, in *Agriculture*.—Ed.

*** (Collection): *The Latest Experiments in Agricultural Production*.—Ed.

**** "Stratification and Structure of Agriculture in Prussia." *Journal of the Royal Prussian Statistical Board*.—Ed.

***** *Changes in the Economic, etc. Structure of the Population in Württemberg (Württemberg Statistical Yearbooks)*.—Ed.

***** *Baden Agriculture*.—Ed.

Crop statistics (1901-10)		(double centners)	
		wheat	rye
{ The result is said to be not in favour of small- scale production	Germany	19.6	16.3
	Belgium	23.6	21.7
	Denmark	27.8	17.3
	France	13.6	10.6
	Great Britain	21.4	17.9

Livestock farming: in Bavaria (1907) per 100 ha of cultivated farmland

head of horned
cattle (p. 419)

{ The big farms are said to have better livestock in general: (p. 419) Cf. Part 218. <i>Transactions of the German Agricultural Society</i>		under 2 ha	137.6
		2- 5 "	125.1
		5- 20 "	109.8
		20-100 "	98.7
		100 and over	62.7

p. 420: (From Part 81 of *The Contribution to the Statistics of the Kingdom of Bavaria*, p. 146*)

N.B.		Bavaria:						Head of horned cattle per 100 ha of cultivated farmland		
		Per farm with the following species of livestock								
		horned cattle			pigs					
		1907	1982	increase from 1882 to 1907 %	1907	1982	increase %	1907	1982	increase %
Under 2 ha		1.9	1.7	11.8	1.9	1.6	18.8	137.6	131.9	4.3
2- 5 "		3.7	3.2	15.6	2.7	2.1	28.6	125.1	107.3	16.6
5- 20 "		8.7	7.3	19.2	4.6	3.4	35.3	109.8	92.3	19.0
20-100 "		21.4	17.3	23.7	10.2	7.1	43.7	98.7	80.7	22.3
100 and over "		82.7	54.1	52.9	48.7	21.1	130.8	62.7	50.3	24.7

Cost-price per kilogramme of milk on farms with

5-10 ha of area	16.34	centimes
10-20 " " "	14.97	"
20-30 " " "	14.43	"
over 30 " " "	12.80	"

Schmelzle
in *Weekly of the*
Agricultural Society in
Bavaria. 1912, No. 4 7
et seq.

{ *A Study of the*
Profitability of
Swiss Agriculture,
l. c. (p. 422) }

	Gross income per ha without forest (1901- 09)	Net profit as % of production capital (1901-09)	Growth of gross income per ha of cultivated area in 1906-09 as compared with 1901-05
		%	%
Small-peasant farms . . . under 5 ha	169.70	2.35	+3.7
Small middle-peasant farms 5-10	148.20	2.91	17.7
Middle-peasant farms . . . 10-15	128.55	3.34	16.2
Big middle-peasant farms 15-30	122.00	3.42	20.5
Big-peasant farms over 30	100.00	4.48	16.9
			14.8
			21.2
			21.8
			22.0
			15.7

Both wings of the Social-Democrats are said to be wrong: the Radicals in that they tend to forget the difference between agriculture and industry, and the revisionists in that they allege the superiority of small-scale production to be the cause (of the development towards small-scale production) (p. 433). The author is a *middle-of-the-roader* (!), a fool. He says small and middle (5-20 ha) peasant farms are growing stronger, area statistics for 1907, etc., etc.

Written not earlier than July
1913

Printed from the original²

**REMARKS ON E. LAUR'S BOOK,
STATISTICAL NOTES ON THE
DEVELOPMENT OF SWISS AGRICULTURE
OVER THE LAST 25 YEARS**¹²⁶

Statistische Notizen über die Entwicklung der schweizerischen Landwirtschaft in den letzten 25 Jahren. (E. Laur). Brugg 1907.

Participation of Swiss agriculture in supplying the country with corn (estimated).

In the early 1880s = 1,850,000 quintals* = 38.5% of demand

Now = 850,000 " = 14.3%

Reduction in area under corn

			%
Cantons	Zurich (1885)—15,490 ha—	(1896) 13,590—	12.3
	Berne (1885)—48,170 "	—(1905) 43,340—	10.0
	Waadt (1886)—38,510 "	—(1905) 28,330—	27.2

Maintenance of livestock	1886	1906	±%
Number of livestock owners	289,274	274,706	— 5.04
Livestock owners with farms . . .	258,639	239,111	— 7.55
Owners of horses	56,499	72,925	+29.07
Owners of big horned cattle	219,193	212,950	— 2.85
Owners of small cattle	232,104	206,291	—11.55
Horses	98,622	135,091	+36.98
Horned cattle	1,212,538	1,497,904	+23.54
Pigs	394,917	548,355	+38.86
Sheep	341,804	209,243	—38.78
Goats	416,323	359,913	—13.55

* Double metric centners (100 kg).—Ed.

Value of livestock

	1886	1906	±%
Horses	51,245(000fr.)	94,523	+ 84.45
Horned cattle	360,853	527,797	+ 46.36
Pigs	20,997	42,655	+103.15
etc.			
Total	448,579	680,722	+ 51.75

Milk production

Milch cows	663,102	785,577	+ 18.47
Milk goats	291,426	251,970	- 13.55
Milk from cows	14,678,000 hl*	20,818,000 hl	+ 14.84
(2,210 l)		(2,650 l)	
" " goats	874,000 hl	756,000	- 13.55
(300 l)		(300 l)	
Total milk output	15,552,000 hl	21,574,000 hl	+ 38.72
Consumption of milk by population	7,217,000 hl (250 l)	10,391,000 (300-1)	+ 44.00
Consumption of milk for breeding and fattening of calves	2,437,000	3,124,000	+ 27.80
Consumption of milk for breeding goats	87,000	75,000	- 13.80
Consumption of milk for breeding pigs	117,000	160,000	+ 36.75
Consumption of milk for condensation and baby food	369,000	886,000	+140.11
Consumption of milk for making chocolate	15,000	100,000	+566.67
Consumption of milk for technical processing on Alpine farms	5,311,000	6,838,000	+ 28.75
Milk consumed on farms and in households	5,450,000	6,563,000	+ 20.42
Milk marketed	10,102,000	15,095,000	+ 49.43
of this, milk and milk products for export	3,500,000	4,502,000	+ 28.63
of this, milk and milk products at home	6,602,000	10,593,000	+ 60.45
Value of milk output	215,500,000 francs	333,210,000 francs	+ 54.63
Value of milk output less milk going into breeding and fattening of livestock	175,597,000	286,180,000	+ 62.05

* hl—hectolitres; l—litres.—Ed.

	1886	1906	±%
Total value of Swiss meat production	126,612,000 francs	214,810,000	+70.72
Total value of Swiss meat consumption	172,080,000	285,171,000	+65.71
Cost of one kg of meat . . .	1.514	1.335	+7.33
Per-head consumption of meat	39.353 kg	50.103 kg	+27.31
Consumption of meat (quintals)	1,136,000	1,755,000	+54.48
of this, nationally produced	829,000	1,333,000	+60.79
of this, imported	307,000	422,000	+37.45

Value of total output (estimated)

	'000 fr. in mid- 1880s	%	'000 fr. now	%	±%
Cereals	39,000	7.16	21,300	2.92	-45.38
Potatoes	24,471	4.50	27,000	3.70	+10.39
Hemp and flax	1,894	0.35	1,900	0.26	+0.32
Tobacco	1,000	0.17	1,000	0.14	—
Various crops	250	0.04	400	0.05	+60.00
Hay for horses not used on farms	3,600	0.66	4,500	0.62	+25.00
Wine-growing	49,240	9.05	45,000	6.18	-8.61
Fruit-growing	49,500	9.09	60,000	8.21	+21.21
Vegetable-gardening	25,928	4.76	26,400	3.61	+1.83
Horned cattle breeding . . .	6,485	1.19	5,600	0.77	-13.64
Fattening of horned cattle (including export)	96,250	17.68	156,300	21.46	+62.39
Horse breeding	288	0.05	350	0.05	+21.53
Pig breeding	38,221	7.02	61,480	8.43	+60.35
Sheep breeding	3,800	0.70	2,590	0.35	-31.84
Goat breeding	12,250	2.25	13,260	1.81	+8.24
Poultry farming	13,258	2.43	14,000	1.91	+5.61
Bee-keeping	2,286	0.41	3,000	0.41	+31.23
Milk products	176,597	32.49	286,180	39.20	+62.05
Total	544,314	100.00	730,280	100.00	+34.16

Import of agricultural raw materials and machinery	mid-1880s quintals	now quintals	±%
Fertilisers and waste	181,720	913,340	+ 402.00
Feedstuffs	516,000	1,456,390	+ 182.35
{ Bran, oil-cakes (idem ground) . . .	27,410	366,310	+1,236.41
{ Maize	287,370	634,620	+ 120.63
{ Flour	86,230	171,850	+ 99.30
Straw and straw for litter	110,000	567,410	+ 415.62
Seed	24,130	11,450	- 52.55
Agricultural machinery and implements	1,340	40,340	+2,910.45

1885-1888

1905

Import of competitive farm items	198,381,000 francs	351,681	+	77.27
Export of competitive farm items	78,399,000 francs	81,512	+	3.07
Agricultural population . . .	1888	1900		%
Relating to agriculture	1,092,827	1,047,795	-	4.12
Male	568,024	555,047	-	2.28
Female	524,803	492,748	-	6.10
Technical and managing personnel, men	—	464		
" " " " women	—	14		
Man servants	61,320	57,849	-	5.66
Maid servants	9,927	6,779	-	31.71
Day labourers, men	35,258	37,234	+	5.60
" " women	8,921	8,348	-	6.43
	115,426	110,210		

Written in 1913

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REMARKS ON E. JORDI'S BOOK, *THE ELECTRIC MOTOR IN AGRICULTURE*¹²⁷

Ernst Jordi, Der Elektromotor in der Landwirtschaft. Bern 1910

The author is a practitioner from an agricultural school at Rütli, Berne. This school itself uses an electric motor for farming operations. The author has collected data on electric motors in Swiss agriculture. Result: highly recommends that peasant co-operatives use electric motors.

"At present, no other mechanical engine can match the electric motor's simple and reliable operation, insignificant wear and tear, great adaptability, instant readiness for use, minimal requirements in supervision and maintenance, and the consequent low overhead costs.... Production-wise, it will pay big farms to have their own motor in most cases. Medium and small farms are advised to purchase and run an electric motor co-operatively..." p. 79.

Cost of electricity: "effective h.p.—hour with the use of" (p. 78)	$1 \text{ volt} \times 1 \text{ ampere} = 1 \text{ watt}$ h.p. { <ul style="list-style-type: none"> kilowatt = 1,000 watts 1 h.p. = 736 watts
} Consequently, the elec- } tric motor is cheaper than } anything (except water).	a. electric motor (4 h.p.)—2 6 centimes b. manpower—300 cen- times c. one-horse drive—100 centimes d. water (very cheap) a few centimes e. internal-combustion en- gine (4 h.p.)—60 cen- times

The author reckons Switzerland's water-power (according to official statistics) at 722,600 h.p. Roughly $\frac{3}{4}$ of a million h.p. (in a 24-hour day). Rather, up to 1 million = the work of 14-24 million men (p. 13)

Written in September-October
1914

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of the *Collected Works*

Printed from the original

CAPITALISM AND AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ¹²⁸

OUTLINE OF INTRODUCTION

AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CENSUSES

The importance of America as a leading country of capitalism. A model. Ahead of the others. Most freedom, etc.

Agricultural evolution. The significance, importance and complexity of the question.

American agricultural statistics. Decennial censuses. Similar material.

Himmer as a *collection* of bourgeois views. *In this respect* his short article is worth volumes.

The gist of his attitude: "*family-labour*" farms (or farmers) or *capitalist* farms. Main propositions. "Decline of Capitalism"?

VARIANTS OF PLAN

I

3 main divisions and 2 *subdivisions*.

3 *sections* and 2 *subsections* (9 divisions)

Cf. p. 4 of the extracts from the 1900 edition: in 1900 there were 5 divisions,* which is more *reasonable*.

Population density.

Per cent of urban population.

Population increase.

* See p. 427.—Ed.

Settlement (homesteads).
 Growing number of farms.
 Increase in improved area.
 Intensiveness of agriculture.

{ capital
 { fertilisers.

Hired labour.
 Crops (agricultural).
 Yields.

Average farm acreage and its changes
 { by divisions
 { in time.

Percentage distribution of total value of farms and value of agricultural implements + machines.

Sale-purchase of feedstuffs and livestock products.

Negroes in the South and their flight to the cities. Immigrants and their urge to move to the cities.

Hired labour in agriculture.

Expenditures for wages.

Occupation statistics.

Owners versus tenants

in general

in the South.

Mortgaged farms. Increase.

Number of farms owning horses and changes.

Number of farms (by groups) and changes.

Acreage of improved land (idem) and changes.

Dairy cattle (and its concentration)....

Plantations in the South.

Overall picture of industry and agriculture in their class structure and development.

Three methods of grouping. N.B.)

(1900)....

Latifundia and decrease in their acreage.

II

The main thing: three *sections* and

A) 2 divisions of the North (New England + Middle Atlantic)....

<i>A d d</i> : the prices of industrial products
--

- B) The South—"decline of capitalism".
 C) Summaries of acreage groups.
 D) Comparison of three types of groupings.
 settlement.
 latifundia.
 Owners versus tenants.
 Overall picture of agriculture and industry.

111

1. *I n t r o d u c t i o n*. The importance of the question.
 Material. "Himmer".
2. General essay 3(+2) *m a i n* sections (*g e n e r a l*
 characteristic)

resp. 3-5 §§

(homestead) West	||	Transition from homestead to
(industrial) North	||	settled areas
(slave-holding) South	||	(1 division)
	||	(1 division)

3. Average farm acreage (1850-1910)

-
4. Acreage groups.
 5. *I b i d*. Percentage distribution of total value and
 value of machinery.
 6. Groups by income.
 7. " " principal source of income ("specialities").
 8. Comparison of the 3 groupings.
 9. Expropriation of the small farmers.
 { summaries for the United States by }
 { groupings }
 { owners and tenants } mortgaged
 { ownership of horses } farms.
 10. Hired labour in agriculture.
 11. Considerable decrease in the acreage of the latifundia.
 12. Overall picture.
-

Further (after 13 §§) roughly:

14. Expropriation of small farmers

- (α) flight from the countryside
- (β) owners
- (γ) ownership of horses
- (δ) farm debt.
- 15. Overall picture *N.B.* +
 ((+cf. America and Russia, if all the land))
 goes to the peasants.
- 15. A comparative picture of evolution in industry and agriculture.
- 16. *Summary and conclusions.*

add to § 3, the North % of large enterprises

add: % of high-income farms	
under 3 acres	5.2 N.B.
3 to 10	0.6
10 to 20	0.4
20 to 50	0.3
50 to 100	0.6

+ prices of livestock

Add: Latifundia, % of land

1900	1910
23.6	19.7

+ value of land:

7.1%	7.6%
------	------

+ increase in livestock

meadow + land: p. 6.

VARIANTS OF TITLE

Roughly:

Capitalism and Agriculture in the United States of America.

(New Data on the Laws Governing the Development of Capitalism in Agriculture.)

New Data on the Laws Governing the Development of Capitalism in Agriculture.

Part One. Capitalism and Agriculture in the United States of America.

EXTRACTS FROM DIFFERENT VARIANTS

I

I.

From corvée to capitalist rent.

Marx.

III. Size of capital investment in land.

II

"Summary and Conclusions":

A) (Similar material.

Range of nuances.

B) "*Seven theses*."16. *Summary and
conclusions.*

<p>p. 20; + quotations</p>

III

Size of country and diversity.

Range of nuances, strands in evolution:

3. || α) Intensification due to *vast* industry.
4. || β) Extensive farming (livestock breeding—hundreds of dessiatines)
2. γ) Settlement
1. δ) Transition from feudalism to capitalism (slave-holding)
- ε) comparative size of farms (?)
 1. | Machinery
 2. | Hired, labour
 3. | Displacement of small-scale by large-scale farming
 4. | Minimisation of the displacement by acreage group-ing.
 5. | Growth of capitalism as farms become smaller (intensification).

6. [Expropriation of small farmers
 { owners and tenants
 { ownership of livestock
 debts. }]
7. [Uniformity with industry (§ 15).

IV

10. Defects of conventional methods of economic inquiry.
11. Small and big farms by value of product.
11. More exact comparisons of small and large enterprises.
12. Different types of enterprises in agriculture.
13. How is the displacement of small-scale by large-scale production in agriculture minimised?

V

4. *Average size of farms.*
"Decline of capitalism" in the South.
U.S.A. the South, the North
 = — +
two divisions of the North, the West, the South

5. *"Disintegration of capitalism" in the North.* New England + Middle Atlantic.
6. *Capitalist character.*
6. *Groups by farm acreage. Overall result.*
7. *Idem. The South.*
8. *The North.* New England + Middle Atlantic.
9. *The West.*
10. *The capitalist character of agriculture.*
11. *Groups by value* (total value and value of machinery).
12. *Groups by income.*
13. *Groups by speciality.*
14. *Comparison of the three groupings.*
15. *Expropriation.*
16. *Overall picture.*

VI

10. Shortcomings in the grouping of farms by acreage
11. Grouping by income

12. Grouping by (principal source of income) speciality
 13. Comparison of the three groupings.
 { *cf. America and Russia, if all the land went* } N.B.
 { to the peasants }

VII

California

per acre

	1910	1900
<i>L a b o u r</i>	4. ₃₈	2. ₁₆
Fertilisers	0. ₁₉	0. ₀₈

Understatement of the ruin of small-scale production (when grouping is by acreage):

{ the *minority* of prospering farms are lumped
 together with the *mass* of backward farms and those
 on the way to ruin.

N.B.

A d d:

among the high-income farms (\$2,500 and over), there is
 a higher % of very small and small farms

under 3 acres—	5. ₂
3 to 10	0. ₆
10 to 20	0. ₄
20 to 50	0.₃
50 to 100	0. ₆

VARIANTS OF CONTENTS

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End

—— means: "rewrite heading" of §

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REMARKS ON AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

The most interesting thing American agricultural statistics provide—in novelty and importance for economic science—is the comparison of *three* groupings: by acreage (conventional); 2) by principal source of income; 3) by gross income—by value of products not fed to livestock (probably, gross cash income).

The second and third groupings are a novelty, which is highly valuable and instructive.

There is no need to say much about the second one. Its importance lies in showing the economic types of farm with a *bias* for some aspect of *commercial* agriculture. This grouping gives an excellent idea of the *impossibility of comparing* various types of farm (by acreage), and so of the *limits* within which the acreage grouping can be applied (resp. the conclusions to be drawn from this kind of grouping).

To 1) Farms of these types cannot be compared by acreage: *Hay & grain* as the principal sources of income. Average size of farm—159.3 acres (see, pp. 7-8 of my extracts *). Average expenditure for labour—\$76 per farm (\$0.47 per acre).

Flowers & plants. Average size = 6.9 acres. Average expenditure for labour = \$675 per farm, \$97.42 per acre, that is, $9,742 \div 47 = 207$ times greater.

Of course, the number of farms with *flowers* as the principal source of income is insignificant (0.1%), and that with *hay & grain*, very large (23.0%), but a calculation of

* See pp. 432-34.—Ed.

the average would give a false impression. The number of cereal farms (hay & grain) is 200 (214) times greater ($1,319,856 \div 6,159 = 214$), but their average expenditure for labour per acre is $1/207$ of the figure for the flower farms.

The same applies, with due alterations, to vegetables (2.7% of all farms; expenditure for labour = \$1.₆₂ per acre, with an average of \$0.₄₃); fruits (1.4% of all farms, labour—\$2.₄₆ per acre), etc.

The cereal farms are large *in acreage* (159.₃ acres on an average) but have low income (in terms of *gross* income)—an average of \$665 of gross income per farm. On the flower farms—6.₉ acres—\$2,991 of gross income per farm. Fruits—74.₈ acres, \$915 of gross income per farm, etc.

Or take dairy produce. The farms are *smaller* than average: 121.₉ acres versus 146.₈—and smaller than the cereal farms (159.₃ acres) but their gross income is *higher*: \$787 (versus an average of \$656, and \$760 for the hay & grain farms). Expenditure for labour per farm = \$105 (versus an average of \$64, and \$76 for hay & grain) and \$0.₈₆ per acre, i.e. double the average (\$0.₄₃ per acre). They have livestock valued at \$5.₅₈ per acre (versus an average of \$3.₆₆); implements & machinery, \$1.₈₈ per acre (versus an average of \$0.₉₀).

And that is not unique for the United States, but is the *rule* for all capitalist countries. What is the implication in the case of a *switch* from cropping to dairy farming?

For example (α) 10 grain farms switch to dairy farming.

$$\begin{aligned} (\beta) \quad & 10 \text{ farms} \times 160 = 1,600 \text{ acres} \\ & \div 120 \text{ (average dairy produce} \\ & \quad \text{farm)} \\ & = 13 \text{ farms} \end{aligned}$$

The scale of production is reduced. The 'smaller farm wins out!

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{Expenditure for labour } 10 \times 76 = \$ 760 \text{ (}\alpha\text{)} \\ (\beta) \quad 13 \times 105 = \$1,365 \text{ (}\beta\text{)} \quad \textit{A l m o s t} \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \textit{t w i c e > !!} \end{array}$$

This means that the switch to dairy farming—as well as to vegetables, fruits, etc.—leads to a reduction in the

average farm acreage, to an increase in its *capitalist* expenditures (= intensification of its capitalist character), and to an increase in production

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{gross income: } \alpha &= 760 \times 10 = \$ 7,600 \\ \beta &= 787 \times 13 = \$10,231) \end{aligned}$$

To 2) What are the limits for applying the grouping by acreage? *Ordinary*, grain, farms are *in the majority*. In America, hay & grain = 23%; livestock (extensive N.B. [mixed with intensive]) = 27.3%; miscellaneous = 18.5%. $\Sigma = 68.8\%$. Consequently, general laws *may become apparent* even in general averages, but only in the gross totals, wherever there is known to be *no switch* from old farms to new (but where does that happen?), from farms with a similar investment of capital per hectare (per acre).

The great defect of American statistics is the failure to give *combined* tables. It would be extremely important to make a comparison of data on farms by acreage *within the limits* of one type of farm. That is not done.

Now for the third, new type of grouping—by gross income.

A comparison of it with the first, conventional grouping (by acreage) is highly instructive.

The quantity of livestock (value) per acre. By acreage: there is a *regular reduction*, without a single exception: from \$456.7₆ per acre (< 3-acre farms) to \$2.15 per acre (1,000 acres and over), i.e., some 200 odd times greater! This is a ridiculous comparison, because *heterogeneous* magnitudes are involved.

By gross income: there is an *increase* (with 2 not very big exceptions: when income is at 0 and at \$2,500 and > to a maximum) *parallel* to the *increase* in acreage (also with two exceptions: at 0 and at the minimum).

Expenditure for labour per acre.

By acreage. There is a *reduction* (with one exception) from \$40.30 (< 3 acres) to \$0.25 (> 1,000 acres). 150-fold!!

By gross income. There is a *regular increase* from \$0.06 to \$0.73.

Expenditure for *fertilisers*. There is a *reduction* by acreage from \$2.36 per acre to \$0.02.

By gross income: there is an *increase* (with one exception)

from \$0.₀₁ to \$0.₀₈ (0.₀₈),

implements & machinery per acre.

There is a *reduction* by acreage

from \$27.₅₇ to \$0.₂₉.

There is an *increase* by gross income (with one exception)

from \$0.₃₈ to \$1.₂₁ (0.₇₂).

Average quantity of improved land.

|| An *increase* by acreage from 1.₇ to 520.₀

|| An *increase* by gross income (with one exception) from 18.₂ to 322.₃.

The grouping by *income* combines the big and the small *acreage* farms, where they are similar in the level of capitalism. The predominant importance of such a "*factor*" as *land* remains and stands out in the grouping, but it is seen to be (co)subordinate to *capital*.

The grouping by *income*: the differences between the groups in expenditure for labour (\$4—\$786) per farm, are *tremendous*, but are relatively small per acre (\$0.₀₈—\$0.₇₂).

The grouping by *acreage*: the differences between the groups in expenditure for labour per farm (\$16—\$1,059) are *less* significant, but are tremendous per acre (\$40.₃₀—\$0.₂₅).

By *acreage*: income (gross per farm) by groups: \$592—\$1,913 (\$55,334), i.e. the differences are *very small*.

Depending on whether you take gross income or acreage as the yardstick, the ratios between small and large farms (in America) turn out to be *diametrically* opposed (by the main indicators and by the most important one for the capitalist economy, namely, expenditures for labour).

It should be noted that America's agricultural statistics shows up its one *main* distinction from continental Europe.

In America, the % of parcel (proletarian?) farms is *i*
s i g n i f i c a n t: 11.8% of farms under 20 acres (= 8 ha).

In Europe, it is *g r e a t* (in Germany, more than one-half are under 2 ha).

In America, agricultural capitalism is more *clear-cut*, the division of labour is more *crystallised*; there are *fewer* bonds with the Middle Ages, with the soil-bound labourer; ground-rent is not so burdensome; there is less intermixing of commercial agriculture and subsistence farming.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS *

(pp. 1-12 of extracts)

Pages

(of extracts)

- 1 number of farms in *acreage* groups, combined with grouping *by income*.
- 2 idem in %% for both groupings, combined with *each other*.
- 3 size of farms in divisions compared.
- 4 nil.
- 5 number of farms *by acreage* combined with the *principal source of income*.
- 6 grouping *by principal source of income*—% of total.
- 7 and 8 averages for farms *by principal source of income*.
- 9-10 averages (and % of total) for farms *by acreage and by income* [[without combination]]
- 11 and 12—nil.

The most interesting aspect of American statistics is the combination (even if not consistent) of the *three* groupings: by *acreage*, by *income* and by *principal source of income*.

A comparison of the groupings *by acreage* and *by income* (pp. 10 and 9 of the extracts) clearly shows the superiority of the *l a t t e r*.

* *Twelfth Census, 1900. Census Reports. Volume V. Agriculture.* Washington, 1902.

Acre
(absolute)

The United States

<i>Income:</i>	Number of <i>farms</i>	Under 3	3-10	10-20	20-50
	5,739,657	41,882	228,564	407,012	1,257,785
\$ 0	53,406	1,348	5,166	8,780	12,999
1-50	167,569	6,234	38,277	33,279	45,361
50-100	305,590	7,971	55,049	64,087	89,424
100-250	1,247,731	13,813	86,470	182,573	454,904
250-500	1,602,854	4,598	28,025	89,116	471,157
500-1,000	1,378,944	2,822	8,883	21,295	154,017
1,000-2,500	829,443	2,944	3,351	6,412	25,691
2,500 and over	154,120	2,154	1,343	1,470	4,232
\$ 0-100	526,565	15,551	98,492	106,146	147,784
-1,000 and >	983,563	5,098	4,694	7,882	29,923

Rough % of low-income farms (0-100)	c. 9.1	37	43	25	12
Rough % of high-income farms (1,000 and >)	17.2	13	2	1.9	2

age
figures)

50-100 1,368,167	100-175 1,422,328	175-260 490,104	260-500 377,992	500-1,000 102,547	1,000 and over 47,276
6,159	12,958	1,451	2,149	1,110	1,288
19,470	18,827	2,333	2,290	902	596
44,547	33,168	4,922	4,197	1,428	797
271,547	176,287	33,087	21,061	5,497	2,492
495,051	358,443	87,172	53,121	12,108	4,063
420,014	492,362	152,544	97,349	22,398	7,260
101,790	310,420	182,868	149,668	34,210	12,089
7,589	19,863	25,727	48,157	24,894	18,691
70,176	64,953	8,706	8,636	3,440	2,681
109,379	330,283	208,595	197,825	59,104	30,780
5	4	1.8	2.2	3	5
8	24	43	52	57	66

Comparison of the two main groupings (by acreage and income) is given in such tables:
 Per cent of the number of farms of specified values of products not fed to livestock:

	Per cent of all farms	0	1-50	50- 100	100- 250	250- 500	500- 1,000	1,000- 2,500	2,500 and over
All farms	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 3	0.7	2.5	3.7	2.6	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.4
3 and under 10	4.0	9.7	<u>22.8</u>	18.0	6.9	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.9
10-20	7.1	16.5	19.9	<u>21.0</u>	14.6	5.6	1.5	0.8	1.0
20-50	21.9	<u>24.3</u>	27.1	<u>29.3</u>	<u>36.5</u>	29.4	11.2	3.1	2.7
50-100	23.8	11.5	11.8	14.8	21.8	<u>30.9</u>	30.5	12.3	4.9
100-175	24.8	24.3	11.2	10.8	14.1	22.4	<u>35.7</u>	<u>37.4</u>	12.9
175-260	8.5	2.7	1.4	1.6	2.7	5.4	11.1	<u>22.0</u>	16.7
260-500	6.6	4.0	1.4	1.4	1.7	3.3	7.1	18.0	<u>31.2</u>
500-1,000	1.8	2.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.6	4.1	16.2
1,000 and over	0.8	2.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.5	12.1

increase

decrease

maximum

Groups of farms	Per cent of all farms	Per cent of the number of farms of specified acreage:									
		Under 3	3-10	10-20	20-50	50-100	100-175	175-260	260-500	500-1,000	1,000 and over
0	0.9	3.2	2.3	2.2	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.6	1.1	2.7
1-50	2.9	14.9	16.9	8.2	3.6	1.4	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.3
50-100	5.3	19.0	24.3	15.7	7.1	3.3	2.4	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.7
100-250	21.8	33.0	38.1	44.8	36.2	19.9	12.4	6.8	5.6	5.4	5.3
250-500	27.9	11.0	12.4	21.9	37.5	36.2	25.2	17.8	14.0	11.8	8.6
500-1,000	24.0	6.7	3.9	5.2	12.3	30.7	34.6	31.1	25.8	21.8	15.3
1,000-2,500	14.5	7.0	1.5	1.6	2.0	7.4	21.8	37.3	39.6	33.3	25.6
2,500 and over	2.7	5.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.4	5.2	12.7	24.3	39.5
Σ =	100.0	100.0	decrease		minimum		increase		100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 500	58.8										
500-1,000	24.0	6.7	3.9	5.2	12.3	30.7	34.6	31.1	25.8	21.8	15.3
1,000 and >	17.2	12.2	2.1	2.0	2.3	8.0	28.2	42.5	52.3	57.6	65.1

{ Value of products not fed to livestock

The text on page LXI gives valuable indications about *typical* farms by divisions

Divisions	Acreage	Gross income (not fed to livestock) \$.	Deriving its principal income from
North Atlantic	50-100	500-1,000	livestock or dairy produce
North Central	100-175	500-1,000	livestock or hay & grain
Western	100-175	500-1,000	" " " "
South Atlantic	20-50	250-500	cotton
South Central	20-50	250-500	"

In 1900 there were 5 divisions:

- 1) North Atlantic = New England + Middle Atlantic 1910
- 2) South Atlantic = idem 1910
- 3) North Central = West + East North Central "
- 4) South Central = East + West South Central "
- 5) Western = Mountain + Pacific "

Absolute figures

Farms classified

Principal source of income	Total number of farms	Under 3	3 and under 10	10 and under 20	20-50
The United States	5,739,657	41,882	226,564	407,012	1,257,785
Hay and grain	1,319,856	1,725	26,085	59,038	190,197
Vegetables	155,898	4,533	23,780	23,922	41,713
Fruits	82,176	1,979	10,796	13,814	22,604
Livestock	1,564,714	13,969	56,196	81,680	257,861
Dairy produce	357,578	5,181	15,089	20,502	59,066
Tobacco	106,272	397	5,827	12,317	26,957
Cotton	1,071,545	997	25,025	112,792	426,689
Rice	5,717	123	996	614	1,185
Sugar	7,344	50	345	629	2,094
Flowers & plants	6,159	3,764	1,387	492	355
Nursery products	2,029	121	262	307	429
Taro	441	171	141	47	31
Coffee	512	47	200	94	68
Miscellaneous	1,059,416	8,825	60,435	80,764	228,536
Total of underlined—highly capitalistic crops	724,126	16,366	58,823	72,738	154,502

(p. 18, table 3):
by acreage

50-100	100-175	175-260	260-500	500-1,000	1,000 and over
1,366,167	1,422,328	490,104	377,992	102,547	47,276
294,822	415,737	152,060	137,339	33,035	9,818
30,375	22,296	5,069	3,086	813	311
15,813	10,858	3,061	2,131	781	339
384,874	423,741	156,623	125,546	38,163	26,061
90,814	104,932	35,183	20,517	4,514	1,780
25,957	21,037	7,721	4,836	1,063	160
238,398	164,221	52,726	35,697	11,090	3,910
814	810	396	385	206	188
1,787	1,029	391	380	233	406
112	43	4	2	—	—
387	302	96	86	32	7
31	8	2	4	2	4
30	25	16	13	7	12
281,953	257,289	76,756	47,970	12,608	4,280
166,120	161,340	51,939	31,440	7,651	3,207

An extract from
for a general characteristic of grouping
%

The United States:	Hay & grain	Vegetables	Fruits	Livestock	Dairy- produce	Tobacco	Cotton
Number of farms	23.0	2.7	1.4	27.3	6.2	1.9	18.7
Number of acres in farms	25.0	1.2	0.7	42.2	5.2	1.1	10.7
Total value of farm property	31.1	2.7	2.1	36.8	8.3	1.0	5.4
Value of farms & improvements	35.2	2.8	2.4	34.3	7.3	1.0	5.3
Value of buildings	24.8	3.5	2.4	33.7	12.0	1.5	4.8
Value of implements & machinery	28.7	2.8	1.9	30.9	9.4	1.1	6.3
Value of livestock	21.7	1.2	0.7	51.3	7.9	0.8	6.1
Value of products	26.8	2.8	2.0	32.8	7.5	1.7	12.2
Amount expended for labour	27.4	4.5	4.1	27.8	10.3	1.5	7.4
Amount expended for fertilisers	14.8	10.9	3.4	14.0	7.5	5.2	22.5

Summary in 4 groups:

- 1) □ = crops with a great excess in % of expenditure for capitalist farms.
- 2) Cotton = special crops with *little* development of capitalism. omy forms; vestiges of slavery and its reproduction on a
- 3) Livestock — a minimum of capitalism.
- 4) Hay & grain = "medium" + miscellaneous.

*) These, the most capitalist, crops are characterised by a age (3.4% of land with 6.3% of the farms), and a use of ferti the land). And it is these crops that grew fastest over cereals increased = +3.5%, and under rice, +78.3%; tobacco,

**) < = less than 0.1%.

* This figure has been corrected to 45.0 in the Fourth Russian edition of

Table 18 (p. 248)

by principal source of income
of total

Rice	Sugar	Flow- ers and plants	Nursery products	Mis- cella- neous	Σ		By speciality of farms	
					□ Highly capi- talistic	*) The same without dairy produce	medium (hay & grain+mis- cellaneous)	slightly capitalistic (livestock+ cotton)
0.1	0.1	0.1	< **)	18.5	12.5	6.3	41.5	46.0
0.1	0.3	<	<	13.5	8.6	3.4	38.5	52.9
0.1	0.7	0.3	0.1	11.6	15.3	7.0	42.7	42.0
0.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	10.6	14.6	7.3	45.8	39.6
0.1	0.4	0.6	0.1	16.1	20.6	8.6	40.9	38.5
0.2	4.4	0.2	0.1	14.0	20.1	10.7	42.7	37.2
0.1	0.2	<	<	10.0	10.9	3.0	31.7	57.4
0.2	1.0	0.5	0.3	12.4	16.0	8.5	39.0	35.0 *
0.5	4.0	1.1	0.6	10.8	26.6	16.3	38.2	35.2
0.1	3.8	0.6	0.2	17.2	31.7	24.2	31.8	36.5

labour over the % of land. In other words, these are strictly

Special economic relations (labour of Negroes, natural econ-
capitalist basis).

size of farm which is only about a little over *half* the aver-
lisers which is *7 times* the average (24.2% versus 3.4% of
the 10 years (1899-1909): in that period the total area under
+17.5%; sugar, +62.6%; vegetables, +25.8%, flowers, +96.1%.

Average value of

	Land per		Implements & machinery per		All livestock per	
	<i>farm</i>	<i>acre</i>	<i>farm</i>	<i>acre</i>	<i>farm</i>	<i>acre</i>
The United States	2,285	15. ₅₉	133	0. ₉₀	536	3. ₆₆
Hay & grain	3,493	21. ₉₃	166	1. ₀₄	506	3. ₁₇
Vegetables	2,325	35. ₆₉	138	<u>2.₁₂</u>	244	<u>3.₇₄</u>
Fruits	3,878	51. ₈₂	175	<u>2.₃₄</u>	251	<u>3.₃₅</u>
Livestock	2,871	12. ₆₆	151	0. ₆₆	1,009	4. ₄₅
Dairy produce	2,669	22. ₀₅	201	<u>1.₆₆</u>	676	<u>5.₅₈</u>
Tobacco	1,214	13. ₄₇	77	<u>0.₈₅</u>	235	<u>2.₈₁</u>
Cotton	653	7. ₈₂	45	0. ₅₃	176	2. ₁₁
Rice	2,205	11. ₅₉	212	<u>1.₁₁</u>	317	<u>1.₈₇</u>
Sugar	12,829	35. ₃₀	4,582	<u>12.₆₁</u>	957	<u>2.₆₃</u>
Flowers	4,550	656. ₉₀	222	<u>32.₀₄</u>	63	<u>9.₀₇</u>
Nursery products	6,841	83. ₇₃	266	<u>3.₂₈</u>	228	<u>2.₇₉</u>
Taro	968	22. ₅₆	15	<u>0.₃₅</u>	107	<u>2.₅₀</u>
Coffee	3,083	22. ₄₈	63	<u>0.₄₆</u>	160	<u>1.₁₆</u>
Miscellaneous	1,317	12. ₃₃	101	0. ₉₄	291	2. ₇₃

The United States

\$					
Value of all farm property per			Number of		
farm	acre	%	farms		
3,574	24.39	100	5,739,657	All farms	
4,834	30.34	23.0	1,319,856	Hay & grain	
3,508	53.85	<u>2.7</u>	155,898	Vegetables	
5,354	71.54	<u>1.4</u>	82,176	Fruits	
4,797	21.14	<u>27.3</u>	1,564,714	Livestock	
4,736	39.12	<u>6.2</u>	357,578	Dairy	
2,028	22.51	<u>1.9</u>	106,272	Tobacco	
1,033	12.38	<u>18.7</u>	1,071,545	Cotton	
3,120	16.40	<u>0.1</u>	5,717	Rice	
20,483	56.38	<u>0.1</u>	7,344	Sugar	
8,518	1,229.72	<u>0.1</u>	6,159	Flowers	
9,436	115.49	less than	2,029	Nursery	
1,276	29.73	1/10	441	Taro	
3,775	27.53	per cent	512	Coffee	
2,250	21.07	18.5	1,059,416	Miscellaneous	

$$\Sigma = 100.0$$

Vegetables	2.7
Fruits	1.4
Milk	6.2

$$\Sigma = 10.3\%$$

Cereals	23.0
Livestock	27.3
Miscellaneous	18.5

	68.8
Cotton	+ 18.7
	87.5%
	+ 12.5%
	100.0

special crops

Farms classified by principal source of income.*)

The United States:	Average expenditures for labour on farms in 1899		(all land) Number of acres in farms to livestock		(1899) Value of prod- ucts not fed to livestock		Average expendi- tures for fertilisers in 1899		Average acres improved land		Average non-improved land in farm
	per farm	per acre	per farm	per acre	per farm	per acre	per acre	per acre	per farm	per farm	
All farms	64	0.43	146.6		656	0.07			72.3		+ 74
Hay & grain	76	0.47	159.3		760	0.04			111.1		+ 48
Vegetables	106	1.62	65.1		665	0.59			33.8		+ 31
Fruits	184	2.46	74.8		915	0.30			41.6		+ 33
Livestock	65	0.29	226.9		788	0.02			86.1		+ 140
Dairy produce	105	0.86	121.9		787	0.09			63.2		+ 58
Tobacco	51	0.57	90.1		615	0.30			53.0		+ 37
Cotton	25	0.30	83.6		430	0.14			42.5		+ 41
Rice	299	1.57	190.3		1,335	0.07			80.9		+ 110
Sugar	1,985	5.48	363.4		5,317	0.77			140.5		+ 223
Flowers & plants	675	97.42	6.9		2,991	7.41			5.6		+ 1
Nursery products	1,136	13.91	81.7		4,971	0.84			67.7		+ 14
Taro	51	1.18	42.9		425	0.13			6.8		+ 36
Coffee	360	2.82	137.1		568	0.08			27.9		+ 110
Miscellaneous	37	0.35	106.8		440	0.08			46.5		+ 60

*) Page cxxviii.

<i>The United States*:</i>	Low-income farms under \$100	Non-capitalist farms income < \$500	Medium farms \$500-1,000	Capitalist farms *) High-income farms \$1,000 and >
Number of farms . . .	9.1	58.8	24.0	17.2
Number of acres in farms	5.1	33.3	23.8	43.1
Total value of farm property	2.5	23.7	26.1	50.2
Value of farm & improvements	2.3	22.0	25.8	52.2
Value of buildings . .	2.6	28.8	28.4	42.8
Value of implements & machinery	2.0	25.3	28.0	46.7
Value of livestock . . .	3.2	24.8	24.2	51.0
Value of products . . .	0.7	22.1	25.8	52.3
Amount expended for labour	0.9	11.8	19.6	69.1
Amount expended for fertilisers	1.3	29.1	26.1	44.8

*) Farms with an income of > \$1,000 must be regarded as *capitalist*, because their expenditure for *labour* is high: \$158-\$786 per farm.

Farms with an income of under \$500 must be regarded as *non-capitalist*, because their expenditure for *labour* is insignificant: under \$18 per farm.

* The table was compiled by Lenin on the basis of the data in the table on pp. 436-37.—Ed.

% (Table
Classification by value of products
\$

<i>The United States</i>	<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>
Number of farms		0.9
Number of acres in farms		1.8
Total value of farm property		0.7
Value of farm & improvements		0.6
Value of buildings		0.3
Value of implements & machinery		0.4
Value of livestock		1.4
Value of products		—
Amount expended for labour		0.3
Amount expended for fertilisers		0.2
<hr/>		
Average expenditures for labour (p. CXXVIII, table, \$ { per farm CXXII) per acre		24 0.08
Average number of acres per farm	146.8	283.2
Average expenditures for fer- \$ { per farm tilisers in 1899 per acre		2 0.01
'Value of all livestock \$ { per farm per acre	536 3.68	840 2.97
Value of implements & ma- \$ { per farm chinery per acre	133 0.90	54 0.19
Average number of <i>improved</i> land per farm (acres)	72.3	33.4

18, p. 248)
of 1899 not fed to livestock

<u>1-50</u>	<u>50-100</u>	<u>100-250</u>	<u>250-500</u>	<u>500-1,000</u>	<u>1,000-2,500</u>	<u>2,500 and ></u>
2.9	5.3	21.8	27.9	24.0	14.5	2.7
1.2	2.1	10.1	18.1	23.8	23.2	19.9
0.6	1.2	6.6	14.6	26.1	33.3	16.9
0.6	1.1	6.0	13.7	25.8	34.9	17.3
0.7	1.6	8.6	17.6	28.4	31.5	11.3
0.5	1.1	6.9	16.4	28.0	30.9	15.8
0.6	1.2	6.8	14.8	24.2	29.3	21.7
0.1	0.6	5.9	15.3	25.6	32.0	20.3
0.2	0.4	2.5	7.9	19.6	36.9	33.2
0.2	0.9	7.9	19.9	26.1	27.0	17.8
4 0.06	4 0.08	7 0.11	18 0.19	52 0.36	158 0.67	786 0.72
62.3	58.8	67.9	94.9	143.8	235.0	1,087.8
1 0.01	2 0.03	3 0.05	7 0.07	10 0.07	18 0.08	63 0.06
111 1.78	118 2.01	167 2.46	284 3.00	539 3.75	1,088 4.63	4,331 3.98
24 0.38	28 0.46	42 0.62	78 0.82	154 1.07	283 1.21	781 0.72
18.2	20.9	29.2	48.2	84.0	150.5	322.3

			Classification by				
<i>The United States:</i>	under 3	3 and under 10	10 and under 20	20 and under 50	50 and under 100	100 and under 175	
Number of farms	0.7	4.0	7.1	21.9	23.8	24.8	
Number of acres in farms	—	0.3	0.7	4.9	11.7	22.9	
Total value of farm property	0.4	1.2	2.1	7.9	16.6	27.9	
Value of farm & improve- ments	0.2	0.9	1.8	7.2	16.0	28.1	
Value of buildings	0.8	2.7	3.6	10.7	20.4	28.9	
Value of implements & ma- chinery	0.3	1.2	2.2	9.0	19.0	28.9	
Value of livestock	1.2	0.8	1.8	7.0	14.4	25.6	
Value of products	0.7	1.2	2.3	10.8	18.3	27.3	
Amount expended for labour	0.9	1.1	1.8	6.2	12.3	23.5	
Amount expended for fer- tilisers	0.4	1.5	3.4	14.9	21.7	25.7	

Expenditures for {	per farm	77	18	16	18	33	60
labour {	per acre	40.30	2.95	1.12	0.85	0.46	0.45
Average number of acres {	per farm	1.9	6.2	14.0	33.0	72.2	135.5
Value of products not fed to livestock, average per farm		592	203	236	324	503	721
Expenditures for {	per farm	4	4	5	7	9	10
fertilisers {	per acre	2.36	0.60	0.33	0.20	0.12	0.07
Value of all live- stock {	per farm	867	101	116	172	325	554
{	per acre	456.76	16.32	8.30	5.21	4.51	4.09
Value of imple- ments & machin- ery {	per farm	53	42	41	54	106	155
{	per acre	27.57	6.71	2.95	1.65	1.47	1.14
Improved land {	per farm	1.7	5.6	12.6	26.2	49.2	83.2

Rough estimate:

In 1910, 45.9% of the farms used hired labour. From 1900 to 1910, the number of hired labourers increased by (*roughly*) 27-48%.

Assuming that in 1900, 40% of the farms used hired labour.

Take 40% of the medium, $24.8 \times 40\% = 9.92$. About 10%.

Take 2.5 times less from the small farms: $40 \div \frac{5}{2} = \frac{80}{5} = 16$; $57.5 \times 16 = 9.2 = 9\%$.

Take 3 times more from the big farms: $40 \times 3 = 120\%$; $17.7 \times 120 = 21.24\%$. $9\% - 10\% - 21\%$.

area in acres

Amalgamation (by acreage)

175 and under 260	260 and under 500	500 and under 1,000	1,000 and over	Total	Un- der 20	All under 100 acres	100- 175	175 and >	
8.5	6.6	1.8	0.9		11.8	57.5	24.8	17.7	Number of farms
12.3	15.4	8.1	23.8		0.9	17.5	22.9	59.8	Land
15.1	15.3	5.9	7.6		3.7	28.2	27.9	43.9	Value of land
15.9	16.4	6.1	7.4		2.9	26.1	28.1	15.8	
13.9	12.0	4.0	3.0		7.1	38.3	28.9	32.9	
13.8	13.1	5.1	7.6		3.7	31.7	28.9	39.4	Implements & machinery
13.3	15.3	7.0	14.0		3.5	24.9	25.6	49.8	
13.7	13.6	5.8	6.7		4.6	33.6	27.3	39.3	Value of products
14.6	17.1	8.8	13.7		3.8	22.3	23.5	54.2	Expenditures for labour and fertilisers
12.5	10.0	4.2	5.7		5.3	41.9	25.7	32.4	
109	166	312	1,059						
0.52	0.48	0.47	0.25						
210.8	343.1	661.9	4,237.3	146.6					
1,054	1,354	1,913	5,334	656					
14	15	22	66	10					
0.07	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.07					
834	1,239	2,094	9,101	536					
3.96	3.61	3.16	2.15	3.66					
211	263	377	1,222	133					
1.00	0.77	0.87	0.29	0.90					
129.0	191.4	287.5	520.0	72.3					

Approximate:

 $((1900 : || 22.3 || 23.5 || 54.2 \text{ [% of expenditure for labour]} \\ \times 40$
 $9.0 + 9.4 + 21.6 = 40\%$
About: $11 + 12.3 + 17.7 = 40$

Comparison of the
1900

		By income [see p. 9]*		
(Politico-economic) significance of respective figures:	Per cent of total (total of these figures in horizontal rows=100)		farms	
			Non-capitalist ($< \$500$ of income)	Capitalist ($1,000$ and $>$)
Common and basic figures:	Number of farms Acreage		58.8 33.3	24.0 23.8
			17.2 43.1	
Scale of production:	Scale of production	Value of product	22.1	25.8
Level of farming; machinery; care of the land	Constant capital:	Value of implements and machinery Expenditures for fertilisers	25.3	28.0
			29.1	26.1
Capitalist character of enterprise	Variable capital:	Expenditures for hired labour	11.3	19.8
			% of farms	
1910			% of all land	
			implements and machinery	

* See p. 435.—Ed.

three groupings:

2 By acreage [see p. 10]*			1 By principal source of income [see p. 6]**			Commercial crops
Small (under 100 acres)	farms Medium (100-175)	Large (175 and >)	Slightly capitalist (livestock and cotton)	Medium hay and grain-mis- cellaneous	Highly capi- talist (spec. → crops)	
57.5 17.5	24.8 22.9	17.7 59.6	46.0 52.9	41.5 38.5	12.5 8.6	1 Index of extensive- 2 ness of enterprise
33.5	27.3	39.2	35.0***	39.0	16.0	6
31.7	28.9	39.4	37.2	42.7	20.1	3 } Index of intensiveness of enterprise
41.9	25.7	32.4	36.5	31.8	31.7	4 }
22.3	23.5	54.2	35.2	38.2	26.6	5 }
58.0	23.8	18.2				
17.9	23.4	58.7				
29.9	28.9	41.2				
57.5	-12.5	=45.0				
33.5	-16.0	=17.5				
31.7	-20.1	=11.6				
41.9	-31.7	=10.2				

* See p. 439.—Ed.

** See p. 431.—Ed.

*** In the Fourth Russian edition of Lenin's *Collected Works* (see present edition, Vol. 22, p. 80) the figure has been corrected to 45.0.—Ed.

Thirteenth Census of the United States, taken in the

Three main sections of the United States	(p. 30, table 2)									
	All farmland		Total population:					Urban population		
	mill. acres	%					1900-1910 pop. % of increase			1900-1910 % of increase
			(mill.) 1910	(mill.) % 1900	(mill.) 1910	(mill.) % 1900		(mill.) 1910	(mill.) % 1900	
The North . . .	587.3	30.9	55.8	60.8	47.4	62.8	17.7	32.7	25.3	29.8
The South . . .	562.1	29.8	29.4	32.0	24.5	32.3	19.8	6.8	4.7	41.4
The West	753.4	39.8	6.8	7.4	4.1	5.4	66.8	3.3	1.7	89.8
The U.S.A. . . .	1,903.8	100.0	92.0	100.0	76.0	100.0	21.0	42.8	31.8	34.8

	(p. 34, table 3)									
	Improved land in farms (mill. acres)			% of improved land (1910)	% of land in farms to total acreage		% of improved land in farms 1910	% of improved land to total acreage 1910		
	1910	1900	% in- crease		1910	1900				
The North . .	290	261	10.9	60.8	70.4	65.1	70.1	49.8		
The South . . .	150	126	19.8	31.8	63.1	64.4	42.8	26.8		
The West	38	27	39.8	7.9	14.7	12.4	34.2	5.0		
The U.S.A. . . .	478	414	15.4	100.0	46.2	44.1	54.4	25.1		

year 1910. Volume V. Agriculture. Washington 1913

Rural population			% of urban population (1910)	Number of farms ('000)			All land in farms		
(mill.)	1900	1910		1910	1900	% of increase	(mill. acres)	1900	% of increase
23.1	22.2	3.9	58.8	2,891	2,874	0.6	414	383	8.0
22.7	19.9	14.8	22.5	3,097	2,620	18.2	354	362	-2.1
3.5	2.3	49.7	48.8	373	243	53.7	111	94	18.2
49.3	44.4	11.2	46.3	6,361	5,737	10.9	879	839	4.8

(p. 37, t. 4)						(p. 42, t. 7)					
Average acreage per farm all land:			Improved land:			Value of all farm property			Value of land and buildings		
1910	1900	% of increase	1910	1900	% of increase	(\$ mill.)	1910	1900	(\$ mill.)	1910	1900
143.0	133.2	7.4	100.3	90.9	10.9	27,481	14,455	90.1	23,650	12,041	96.4
114.4	138.2	-17.2	48.6	48.1	1.0	8,972	4,270	110.1	7,353	3,279	124.3
296.9	386.1	-23.1	101.7	111.8	-9.0	4,538	1,715	164.7	3,798	1,295	193.4
136.1	146.2	-5.5	75.2	72.2	4.2	40,991	20,440	100.8	34,801	16,615	109.8

	Value of land (\$ mill.)			Value of buildings (\$ mill.)			Value of implements and machinery (\$ mill.)			Value of livestock (\$ mill.)		
	1910	1900	%+	1910	1900	%+	1910	1900	%+	1910	1900	%+
The North	19,129	8,369	104.2	4,521	2,672	89.2	856	517	65.2	2,975	1,897	56.2
The South	5,928	2,562	131.2	1,427	717	89.2	293	180	62.2	1,325	811	63.2
The West	3,420	1,127	203.2	377	167	125.2	116	53	119.2	625	367	70.2
The U.S.A.	28,475	13,058	118.1	6,325	3,556	77.2	1,265	750	68.7	4,925	3,075	60.1

Value (\$ mill.)									
	p. 538, t. 8	p. 476, t. 3	p. 494, t. 21	page 507, t. 33	p. 517, t. 41	p. 520, t. 45		(My figure)	(My figure)
	of all crops (α)	of dairy products (1)	of wool	of poultry	of eggs	of honey and wax	of all domestic animals sold or slaughtered	all live-stock products (β)	all farm products (α+β)
	1909	1909	1909	1909	1909	1909	1909	1909	1909
The North	3,120	477	23	129	205	3	1,258	2,095	5,215
The South	1,922	114	6	61	75	2	414	872	2,594
The West	445	57	38	12	26	1	161	293	738
The U.S.A.	5,487	648	65	202	306	6	1,833	3,060	8,547

The same data (\$ mill.) but for 1899

	(2)					(? data not comparable (p. 520))
The North	1,812	346	18	90	103	3
The South	989	97	4	40	32	2
The West	198	29	23	6	9	1
The U.S.A.	2,999	472	45	136	144	6

p. 560, t. 24.		Average expenditures per acre improved land in farms for				% of increase in expenditure for labour
	% of farms reporting expenditure for labour	labour		fertilisers		
		1909	1899	1909	1899	
The North	55.1	1.26	0.82	0.13	0.09	+ 70.2
The South	38.6	1.07	0.69	0.50	0.23	+ 87.1
The West	52.5	3.25	2.07	0.06	0.04	+119.0
<hr/>						
The U.S.A.	45.9	1.36	0.86	0.24	0.13	+ 82.2 p.t.o.*

Note: (1) The original gives $\Sigma = 656$. But this is wrong. Exclud

* See pp. 482-83.—Ed.

(p. 43, t. 8). Average value of farm property per acre of land in farms (\$ and %)

All farm property			Land			Buildings			Implements and machinery			Livestock		
1910	1900	%+	1910	1900	%+	1910	1900	%+	1910	1900	%+	1910	1900	%+
6.48	37.77	76.0	48.28	24.48	89.0	10.83	6.98	56.1						
5.31	11.79	114.7	16.78	7.08	138.8	4.68	1.98	103.1						
-0.83	18.28	123.9	30.88	12.01	157.0	3.40	1.79	89.4						
46.84	24.87	91.4	32.40	15.87	108.1	7.20	4.24	69.8	1.44	0.88	61.8	5.60	3.67	52.8

p. 540, t. 10

Percentage of value of all crops (1909)

value of all crops %	crops with acreage reported	cereals	hay and forage	tobacco and cotton	vegetables	fruits and nuts	Σ of foregoing
100	93.7	62.6	18.8	0.8	7.8	3.8	93.1
100	92.8	29.8	5.1	46.8	7.8	2.6	91.8
100	82.8	33.1	31.7	0.0	8.8	18.8	88.8
100	92.8	48.6	15.0	16.8	7.8	4.0	92.1

(p. 513, t. 12).

Percentage of improved farmland (1909)

100	67.8	46.8	18.8	0.1	1.8	0.1	68.7
100	63.8	32.1	5.7	21.9	1.8	0.1	61.8
100	51.4	24.1	24.8	0.0	1.8	0.1	49.8
100	65.1	40.0	15.1	7.0	1.8	0.1	63.7

ing (N.B.) home consumption—(2) Including home consumption

	(p. 97, t. 1)			(p. 99, t. 3)			(p. 99, t. 3)		
	Farm tenure. Number of farms ('000)			Average acreage per farm			Average improved acreage per farm		
The United States	1910	1900	% +	1910	1900	% +	1910	1900	% +
All classes	6,361	5,737	10.9	138.1	146.2	-5.5	75.2	72.2	4.2
Farms operated by	3,949	3,653	8.1	151.9	152.2	-0.4	78.5	76.2	3.0
Owners { owning entire farm	3,355	3,202	4.8	138.6	134.7	2.9	69.7	69.2	0.7
leasing additional land	594	451	31.6	225.0	276.4	-18.6	128.1	125.7	1.9
Managers . .	58	59	-1.7	921.7	1,481.2	-37.6	211.9	184.6	14.2
Tenants . .	2,354	2,025	16.2	86.2	96.2	-0.1	66.4	61.9	7.2
Ten- (share tenants	1,528	1,273	20.0	83.2	92.4	0.9	69.1	65.0	6.2
ants (cash tenants	826	752	9.9	101.7	102.9	-1.2	61.3	56.7	8.1

(p. 105, t. 7) % distribution of farms (Σ of vertical columns=100)								(p. 106, t. 9) Average			
The United States		The North		The South		The West		The North (α)		(β)	
1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Owners . .	62.1 63.7	72.4 72.6	49.9 52.2	83.2 80.2	139.2 133.0	93.9 88.1					
Managers .	0.9 1.0	1.2 1.1	0.5 0.7	2.2 3.1	301.7 340.9	163.3 152.0					
Tenants . .	37.0 35.3	26.5 26.2	49.6 47.0	14.0 16.6	144.9 124.5	115.0 96.1					

(p. 102, t. 6) Number of farms ('000)				% of farms				(p. 141, t. 27) The U.S.A.		Number of farms ('000) reporting domestic animals	
1910	1900	1890	1880	1910	1900	1890	1880			1910	1900
Owners and managers	4,007	3,712	3,270	2,984	63.0	64.7	71.6	74.6			
Tenants . .	2,354	2,025	1,295	1,025	37.0	35.3	28.4	25.6			
(share . . .	1,528	1,273	840	702	24.0	22.2	18.4	17.6	Total	6,035	5,498
(cash . . .	826	752	455	323	13.0	13.1	10.0	8.0	Owners	3,794	3,535
Σ=	6,361	5,737	4,565	4,009	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Managers	52	54
									Tenants	2,189	1,909

* This % was later pencilled in by Lenin. A separate sheet containing Leninism under the C.P.S.U. Central Committee.—Ed.

(p. 145, t. 19) Number of farms ('000) and % + (-).									
The North				The South				The West	
1910	1900	%	+	1910	1900	%	+	1910	1900 % +
Total	2,891	2,874	0.6	3,097	2,620	18.2		373	243 53.7
Owners	2,091	2,088	+0.1	1,544	1,370			312	195
Owners	1,749	1,794	-2.5	1,329	1,237	7.5		278	171 61.9
Part owners	342	294	16.5	215	133	61.5		36	24 49.5
Managers	34	33	2.9	16	19	-13.2		8	8 7.3
Tenants	786	753		1,537	1,231			53	40
Share tenants	483	479	0.6	1,021	772	32.2		25	21 14.7
Cash tenants	283	274	3.5	516	459	12.5		28	19 47.7

acreage per farm (α) all land (β) improved land

The South				The West			
(α)		(β)		(α)		(β)	
1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
149.3	162.8	56.4	55.4	241.5	282.8	84.5	94.5
1,514.7	2,734.1	198.5	169.4	2,323.2	3,303.9	439.1	383.2
64.5	71.2	39.3	38.1	313.1	337.4	151.5	148.3

<div>(My calculation from Divisions, p. 145, t. 28)</div> <div>Number of farms with horses ('000)</div>											
The North		The South		The West							
1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900						
2,600	2,620	1,771	1,694	320	217						
1,873	1,901	1,075	1,032	267	175						
29	28	11	14	7	6						
698	691	685	648	46	36						

	(p. 158, t. 1) <i>Mortgaged farms</i>		
	1910	1900	1890
Number of farms <i>owned</i> . .	3,948,722	3,638,403	3,142,746
Number of farms mortgaged	1,327,439	1,127,749	886,957
%	33.6	31.0	28.2

% of mortgaged farms p. 160	{	The North	41.9	40.9	40.3
		The South	23.5	17.2	5.7
		The West	28.6	21.7	23.1

Number of mortgaged farms	1,006,511		886,957
Value of land and buildings	6,330	\$ mill.	3,055
Total debt	1,726	" "	1,086
% of debt to value	27.3%		35.5%

With reference to this increase in the proportion of farms mortgaged, it should be borne in mind that the fact of mortgage debt is not necessarily an indication of lack of prosperity. There can be no question that American farmers generally were more prosperous in 1910 than at the two preceding censuses. The percentage of mortgaged farms is said to be highest in the most prosperous states, such as Iowa and Wisconsin. In some cases a farm is mortgaged out of need, in others for improvements, etc. (p. 158).

N.B. The breaking-up of certain plantations into small farms—farms owned by their operators but mortgaged for part of the purchase price—probably also has had something to do with the increase in the proportion of farms mortgaged in the South (p. 159).

The number of farms owned by *Negroes* (coloured people in general, but these are mostly *Negroes*) = 920,883 (= 14.5%) (1910), including only 17,884 in the North, and 12,858, in the West. In the *South*, there are 890,141, including owners—218,467, tenants, 670,474, managers, 1,200.

Thus, in the South, the Whites have more owners than tenants, and the *Negroes*, vice versa.

In 1900, the *Negroes* had 767,764 farms (including 740,670 in the *South*). Consequently, the number of *Negro* farms increased by +19.6%, and White farms, by +9.5%.

The total farm acreage increased in White farms by +4.4% and in *Negro* farms, +11.7%.

Improved land in farms increased: White, +15.2%, *Negro*, +19.5%.

Value of all farm property increased: White, +99.6%, *Negro*, +134.0%.

The South	Farmers:		Average farm acreage		In the South, the number of Whites have-tenants increased from	Quantity and value of livestock on White and Negro farms.	
	White	Negro	White	Negro		Total farms in the U.S.A. (p. 248)	Value \$
	1910 1900	1910 1900	1910	1900			
Total	100 100	100 100	141.3	172.1	47.9 52.1	White 19,655,747	683,996,175
Owners	60.1 63.0	24.5 25.3	162.1	177.3	71.3 71.6 (+29.5%), and Negro, from 281,000 to 354,000 (+27.0%).	Dairy cows	Negro 969,685 22,240,132
Managers	0.7 0.9	0.1 0.3	1,612.1	2,962.8	291.5 269.0	White 16,780,511	1,903,612,666
Tenants	39.3 36.1	75.3 74.6	83.8	92.8	39.6 44.9	Negro 649,907	54,942,151
						Mules	White 3,133,740 413,530,751
						Negro . 653,576	84,451,579

Concerning the role, importance and place of *tenants vis-à-vis owners*:

Tenant farmers reported a much larger proportion of the value of land than of the value of buildings, implements & machinery, or livestock. This is largely due to the fact that tenant farmers in general are less well-to-do than farm owners and are less able to furnish their farms with expensive equipment (pp. 100-01). The average for the United States (1910) shows: the value of owners' land = 66.8% of all property, and that of "tenants" = 74.9% (p. 101, Table 5).

Concerning the owners of farms leased, the authors (p. 102) refer to the inquiry during the 1900 Census, when the *names* of owners of tenant farms were studied. They say there was no concentration or "absentee landlordism". The owners of leased farms are for the most part former tenants "who have either retired altogether, gone into other business, or taken up farms in newer sections of the country".

"In the South the conditions have at all times been somewhat different from those in the North, and many of the tenant farms are parts of plantations of considerable size which date from before the Civil War." In the South, "the system of operation by tenants—chiefly coloured tenants—has succeeded the system of operation by slave labour" (102).*

||N.B.

||N.B.

Concerning rent:

The development of the tenant system is most conspicuous in the South, where the large plantations formerly operated by slave labour have in many cases been broken up into small parcels or tracts and leased to tenants. As more fully explained in Chapter I, these plantations are in

* See present edition, Vol. 22, p. 26.—Ed.

N.B. many cases still operated substantially as agricultural units, the tenants being subjected to a degree of supervision more or less similar to that which hired farm labourers are subjected to in the North" (p. 104).

N.B. "A very low proportion of tenant farms is ... shown for the Mountain and Pacific divisions, where it is doubtless attributable mainly to the fact that those divisions have been only recently settled and that many of the farmers in them are homesteaders who have obtained their land from the Government" (p. 104). N.B.

The whole Chapter II ("Farm tenure") does not contain any analysis of the causes of the *growth* (respective decrease) in the *number of owners* of land. These authors are bourgeois scum: they gloss over the most important thing (expropriation of the small farmers)!!

Growth of rural population (1900-10)	...	+11.2%	
" number of farms	...	+10.9%	(less)
" owners	...	+ 8.1%	(still less)

An obvious increase in expropriation!!

But the increase is even more evident if we take the *North*, the *South* and the *West*.

The total number of farms has gone up from 5,737,372 to 6,361,502, i.e., by 624,130 (p. 114, Table 18), i.e., by 10.9 per cent. But in the *North* the increase is only 0.9% (+16,545 farms!!). This is stagnation. Moreover, there was also an absolute *reduction* in the number of farms in three out of the four divisions of the North, namely; New England, Middle Atlantic and East. In North Central, there was an *absolute drop in the number of farms* (by 32,000). Only in West North Central was there an increase by 49,000 (hence, in $\Sigma = +16,500$). But West North Central includes states like the two Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas, where homesteading is still extensive (see *Statistical Abstract*, p. 28).

In general, the number of owners in the entire North:

$$\begin{array}{r} 1900-2,088,000 \\ 1910-2,091,000 \\ \hline +3,000 = 0.1\%!!! \end{array}$$

	The entire North	
	owners:	part owners:
1900	1,794,216	293,612
1910	1,749,267	342,167
	<u>-44,949</u>	<u>+48,555</u>

Thus, there was a reduction in the number of owners!!

The number of *part* owners went up!!

And this same North had 60% of all the improved land in the United States (1910)!!

In this North, the acreage of improved land increased by 10.9%, from 261 million to 290 million acres!!

In the *West*, the growth in the number of farms and the number of owners is understandable: the country is being settled, and there is a growing number of *homesteads* (see *Statistical Abstract*, p. 28 and the above quotation from p. 104, p. 3 of these extracts).*

And the *South*?? Share tenants (*mostly* Negroes) there mainly (1) account for the growth in the number of farms. This means greater exploitation of the Negroes. Then (2), there is a growing number of *owners*. Why?? Apparently it is due to the parcellisation of the *plantations*. P. 265 (Table 8) shows that the acreage in the 1,000-and->acre farms in the United States fell by 30,702,109 acres (-15.5%), including +2,321,975 in the *North*, and -1,206,872 in the *West*. Nearly the whole falls to the *South*-31,817,212 (-27.3%). And this same South accounts, out of the total increase in the number

* See p. 451.—Ed

of farms (+624,130), for +477,156 *) (i.e., the bulk, about $\frac{3}{4}$), with a growing number of small farms:

under 20 acres	+115,192
20-49 "	+191,793
50-99 "	+111,690

$\Sigma = 418,675$

The essence is the disintegration of the slave-holding plantations!!

The South (number of farms)		
	White farmers	coloured
1910	2,207,406	890,141
1900	1,879,721	740,670

with the Whites having more owners than tenants, and the coloured *vice versa*.

*) 1910: 3,097,547
 1900: 2,620,391
+477,156

	(p. 257, t. 1)		(My abbreviation)		(p. 309, t. 18) Number of farms with horses	
	Number of farms		idem ('000)			
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total	8,361,502	5,737,372	8,361	5,738	4,692,814	4,530,628
Under 20 acres	839,166+	673,870	839	674	408,601+	373,269
20-49 . . .	1,414,376+1,257,496		1,415	1,258	811,538-	834,241
50-99 . . .	1,438,069+1,366,038		1,438	1,366	1,116,415-	1,123,750
100-174 . . .	1,516,286+1,422,262		1,516	1,422	1,302,086+1,260,090	
175-499 . . .	978,175+	868,020	978	868	890,451+	798,760
500-999 . . .	125,295+	102,526	125	103	110,556+	96,087
1,000 and over	50,135+	47,160	50	47	47,167+	44,431

(p. 257, t. 1)

(p. 257, t. 1)	Increase in number of farms (1900-1910)		All land in farms (acres)			
	increase	+%	1910	1900	increase	%
Total	624,130	10.9	878,798,325	838,591,774	40,206,551	4.8
Under 20 acres	165,296	24.5	8,793,820	7,180,839	1,612,981	22.5
20-49 . . .	156,880	12.5	45,378,449	41,536,128	3,842,321	9.3
50-99 . . .	72,031	5.3	103,120,868	98,591,699	4,529,169	4.6
100-174 . . .	94,024	6.6	205,180,585	192,680,321	12,800,264	6.6
175-499 . . .	110,155	12.7	265,289,069	232,954,515	32,334,554	13.9
500-999 . . .	22,769	22.2	83,653,487	67,864,116	15,789,371	23.3
1,000 and over	2,975	6.3	167,082,047	197,784,156-30,702,109	-15.5	

*) On the question of horse ownership, it should be noted not make up for the decrease in farms with horses. This The South showed the *greatest growth*—1900: 1,155,000; 1910: growth in the number of farms reporting mules fails to make

(My abbreviation *)				(p. 257, t. 2)							
				% of total							
idem ('000)		% of farms with horses		Number of farms		All land in farms		Improved land in farms		% of improved land in farms	
1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
4,693	4,531	73.8	79.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	54.4	49.4
409	373	48.9	52.4	13.2	11.7	1.0	0.9	1.7	1.6	90.9	89.7
812	834	57.4	66.3	22.2	21.9	5.2	5.0	7.8	8.0	80.6	79.4
1,116	1,124	77.8	82.2	22.8	23.8	11.7	11.8	14.9	16.2	69.0	68.3
1,302	1,260	86.6	88.6	23.8	24.8	23.4	23.0	26.9	28.6	62.7	61.4
890	799	91.0	92.0	15.4	15.1	30.2	27.8	33.8	32.7	61.0	58.2
117	98	93.2	93.7	2.0	1.8	9.8	8.1	8.8	7.1	48.8	43.4
47	45	94.1	94.2	0.8	0.8	19.0	23.8	6.8	5.9	18.7	12.8

(ibidem)				% increase		Increase or decrease of share		
Improved land in farms (acres)				Number of farms	Improved land	Improved land	Number of farms	
1910	1900	increase	%					
478,451,750	414,498,487	63,953,263	15.4					
7,991,543	6,440,447	1,551,096	24.1	24.8	24.1	+	+	
36,596,032	33,000,734	3,595,298	10.9	12.8	10.9	-	+	
71,155,246	67,344,759	3,810,487	5.7	5.8	5.7	-	-	
128,853,538	118,390,708	10,462,830	8.8	6.8	8.8	-	-	
161,775,502	135,530,043	26,245,459	19.4	12.7	19.4	+	+	
40,817,118	29,474,642	11,342,476	38.5	22.8	38.5	+	+	
31,262,771	24,317,154	6,945,617	28.8	6.8	28.8	+	+	

that the growth in the number of farms reporting mules does growth = 1900:1,480,652 (= 25.8%); 1910:1,869,005 (= 29.4%). 1,478,000, i.e., 1900—44.1%; 1910—47.7%. There, too, the up for the increase in the number of horseless farms.

The authors give *no* valid reasons for their grouping.

"Government land has for the most part been sold approximately that amount" (p. 257).

"As judged by improved acreage, which is probably less than 20 acres) are becoming of relatively less importance. This is the normal result of the fact that the very large country, where agriculture is developing most rapidly" a relatively *greater* growth of the *share* of the big farms

	The North								The	
	Per cent of total								Per cent	
	Number of farms		All land in farms		Improved land		% of improved land in farms		Number of farms	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Σ	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	70.1	68.3	100.0	100.0
< 20	9.5+	8.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	86.1	86.3	16.2	14.7
20-49	13.9	16.0	3.3	4.2	3.6	4.7	76.2	76.2	30.9	29.2
50-99	24.2	26.3	12.5	14.6	13.5	16.0	75.3	74.6	22.4	22.3
100-174	29.5	29.0	28.1	29.7	29.3	31.6	73.2	72.6	18.1	19.8
175-499	20.2	18.0	38.1	36.0	39.8	37.3	73.1	70.6	10.4	11.6
500-999	2.2+	1.6	10.3	7.9	9.0	6.6	60.8	56.9	1.3	1.6
1,000 & >	0.8+	0.4	6.9	6.9	4.1	3.1	41.1	30.6	0.7	0.9

	(ctd)		Increase from 1900 to 1910: (absolute								The	
	The West		The North								Number of farms	
	% of improved land in farms		Number of farms		All land in farms		Improved land in farms				Number of farms	
	1910	1900	abso-lute	%	abso-lute	%	abso-lute	%	abso-lute	%	abso-lute	%
Σ	34.2	29.0	16.5	0.6	30,725	8.0	28,573	10.9	477.2	18.2		
< 20	87.3	85.0	25.1	10.0	116	4.8	95	4.6	115.2	29.9		
20-49	73.9	71.4	-57.9	-12.6	-2,295	-14.2	-1,743	-14.2	191.9	25.1		
50-99	62.2	57.4	-55.2	-7.3	-4,072	-7.3	-2,708	-6.5	111.7	19.2		
100-174	37.1	38.5	18.1	2.2	2,503	2.2	2,435	2.9	42.7	8.2		
175-499	43.4	46.7	65.9	12.7	19,720	14.3	17,966	18.5	18.6	6.1		
500-999	46.6	44.1	18.5	40.4	12,430	40.9	8,756	50.9	-0.2	-2.0		
1,000 & >	22.9	17.2	2.1	16.4	2,322	8.8	3,773	47.0	-2.0	-8.8		

N.B. only:

or otherwise disposed of in quarter sections of 160 acres or ||| N.B.

the best standard, the smaller farms (excepting those of
tance and the large farms of relatively greater importance.
farms are found for the most part in the newer sections of
(p. 258). This last explanation is wrong, for we find
in such *old* divisions as New England and Middle Atlantic.

||| N.B.

South						The West					
of total				% of		Per cent of total				% of	
All land	Improved	All land	Improved	land in		Number	All land	All land	Improved	land in	
in farms	land	in farms	land	land in	farms	of farms	in farms	in farms	land in	land in	farms
1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	42.5	34.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1.6	1.2	3.5	3.2	93.3	91.9	16.7	15.5	0.5	0.4	1.2	1.0
8.4	6.7	16.4	15.8	83.1	82.0	15.3	14.0	1.6	1.2	3.6	2.9
13.6	11.2	20.0	19.4	62.7	60.2	11.8	11.7	2.9	2.2	5.3	4.4
20.8+18.9	25.3+25.2	51.6	46.4			27.5-28.6	14.0+11.3	15.2+15.0			
24.0	22.2	24.4	24.9	43.2	39.1	19.5	19.4	20.3	15.8	25.7	25.2
7.6	7.5	5.5	6.1	30.9	28.1	5.3	6.1	12.4	11.0	16.9	16.7
23.9	32.2	4.8	5.4	8.5	5.9	3.9	4.8	48.3	58.4	32.3	34.8

figures = 1,000 farms or acres)

South				The West					
All land		Improved		Number		All land		Improved	
in farms		land		of farms		in farms		land	
absol-	%	absol-	%	absol-	%	absol-	%	absol-	%
ute		ute		ute		ute		ute	
-7,583-2.1		24,583	19.5	130.4	53.7	17,065	18.2	10,797	39.8
1,301	29.5	1,278	31.5	24.9	66.4	195	58.8	178	63.3
5,406	22.2	4,772	23.9	23.0	67.5	731	66.8	566	72.5
7,497	18.5	5,731	23.5	15.5	54.8	1,104	52.5	787	65.2
5,351	7.8	6,345	20.9	33.2	47.8	4,945	46.8	1,683	41.4
4,796	6.0	5,369	17.1	25.7	54.5	7,818	53.5	2,911	42.8
-118-0.4		712	9.2	5.1	34.5	3,478	33.8	1,874	41.3
-31,817-27.8		375	5.5	2.9	25.3	-1,207-2.2		2,797	29.6

Three main groups clearly stand out (see + and — for the United States): small farms (under 49 acres), medium (50-174) and large (175 and >). (These limits are also indicated by the "official" allotment ["homestead"] = 160 acres). Taking these three groups, we obtain the following basic results:

		% of total				Increase (or —) 1900-10	
		1910		1900		% of farms	% of im-proved land
		Number of farms	Im-proved land	Number of farms	Im-proved land		
The United States	small	35.4	9.3	33.6	9.6	+	—
	medium (50-174)	46.4	41.3	48.6	44.8	—	—
	large	18.2	48.9	17.7	45.7	+	+
The North	small	23.4	4.4	24.7	5.5	—	—
	medium	53.7	42.8	55.3	47.6	—	—
	large	22.9	52.9	20.0	47.0	+	+
The South	small	47.1	19.9	43.9	19.0	+	+
	medium	40.6	45.3	42.1	44.6	—	—
	large	12.4	34.7	14.1	36.4	—	—
The West	small	32.0	4.8	29.5	3.9	+	+
	medium	39.3	20.5	40.3	19.4	—	—
	large	28.7	74.9	30.3	76.7	—	—
		% of total				1900-10 Increase (+) or decrease (—)	
		1910		1900		% of farms	% of im-proved land
		Number of farms	Im-proved land	Number of farms	Im-proved land		
The United States	small	58.0	24.2	57.4	25.8	+	—
	medium (100-174)	23.8	26.9	24.8	28.6	—	—
	large	18.2	48.9	17.7	45.7	+	+
The North	small	47.6	17.9	51.0	21.5	—	—
	medium	29.5	29.3	29.0	31.6	+	—
	large	22.9	52.9	20.0	47.0	+	+
The South	small	69.5	39.9	66.2	38.4	+	+
	medium	18.1	25.3	19.3	25.3	—	—
	large	12.4	34.7	14.1	36.4	—	—
The West	small	43.8	10.1	41.2	8.3	+	+
	medium	27.5	15.9	28.8	15.0	—	—
	large	28.7	74.9	30.3	76.7	—	—

The distinctive features of the three sections stand out clearly:

The North: 1) The highest development of capitalism. 2) Stagnation in the number of farms. 3) Reduction in the number and share of medium farms. 4) Growth in the number and share of large (and very small, but to a less degree). 5) Weak latifundia ($>1,000$: 0.5% of the farms and 6.9% of the land).

The South: 1) The lowest development of capitalism. 2) The greatest development of share-tenancy (49.6% are tenant farms). 3) Vast latifundia ($>1,000$ acres: 0.7% of the farms and 23.9% of the land; in the North 0.5% of the farms and 6.9% of the land). 4) Disintegration of these latifundia of the former slave-owners (1900-10:—32 million acres—27.3%). 5) The highest % of small farms (43-47%). Summary: from slave-owning latifundia to small commercial agriculture.

The West: 1) Tremendous increase in the number of farms: +53.7%!! Homesteads and small commercial agriculture!! 2) Vast % of land in large farms (76-75%). 3) Very large latifundia ($>1,000$: 3.9% of the farms and 48.3% of the land). 4) The lowest % of tenant-farmers and a *reduction* of it.

N.B.
(on the
question
of "acreage
statistics")

% of improved land in the <20 acre farms = 73-96% by divisions, and in the $>1,000$ acre farms 6.2-43.4% by divisions.

The contrast between these two sets of percentages is the natural result of the fact that small farms throughout the country usually specialise in cropping, whereas large farms, which in some sections also specialise mainly in cropping, in other sections almost exclusively go in for stock raising (p. 264).

In the South there is a "process of breaking up great plantations into small farms, chiefly operated by tenants" (p. 264).

The great development of small fruit and other farms on the Pacific coast, due, in part at least, to irrigation projects organised in recent years, is reflected in the increase in small farms of less than 50 acres in the Pacific division (p. 264).*

Concerning the commercial character of stock raising, it is interesting to note the % of farms selling *livestock*, and the % of stock sold and slaughtered

		(% of all farms selling stock)						Ratio (%) between number of domestic animals sold or slaughtered and number on hand:	
		Value of all domestic animals sold or slaugh- tered on farms in 1909 (\$ mill.)	Cattle excluding calves	Calves	Swine	Cattle (exclud- ing calves)	Calves	Sw	
The United									
States	1,833	100.0	32.0%	23.0%	28.9%	40.7%	100.0%	90.9%	
The North	1,258	68.6%	42.4%	34.8%	44.9%	42.9%	124.3%	97.5%	
The South	414	22.6%	23.8%	13.8%	15.9%	40.7%	68.2%	77.6%	
The West	161	8.8%	23.9%	13.8%	13.2%	33.4%	61.8%	87.9%	
New England	30.4	1.7%	34.7%	34.8%	16.4%	43.8	320.8	126.8	
Middle Atlantic	89.6	4.9%	36.3	48.6	23.0	28.6	241.3	123.5	

* See present edition, Vol. 22, p. 51.—Ed.

(p. 349, t. 14) (My abbreviation of table)

	Number of farms reporting				Per cent of farms reporting				Average number per farm reporting			
	cattle	1910	1900	dairy cows	1910	1900	1910	1900	cattle	dairy cows	1910	1900
The United States	5,284,916	4,730,480	5,140,869	4,513,895	83.1	82.4	80.8	78.7	11.7	14.3	4.0	3.8
The North . . .	2,582,462	2,568,255	2,546,115	2,503,655	89.1	88.1	87.1	87.1	12.8	14.4	5.3	4.8
The South . . .	2,426,302	1,972,548	2,334,605	1,835,841	78.3	75.3	75.4	70.1	8.0	11.3	2.4	2.3
The West . . .	276,152	189,677	260,149	174,399	74.0	78.1	69.7	71.8	33.8	44.6	5.2	5.0

+0.2
+0.5
+0.1
+0.2

(p. 367, t. 26)

	Horses		Mules		(Horses)		(Mules)		(Horses) (Mules)	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
The United States	4,692,814	4,530,628	1,869,005	1,480,652	73.8	79.0	29.4	25.8	4.2	4.0
The North . . .	2,600,709	2,620,082	359,024	306,573	90.0	91.2	12.4	10.7	4.9	4.4
The South . . .	1,771,659	1,693,878	1,478,382	1,154,810	57.2	64.6	47.7	44.1	2.6	2.7
The West . . .	320,446	246,668	31,599	19,269	85.8	89.2	8.5	7.9	7.6	10.5

(p. 387, t. 36)

	Swine (all swine)		(all swine)		(all swine)	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
The United States	4,351,751	4,335,363	68.4	75.6	13.4	14.5
The North . . .	1,971,059	2,193,438	68.2	76.3	19.2	19.5
The South . . .	2,230,841	2,023,508	72.0	77.2	8.3	9.2
The West . . .	149,851	118,417	40.1	48.7	12.2	12.3

Farms reporting horses

	The North		The South		The West		The North		% of farms reporting horses
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900 ±	
Σ	2,600,709-	2,620,082	1,771,659+	1,693,878	320,446+	216,668	89.9	91.4-1.5	{
<20	180,119+	176,851	183,375+	168,012	45,107+	28,406	65.3	70.5-5.3	
20-49	330,346-	387,672	431,805+	416,991	49,387+	29,578	82.3	84.4-2.1	
50-99	641,509-	696,599	435,226+	401,520	39,680+	25,631	91.7	92.5-0.6	{
100-174	805,125+	797,766	411,207+	399,859	85,754+	62,465	94.5	95.6-1.1	
175-499	567,012+	504,209	256,142+	249,479	67,297+	45,072	97.3	97.5-0.3	
500-999	62,329+	44,810	35,055-	36,941	19,172+	14,336	96.9	98.0-1.1	{
1,000 & >	14,269+	12,175	18,849-	21,076	14,049+	11,180	97.0	96.5-0.5	

Farms reporting dairy cows

	The North				The South				The West				The North			
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Σ	2,546,115+	2,503,655	2,334,605+	1,835,841	260,149+	174,399	88.8	87.1+1.7	2,546,115+	2,503,655	2,334,605+	1,835,841	260,149+	174,399	88.8	87.1+1.7
<20	166,143+	151,359	245,526+	164,950	31,662+	18,052	60.3	60.3-0.1	166,143+	151,359	245,526+	164,950	31,662+	18,052	60.3	60.3-0.1
20-49	324,302-	361,715	641,207+	443,786	41,368+	23,532	80.8	78.7+2.1	324,302-	361,715	641,207+	443,786	41,368+	23,532	80.8	78.7+2.1
50-99	635,791-	672,516	590,109+	455,892	34,446+	21,764	90.9	89.1+1.8	635,791-	672,516	590,109+	455,892	34,446+	21,764	90.9	89.1+1.8
100-174	790,434+	774,299	504,825+	440,942	65,992+	49,439	93.5	92.8+0.7	790,434+	774,299	504,825+	440,942	65,992+	49,439	93.5	92.8+0.7
175-499	558,017+	480,228	298,761+	274,032	57,213+	39,407	95.7	94.8+0.9	558,017+	480,228	298,761+	274,032	57,213+	39,407	95.7	94.8+0.9
500-999	58,100+	42,579	37,048-	37,437	17,019+	12,654	90.3	93.1-2.8	58,100+	42,579	37,048-	37,437	17,019+	12,654	90.3	93.1-2.8
1,000 & >	13,328+	10,959	17,129-	18,802	12,449+	9,551	90.8	86.9+3.9	13,328+	10,959	17,129-	18,802	12,449+	9,551	90.8	86.9+3.9

Number of mature horses			
The North		The South	
1910	1900	1910	1900
11,316,712	9,826,344	4,073,946	3,888,382
Σ ²⁰		4,073,946	
<20		242,330	
20-49		654,711	
50-99		823,210	
100-174		1,043,386	
175-499		871,197	
500-999		185,274	
1,000 &		253,838	
			399,115
			1,791,240
			1,791,240

For 1900 there are data only on all horses (for 1910 these data are not available)

Number of dairy cows			
The North		The South	
1910	1900	1910	1900
13,596,883	11,986,550	5,688,368	4,282,555
Σ ²⁰		5,688,368	
<20		376,500	
20-49		1,089,372	
50-99		1,254,360	
100-174		1,418,157	
175-499		1,194,298	
500-999		221,737	
1,000 &		133,943	
			147,380
			1,340,581
			1,340,581

Farms reporting males			
The North		The South	
1910	1900	1910	1900
359,024	306,573	1,478,382	1,154,810
Σ ²⁰		1,478,382	
<20		102,402	
20-49		435,559	
50-99		370,582	
100-174		320,772	
175-499		206,331	
500-999		28,584	
1,000 &		14,148	
			15,387
			31,599
			1,472
			2,377
			2,628
			8,019
			9,472
			3,796
			3,965
			19,269
			1,236
			1,280
			4,971
			5,084
			2,799
			3,456

(p. 270, t. 11) Average value per farm (\$)

		All farm property		Land		Buildings		Implements and machinery		Livestock	
		1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
The North	Σ	9,507	5,030	6,618	3,260	1,564	930	296	180	1,029	660
	<20	2,849	1,875	1,334	919	1,213	728	98	71	205	157
	20-49	3,484	2,118	1,961	1,212	992	579	138	92	374	235
	50-99	5,772	3,455	3,602	2,128	1,279	773	223	146	667	408
	100-174	9,713	5,416	6,696	3,538	1,622	994	318	203	1,077	682
	175-499	17,928	9,342	13,869	6,451	2,209	1,349	484	290	1,867	1,253
	500-999	27,458	15,196	21,172	10,275	2,558	1,792	733	434	2,996	2,694
	1,000&>	52,969	28,805	40,631	17,481	4,068	2,528	1,198	643	7,072	8,153
The South	Σ	2,897	1,629	1,913	978	461	274	95	69	428	309
	<20	838	483	450	240	237	132	27	20	124	92
	20-49	1,217	673	734	393	230	125	42	29	212	126
	50-99	2,237	1,171	1,390	692	407	218	81	52	359	208
	100-174	3,692	1,818	2,415	1,099	608	328	128	78	541	313
	175-499	6,742	3,414	4,608	2,138	1,023	608	219	132	893	536
	500-999	14,430	6,908	10,423	4,431	1,780	1,056	453	285	1,775	1,136
	1,000&>	47,348	26,807	36,390	15,660	2,897	1,930	1,065	1,211	6,996	8,006
The West	Σ	12,155	7,059	9,162	4,639	1,009	690	310	218	1,673	1,512
	<20	5,025	2,953	3,342	1,523	867	507	108	79	710	844
	20-49	7,359	3,578	5,727	2,544	912	560	202	123	518	351
	50-99	9,404	4,358	7,386	3,101	967	570	263	162	789	524
	100-174	7,205	3,763	5,375	2,343	665	445	221	153	944	823
	175-499	14,111	7,667	10,844	5,184	1,082	760	398	282	1,788	1,412
	500-999	27,662	14,601	21,205	10,006	1,749	1,176	722	456	3,986	2,963
	1,000&>	74,186	44,972	55,110	29,443	3,206	2,402	1,384	915	14,486	12,212
The United States	Σ	6,444	3,563	4,476	2,276	994	620	199	131	774	536
	<20	1,812	1,139	956	564	605	375	56	42	195	158
	20-49	2,103	1,280	1,284	750	474	303	76	55	270	172
	50-99	4,175	2,499	2,649	1,536	848	532	156	106	522	325
	100-174	7,313	4,022	5,021	2,590	1,182	724	241	155	869	554
	175-499	13,955	7,175	10,291	4,872	1,734	1,059	890	234	1,540	1,012
	500-999	23,208	11,714	17,644	7,842	2,174	1,402	639	376	2,751	2,094
	1,000&>	56,757	31,799	43,047	19,530	3,330	2,206	1,196	987	9,185	9,077

MATERIAL ON THE CAPITALIST ECONOMY

Average value per acre (\$)									
All farm property		Land		Buildings		Implements and machinery		Livestock	
1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
66.46	37.77	46.26	24.46	10.93	6.96	2.07	1.38	7.20	4.96
308.84	193.56	144.55	94.82	131.44	75.19	10.59	7.35	22.26	16.19
100.67	60.41	56.96	34.87	28.83	16.53	4.01	2.62	10.08	6.69
77.96	46.66	48.63	28.74	17.27	10.43	3.01	1.97	9.01	5.51
71.26	39.75	49.13	25.96	11.90	7.29	2.33	1.49	7.90	5.00
66.25	35.00	49.40	24.17	8.16	5.05	1.79	1.08	6.80	4.69
41.24	22.90	31.79	15.48	3.84	2.70	1.10	0.65	4.50	4.06
27.14	13.80	20.82	8.37	2.08	1.21	0.61	0.21	3.62	3.90
25.21	11.79	16.72	7.08	4.03	1.98	0.83	0.50	3.74	2.24
73.26	42.16	39.87	20.91	20.77	11.81	2.35	1.72	10.87	8.02
39.18	21.12	23.68	12.33	7.89	3.91	1.35	0.91	6.81	3.97
32.30	16.80	20.07	9.94	5.88	3.13	1.17	0.74	5.18	2.99]
28.08	13.78	18.37	8.32	4.63	2.49	0.97	0.59	4.12	2.37
25.55	12.92	17.46	8.09	3.88	2.30	0.93	0.50	3.38	2.03
21.96	10.68	15.96	6.85	2.71	1.63	0.69	0.44	2.70	1.76
11.89	5.28	8.99	3.08	0.72	0.38	0.26	0.24	1.72	1.52
40.93	18.28	30.86	12.01	3.40	1.79	1.04	0.56	5.62	3.92
595.50	338.61	395.87	172.03	102.66	57.31	12.85	8.89	84.12	95.22
230.42	111.59	179.22	79.35	28.55	17.46	6.23	3.82	16.22	10.96
128.79	58.80	101.15	41.85	13.24	7.69	2.60	2.12	10.81	7.07
47.67	24.71	35.66	15.39	4.40	2.92	1.46	1.00	6.24	5.41
45.77	24.71	35.17	16.71	3.61	2.54	1.29	0.91	5.80	4.55
39.79	20.89	30.50	14.81	2.82	1.68	1.04	0.65	5.73	4.24
20.08	9.50	14.92	6.22	0.87	0.51	0.27	0.19	3.92	2.52
46.64	24.27	32.40	15.57	7.20	4.24	1.44	0.89	5.60	3.67
172.69	106.90	91.22	52.92	57.72	35.19	5.37	3.96	18.57	14.85
65.55	38.74	40.09	22.72	14.77	9.16	2.26	1.65	8.42	5.21
58.22	34.62	36.94	21.28	11.82	7.37	2.17	1.47	7.28	4.21
53.97	29.69	37.05	19.11	8.72	5.25	1.78	1.14	6.42	4.09
51.45	26.74	37.95	18.15	6.39	3.95	1.44	0.87	5.68	3.76
34.76	17.70	26.42	11.85	3.26	2.12	0.96	0.57	4.12	3.16
17.03	7.52	12.92	4.66	1.00	0.53	0.26	0.24	2.76	2.16

Note:

"...In the Mountain and Pacific divisions farms of 100 to 174 acres show a lower average value of buildings per farm than those of 50 to 99 acres. This condition is probably due to the fact that the farms of 100 to 174 acres in these divisions consist in considerable part of homesteads recently taken up by settlers who have not had time, or perhaps have not accumulated means, to construct expensive buildings" (p. 271).

Home-
steads
in
the
West

"...The high averages (value of all farm property—for *small* farms) in these two divisions [Mountain and Pacific] are partly due to the presence of numerous small and highly cultivated fruit and vegetable farms, many of which are irrigated" (p. 272).

Small
farms
in
the
West ...

On the question of *crop yields*:

		Average yield per acre (bushels)						(p 486 t 14) (p 485)	
		(p 584, t 15)		(p 593)		(p 603)		Milk produced (gallons) average per cow	
		Corn (1)		Wheat (2)		Oats (3)		Dairy cows (1909) average per farm	
		1909	1899	1909	1899	1909	1899	1909	1899
United States	.	25 9	28 1	15 4	12 8	28 0	31 9	362	424
New England	.	45 2	39 4	23 5	18 0	32 9	35 9	476	548
Middle Atlantic	.	32 2	34 0	18 6	14 9	25.5	30 9	490	514
East North Central		38 6	38.3	17 2	12 9	33 3	37 4	410	487
West "	"	27 7	31 4	14.8	12 2	27 5	32 0	325	371
South Atlantic	...	15 8	14 1	11 9	9 8	15 5	11 7	286	356
East South Central		18 6	18 4	11.7	9 0	13 4	11 1	288	395
West "	"	15 7	21 9	11.0	11 9	21 4	25 8	232	290
Mountain	...	15 8	16 5	23 1	19 2	34 9	30.4	339	334
Pacific	...	24 0	25 2	17.7	15 6	35.3	31.4	475	470

(1) *corn*. 1909: 20.6% of all *improved* land.

(2) 9.3% " " " " " "

(3) 7.3% " " " " " "

In the *North*, we must consider separately (α) New England + Middle Atlantic and (β) *East* and *West North Centrals*

α—34-44% (value of all crops) = hay || Mostly sown grasses (from hay || α—crops are mostly higher and forage)

β—14-16% || The part of wild, meadow, etc. || β—crops are mostly lower grasses is considerable ||

α—17-24% (idem) vegetables α labour and fertilisers (per acre) are high
β—4-7% β labour and fertilisers (per acre) are low

α—Almost no homesteads || High population density. || Buy feed for livestock.
β—Homesteads exist || Low population density. || Sell feed for livestock. ||

Summing up the *original* (not the final!) entries for homesteads over the 10 years (1901-10), (*Statistical Abstract*, p. 28), we obtain:

The West . . .	.55.3 mill. acres	{ Pacific —13.4 } Mountain—41.9 }
Homesteads The North . . .	.55.2 "	" (incl. <i>West North Central</i> 54.3)
The South . . .	.20.0 "	" (incl. <i>West South Central</i> 17.3)

$$\Sigma = 130.5$$

Thus, the *West* is a *solid* homestead area.

In the *North—one* division (*West North Central*) is a homestead area.

In the *South—also one* (*West South Central*) is a homestead area.

All farms = 1,182,099 . . . 89,923,619 acres

plantations

or farms = 437,978 . . . 28,296,815 "

325

counties

11 southern states: Alabama, Arkansas,
Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi,
North & South Carolina, Tennessee,
Texas & Virginia.

Chapter XII. Plantations in the South

Tenant plantations of ((1910))

All tenant plantations	All classes	5 to 9 tenants	10 to 19 tenants	20 to 49 tenants	50 ten- ants and over	Cen- sus Year:			Average acre- age per farm		Average im- proved acres per farm	
						The South			The North	The South	The North	The South
Plantations	39,073	26,562	9,160	2,939	412	1910	114.4	143.0	48.6	100.3		
Landlord farms	39,073	26,562	9,160	2,939	412	1900	138.3	133.3	48.1	90.9		
Tenant farms	398,905	168,089	118,862	82,404	29,550	1890	139.7	123.7	58.8	87.8		
Average acreage	724.3	495.0	953.2	1,688.0	3,535.3	1880	153.4	114.9	56.2	76.6		
" improved acreage . . .	405.3	273.8	528.2	974.9	2,084.1	1870	214.2	117.0	69.2	69.2		
Average { landlord { all land	330.9	227.3	438.4	785.5	1,374.6	1860	335.4	126.4	101.3	68.3		
age { farms { improved	86.6	65.2	106.8	187.9	293.4	1850	332.1	127.1	101.1	65.4		
Average { tenant { all land	38.8	42.3	39.7	32.2	30.1							
age { farms { improved	31.2	33.0	32.5	28.1	25.0							
Acreage of all land	28,296,815	13,147,956	8,731,179	4,961,152	1,456,528							
landlord farms	12,929,417	6,038,777	4,015,807	2,308,518	566,315							
tenant farms	15,367,398	7,109,179	4,715,372	2,652,634	890,213							
% in tenant farms	54.3	54.1	54.6	53.6	61.1							

"As a matter of fact ... a large proportion of the tenants in the South actually occupied a very different economic position from that usually occupied by tenants in other parts of the country. The plantation as a unit for general purposes of administration has not disappeared, and in many cases the tenants on plantations are subjected to quite as complete supervision by the owner, general lessee, or manager, as that to which the hired labourers are subjected on large farms in the North and West" (p. 877).

Chapter XI. *Irrigation.*

Arid region: 1,440,822 farms. 1,161,385,600 acres, 388.8 million acres of land in farms, 173.4 million acres of improved land. 307.9 millions of dollars = cost of irrigation enterprises (\$15.92 per acre).

158,713 farms irrigated (13.7 millions of acres irrigated).

	Average yield per acre (1909)		± %
	on irrigated land	on unirrigated land	
corn			
(bushels)	23.7	25.9	— 8.5
oats .	36.8	28.5	+29.1
wheat .	25.8	15.3	+67.3%
barley	29.1	22.3	+30.5%
alfalfa	2.94 tons	2.14	+37.4%

Taking into account the fact that Mr. Himmer (*Zavety*, 1913, No. 6) makes a downright lying assertion about the 1910 Census, to the effect that in the United States of America

"there are no areas where colonisation is no longer continuing, or where large-scale capitalist agriculture is not disintegrating and is not being replaced by family-labour farms" (p. 60)*—let us dwell on the

2 divisions: New England

and Middle Atlantic. Colonisation = 0. (No homesteads).

* See present edition, Vol. 22, pp. 37-38 —Ed.

The capitalist character of agriculture:

		1909	1899	%
Expenditure for labour (per improved acre)	New England	4.76	2.55	+86%
	Middle Atlantic	2.66	1.64	+62%
	Pacific	3.47	1.92	+80%
	Mountain	2.95	2.42	+22%
Average for the United States		1.36	0.86	+58%

Thus, the capitalist character is most pronounced and is developing most strongly!!!

Himmer was "confused" over the fact that not only was the average farm acreage in these divisions declining in general (U.S.A. 146.₂—138.₁; New England 107.₁—104.₄; Middle Atlantic 92.₄—92.₂), but that there was also a decrease in the quantity of improved land (U.S.A. +72.₂+75.₂; New England 42.₄—38.₄; Middle Atlantic 63.₄—62.₆)!!!

Besides, in terms of improved acreage, New England farms are *the smallest*!!

The silly ass has failed to see the difference between small acreages and the capitalist character of agriculture.

		1909	1899	
Expenditure for fertilisers (per improved acre)	New England	1.30	0.53	+145%
	Middle Atlantic	0.62	0.37	+78%
	South Atlantic	1.23	0.49	+151%

Average for the United States 0.24 0.13 + 83%

Let us note that most fertiliser is used on land under *cotton* (the South!) (see 1900 Statistics). Cotton: 18.7% of the farms; 22.5% of the expenditure for fertilisers.

cf. p. 1 of extracts (1910) (p. 560) *			
% of farms hiring labour			
N.B. ||	New England . .	66.0%	|| N.B.
	Middle Atlantic	65.8%	
	East North Central	52.7	
	West " "	51.0	
	Mountain	46.8%	
	Pacific	58.0%	

* See p. 444.—Ed,

Increase (or decrease) 1900-10

New England	Number of farms	%	All land in farms (acres)	Improved land in farms (acres)				Percentage of in- crease (1899-1909) in the value of	
				Amount	%	Amount	%	all farm prop- erty	imple- ments and machin- ery
Total	-3,086	-1.6	-834,068	-4.1	-879,499	-10.8	35.6	39.0	
<20	6,286	22.4	41,273	14.9	30,984	15.5	60.9	48.9	
20-49	17	0.1	-33,243	-2.9	-28,500	-4.7	31.4	30.3	
50-99	-3,457	-7.0	-250,313	-7.2	-142,270	-9.1	27.5	31.2	
100-174	-4,020	-8.4	-466,663	-7.7	-309,499	-12.3	30.3	38.5	
175-499	-1,999	-6.7	-459,948	-6.1	-421,081	-15.3	33.0	44.6	
500-999	6	0.3	36,311	2.8	-46,022	-12.8	53.7	53.7	
1,000 and >	81	16.3	298,515	36.2	36,889	26.8	102.7	60.5	
Middle Atlantic:									
Total	-17,239	-3.5	-1,669,034	-3.7	-1,465,317	-4.8	28.1	44.1	
<20	5,754	7.7	29,704	4.1	15,550	2.5	45.8	42.9	
20-49	-5,955	-7.1	-225,471	-8.0	-210,859	-9.5	28.3	37.0	
50-99	-11,639	-8.2	-772,300	-7.6	-623,012	-8.1	23.8	39.9	
100-174	-5,745	-4.4	-746,852	-4.5	-605,047	-5.1	24.9	43.8	
175-499	495	1.0	169,095	1.4	-59,567	-0.8	29.4	54.7	
500-999	-59	-3.1	-27,161	-2.3	17,990	3.8	31.5	50.8	
1,000 and >	-90	-16.1	-96,049	-8.0	-372	-0.2	74.4	65.2	

These figures are a clear indication that the small *farms* are being displaced by the large.

In both divisions, *all* the medium groups (20-499) have been *losing* (%).

The gains were registered by (1) the smallest (< 20)

(2) the large (500-999 and

1,000 and >).

In percentage and absolute terms (quantity of *improved* land), the *large* farms gained more than the small!!

[The small farms (under 20 acres) here are very frequently out-and-out capitalist farms] because they have the maximum % of land under vegetables and a minimum under *cereals*.

The % increase in agricultural implements and machinery (=constant capital in its most important form, which is directly indicative of technical progress) is at a *maximum* in the *large* farms, at a minimum in the *medium* farms, with the large ones doing *better* than the

small ones!!!

(p. 266, t. 9)

Percentage distribution of total value

<i>United States</i>	All farm property		Implements and machinery	
	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(a) <20	3.7—	3.8	3.7—	3.8
(β) 20-49	7.3—	7.9	8.5—	9.1
(γ) 50-99	14.8—	16.7	17.7—	19.3
(δ) 100-174	27.1—	28.0	28.9—	29.3
(ε) 175-499	33.3+	30.5	30.2+	27.1
(ζ) 500-999	7.1+	5.9	6.3+	5.1
(η) 1,000 and >	6.9—	7.3	4.7—	6.2

New England:

Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	12.0+	10.1	7.8+	7.3
	13.3—	13.7	11.5—	12.2
	20.0—	21.2	20.8—	22.0
	24.2—	25.1	27.9—	28.0
	24.4—	24.8	27.3+	26.2
	3.9+	3.4	3.3+	2.9
	2.4+	1.6	1.5+	1.3

Middle

Atlantic:

Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	8.9+	7.8	6.5=	6.5
	11.3=	11.3	10.6—	11.1
	24.6—	25.5	27.2—	28.0
	31.9—	32.7	34.8=	34.5
	20.3+	20.1	19.4+	18.1
	1.8=	1.8	1.3=	1.3
	1.2+	0.8	0.6+	0.5

<i>United States</i>	All farm property		Implements and machinery	
	1910	1900	1910	1900
<i>The North: Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
small	{ 2.9—	3.3	3.1—	3.5
	{ 5.1—	6.7	6.5—	8.2
medium	{ 14.7—	18.0	18.2—	21.3
	{ 30.1—	31.2	31.7—	32.7
large	{ 38.0+	33.4	32.9+	29.0
	{ 6.4+	4.8	5.5+	3.8
	{ 2.8+	2.5	2.1+	1.6
<i>The South: Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
small	{ 4.7+	4.4	4.6+	4.2
	{ 13.0+	12.0	13.7+	12.3
medium	{ 17.3+	16.0	19.2+	16.7
	{ 23.1+	22.1	24.4+	22.4
large	{ 24.2—	24.3	24.1+	22.3
	{ 6.6—	6.8	6.4—	6.7
	{ 11.4—	14.4	7.0—	15.5
<i>The West: Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
small	{ 6.9+	6.5	5.9+	5.6
	{ 9.3+	7.1	10.0+	7.9
medium	{ 9.1+	7.2	10.0+	8.7
	{ 16.3+	15.2	19.6—	20.0
large	{ 22.8+	21.1	25.0—	25.1
	{ 12.1—	12.5	12.3—	12.7
	{ 23.7—	30.4	17.3—	20.0

Conclusions:

- (1) Two old divisions (New England + Middle Atlantic). Maximum growth of the *big* farms. Erosion of the medium. Lesser growth of the smallest.
- (2) The North (capitalism). Growth of *large* farms at the expense of the *small*.
- (3) The South (transition from slavery to capitalism). Growth of *small* farms at the expense of the *large*. (*N.B.*: The role of the largest is *above* average.)
- (4) The West (new lands. Maximum of homesteads). Growth of *small* at the expense of the *large*. (*N.B.*: The role of the largest and the large is *above* average.)
- (5) Summary. ΣΣ (The United States): *Displacement of all the small and all the medium ones*. Displacement of the *latifundia* (1,000 and >). Growth of *big capitalist farms* (175 - 500; 500 - 1,000).

The United

It is interesting to compare the data on the %%

A) Quantity of improved land				B)) (Value) all farm property		C)) (Value) land		
Number of farms			% of acreage					
1910	1900		1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
+13.2	11.7	+ smallest (< 20)	1.7	1.6	- 3.7	3.8	- 2.8	2.9
+22.2	21.9	- small and	7.6	8.0	- 7.3	7.9	- 6.4	7.2
-22.6	23.8	- medium	14.9	16.2	-11.6	16.7	-12.4	16.1
-23.8	24.8	-	26.9	28.6	-27.1	28.0	-26.7	28.2
+15.4	15.1	+ large and	33.8	32.7	+33.3	30.8	+35.4	32.2
+ 2.0	1.8	+ latifundia	8.8	7.1	+ 7.1	5.9	+ 7.8	6.2
= 0.8	0.8	+ (latifundia)	6.8	5.9	- 6.9	7.3	+ 7.6	7.1
				(- 3.7 3.8				
				(-49.0 52.6				
				(+40.4 36.4				
				- 6.9 7.3				

This is remarkable!

There is an increase in the *value* of land!! (both in the large farms and the latifundia).

Only in two divisions is there *no* decline of the *latifundia* (1,000 and >), namely, the oldest and capitalist divisions, New England and Middle Atlantic!! In these two divisions, the role of the latifundia has *increased in all respects* (including even livestock!!) (Middle Atlantic = 0.8—0.8 livestock, New England, 1.5—1.4 livestock).

The exception (N.B.) is the maximum destruction of latifundia in *West South Central* = 21.3—41.9, and in *the West* = 33.6—38.5, i.e., just where the latifundia are *outsized*!!

Added

All the added value to all farm property = +\$20,551 million.

\$ mill.

	Of this smallest	+ 753	
	small and	{ +1,365 }	4,708 —
	medium	{ +2,590 }	
		{ +5,368 }	5,368 —
		{ +7,422 }	
	large and	{ +1,707 }	10,475 —
	latifundia	{ +1,346 }	
			<hr/> Σ = 20,551

In these 10 years, the *industrial workers* (1900: 4.7 million, 1910—6.8 million) (+40.4%) increased their wages by 1,419 million (+70.6%).

States:

distribution of various elements in the farms

(Value) buildings		(Value) implements and machinery		(Value) livestock		(Value) all farm property		All land	
1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
+ 8.0	7.1	- 3.7	3.8	- 3.3	3.5	- 3.7	3.8	+ 1.0	0.9
-10.6	10.7	- 8.5	9.1	+ 7.8	7.0	- 7.3	7.9	+ 5.2	5.0
-19.3	20.4	-17.7	19.3	+15.2	14.5	-14.6	16.7	-11.7	11.8
-28.3	29.0	-28.9	29.3	+26.8	25.6	-27.1	28.0	+23.4	23.0
+26.8	25.9	+30.2	27.1	+30.6	28.5	+33.3	30.5	+30.2	27.8
+ 4.3	4.0	+ 6.3	5.1	= 7.0	7.0	+ 7.1	5.9	+ 9.6	8.1
- 2.6	2.9	- 4.7	6.2	- 9.3	13.9	- 6.9	7.3	-19.0	23.6

livestock	livestock
26.3-25	±%
+1.3	-0.2
26.8-25.6	+0.8
+1.2	+0.7
46.9-49.4	=
-2.5	-4.6

value:

% of farms	mill. farms	idem (1900)
58.0	3.7	(3.3)
23.8	1.5	(1.4)
18.2	1.1	(1.0)
100.0	6.3	(5.7)

* Lenin left out the next group of 175 to 499: +2.1.—Ed.

Some economic elements (resp. classes) in the U.S.A.,

Capitalists in industry:	{	Number of enterprises ('000)	1900 207.6	1910+ 268.6+	+% 61+29.4%
Urban population +34.8%		Number of wage workers ('000)	4,713	6,615+	+1,902+40.4%
Agriculture:	{	Number of farms ('000)	5,737	6,361+	624+10.9%
Rural population +11.8%		Number of hired labourers (cf. p. 1 and over)*	82.3%	70.6% = x : 40.4% x = 47.1%	
Production of all cereals (mill. bushels)			4,439	4,513+	74 +1.7%
Industry:		Value of products (number of enterprises ('000) and % of total)			
Should be 1904 instead of 1900		production:	1900	1910	+ + %
		(< \$20,000) small	144	180	+36+25%
		(\$20,000-\$100,000) medium	48	57	+ 9+18.7%
		(\$100,000 and >) large	24	31	+ 7+29.1%
			11.2%+11.5%		
		Total	216	268	+52+24.5%
			100%	100%	
Agriculture:		Number of farms ('000) and % of total			
		(under 99 acres) small	3,297	3,691	+394+11.9%
			57.4%	+58.0%	
		(100-174) medium	1,422	1,516	+ 94+ 6.6%
			24.8%	- 23.8%	
		(175 and >) large	1,018	1,154	+136+13.5%
			17.7%	+18.2%	
		Total	5,737	6,361	+624+10.9%
			100%	100%	

* See pp. 482-83.—Ed.

according to the 12th (1900) and 13th (1910) censuses

	1900	1910+	+	%		1900	1910	+	%
Their capital (\$ mill.)	8,975	18,428+	9,453+	105.3%	Value of products (\$ mill.)	11,408	20,872+	9,266+	81%*
Their wages (\$ mill.)	2,008	3,427+	1,419+	70.6%					
Value of their property (\$ mill.)	20,440	40,991+	20,551+	100.5%					
Their wages (\$ mill.)	357	652+	295+	82.3%					
Their value (\$ mill.)	1,483	2,665+	1,182+	79.6%					
Value of products (\$ mill.)	927	1,127+	200+	21.5%					
	8.3%	5.5%							
	2,129	2,544	415+	19.5%					
	14.4%	12.3%							
	11,737	17,000+	5,263+	44.8%					
	79.3%	82.3%							
	14,793	20,671+	5,878+	39.7%					
	100%	100%							
Value of their property (\$ mill.)	5,790	10,499+	4,709+	81.3%					
	28.4%	25.6%							
	5,721	11,089+	5,368+	93.8%					
	28.9%	27.1%							
	9,929	19,403+	10,474+	117.3%					
	43.7%**	47.3%							
	20,440	40,991+	20,551+	100.5%					
	100%	100%							

* In the Fourth Russian edition of Lenin's *Collected Works* this figure has been corrected to 81.3% (see present edition, Vol. 22, p. 94).—Ed.

** In the Fourth Russian edition of Lenin's *Collected Works* this figure has been corrected to 43.6% (Ibid., Vol. 22, p. 98).—Ed.

Three types:

1) The North

2) The South

3) The West

For a characteristic of the population

Per cent distribution by class of

(Abstract of the
Census, p. 92)

		total population	White native	White foreign-born	Negro
United States	rural	53.7	55.8	27.8	72.6
	urban	46.3	44.2	72.2	27.4
New England	rural	16.7	20.4	7.6	8.2
	urban	83.3	79.6	92.4	91.8
Middle Atlantic	rural	29.0	33.7	16.1	18.8
	urban	71.0	66.3	83.9	81.2
East North Central	rural	47.3	51.6	28.6	23.4
	urban	52.7	48.4	71.4	76.6
West North Central	rural	66.7	68.4	60.8	32.3
	urban	33.3	31.6	39.2	67.7
South Atlantic	rural	74.6	74.4	34.0	77.9
	urban	25.4	25.6	66.0	22.1
East South Central	rural	81.3	82.2	33.3	80.8
	urban	18.7	17.8	66.7	19.2
West South Central	rural	77.7	78.4	60.8	78.0
	urban	22.3	21.6	39.2	22.0
Mountain	rural	64.0	64.0	60.3	28.0
	urban	36.0	36.0	39.7	72.0
Pacific	rural	43.2	44.2	38.7	16.6
	urban	56.8	55.8	61.3	83.4

*) Total of two vertical figures = 100.

within the U.S.A.
(1910)

N.B. N.B.
The Negroes are in flight from the South (mostly to the cities). The North is giving up its population to the West. The foreign-born avoid the South.

community:*)		[ibidem p. 175]			Gain or loss (1910) from interstate migration	
% of all population		% of population (1910)			White persons	Negro persons
Foreign-born	Negro	Born in division of residence	born in other divisions	foreign-born		
14.5	10.7	72.8	12.3	14.7	—	—
27.7	1.0	66.2	5.5	27.9	— 228,219	+ 20,310
25.0	2.2	69.7	4.9	25.1	-1,120,678	+186,384
16.8	1.8	73.4	9.3	16.8	-1,496,074	+119,649
13.9	2.1	65.4	20.2	13.9	+ 472,566	+ 40,497
2.4	33.7	92.8	4.7	2.5	- 507,454	-392,827
1.0	31.5	91.5	7.3	1.0	- 974,165	-200,876
4.0	22.8	72.3	23.3	4.0	+1,434,780	+194,658
16.8	0.8	41.8	40.2	17.2	+ 856,683	+ 13,229
20.5	0.7	35.8	40.3	22.8	+1,580,581	+ 18,976

Volume IV. Occupation Statistics
Table 15, p. 54

	Number of persons 10 years of age and over engaged in				Overstatement in the number of women (x)
	Both sexes				
	1910	1900	1890	1880	
Agricultural pursuits	12,567,925	10,381,765	9,148,448	7,713,876	
Agricultural labourers	6,088,414	4,410,877	3,586,583	3,323,876	12,567,925
Dairymen and dairywomen	35,014	10,875	17,895	8,948	468,100
Farmers, planters and overseers . .	5,981,522	5,674,875	5,281,557	4,229,051	12,099,825
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen, etc.	143,462	61,788	72,601	56,032	10,381,765
Lumbermen and raftsmen	127,154	72,020	65,866	30,651	116%
Stock raisers, herders and drovers .	122,189	84,988	70,729	44,075	+16%
Woodchoppers	27,567	36,075	33,697	12,731	
Turpentine farmers and labourers	28,967	24,735	19,520	7,450	
Other agricultural pursuits	13,636	5,532		4,061	
Apiarists	2,145	1,339	1,773	1,016	

Agricultural labourers	6,088,414	4,410,877	$\boxed{6,088 \div 4,410 = 137\%}$
Male	4,566,281	3,747,668	$\rightarrow 4,566,281 \div 3,747,668 = 121.8\%$ + 21.8%
(x) Female	1,522,133	663,209	$100 - 21.8 = 78.2$
(p. 27) + (1910-1900) = 129.8% (1900-1890 : + 23.3%, page 26).			
(a) Female farm labourers working on the home farm	1,176,585 [+ 166.8%]	441,055	
(b) Female farm labourers working out	337,522 [+ 53.4%]	220,048	
idem male (a) (home farm)	-2,133,949	?	
(p. 94) (b) (working out)	-2,299,444	?	
	($\Sigma = 4,433,393$)		
Total number of hired labourers in agriculture:			
Female (working out)	1910 337,522	1900 220,048	
Male (" ")	2,299,444	1,798,165	<u>(roughly = 78.3% of 1910 figure)</u>
	$\Sigma = 2,566,966^*$	2,018,213	see p. 2 over**

* The total is with Lenin's correction, see p. 485. —Ed.

** See p. 485. —Ed.

Industrial statistics show

	wage workers	wages
1899	4.7 mill.	\$2,008 mill.
1909	6.8 "	\$3,427 "
	+40.4%	+70.8%

Consequently, the increase in the number of *hired labourers in agriculture* could be estimated:

		Increase in number of farms	Increase in rural population
The North	40%	+ 0.6%	+ 3.9%
The South	50%	+ 18.2%	+ 14.8%
The West	66%	+ 53.7%	+ 49.7%
	<u>48%</u>	<u>+ 10.9%</u>	<u>+ 11.2%</u>

(×) Concerning the number of women gainfully employed* in agriculture (1910), the author (p. 27) believes their number to be *overstated* and *estimates* these figures as the more *probable*: (p. 28)
total number of women engaged in agriculture: 1,338,950 instead of 1,807,050 (i.e.—468,100),
and total number of women engaged in *all* branches of the economy, 7,607,672, instead of 8,075,772 (—468,100).

My addition: referring this entire overstatement only to those working on the home farms, we have:
1,176,585—468,100 = 708,485 ÷ 441,055 = 166% + 66%

* See p. 483—Ed.

Thus, according to the Occupation Statistics (see p. 1 over)*

1910 1900+

Total persons occupied in agriculture . . .	12,099,825	10,381,765 + 16%		
	** see No. 1 (below)			
Farmers	5,981,522	5,674,875 + 5%	5,981,522	5,674,875
				105.4
Hired labourers	2,566,966	2,018,213 + 27%	2,566,966	2,018,213
				127

(see p. 1 over) * see No. 2 (below)

I must say, on the whole, that American Occupation Statistics are not worth a damn, for they say absolutely nothing about the "status of person in industry" (and make no distinction between the owner, the home-farm worker and the hired labourer).

That is why their scientific value is almost nil. ||| N.B. ||

N.B.

Then they say nothing at all about collateral employment.

My totals are from p. 235 of the *Statistical Abstract*.

No. 1: + 16%, whereas the *rural population* = + 11%. Why? Clearly, because of the increased number of *women* employed.

No. 2: Σ expenditure for *labour* + 48%. Why? Clearly, because *poor farmers* are also hired (collateral employment).

* See pp. 482-83.—Ed.
** See p. 482.—Ed.

Occupation Statistics

Per cent distribution:

Total persons employed (10 years of age and >)

	Total persons occu- pied	Agriculture, forest- ry and animal hus- bandry	Extraction of min- erals	Manufacturing and mechanical industry	Transportation	Trade	Public service	Professional services	Domestic and per- sonal service	Clerical occupation
United States . .	38,167,336	33.2	2.5	27.9	6.9	9.5	1.2	4.4	9.9	4.6
New England . .	2,914,680	10.4	0.3	49.1	6.6	10.6	1.7	4.8	10.7	5.9
Middle Atlantic	8,208,885	10.0	4.2	40.6	8.0	12.0	1.4	4.9	11.8	7.1
East North Cen- tral	7,257,953	25.6	2.6	33.2	7.6	10.6	1.1	4.8	9.2	5.3
West North Cen- tral	4,449,043	41.8	1.8	20.0	7.8	10.4	1.1	5.2	8.5	3.9
South Atlantic	5,187,729	51.4	1.8	18.6	5.0	6.1	1.0	3.0	10.5	2.6
East South Cen- tral	3,599,695	63.2	1.9	12.4	4.0	5.3	0.8	2.6	8.4	1.7
West South Cen- tral	3,507,081	60.1	0.7	12.6	5.2	7.0	0.8	3.2	8.1	2.1
Mountain	1,107,937	32.4	9.4	19.5	10.3	8.7	1.7	5.2	9.1	3.6
Pacific	1,934,333	22.6	2.4	27.2	10.3	12.6	2.0	6.0	11.2	5.8

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